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CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

Fourth Report of the
Senate Fact-Finding Committee
On Un-American Activities

1948

COMMUNIST
FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

SENATOR NELSON S. DILWORTH

SENATOR LOUIS G. SUTTON

SENATOR FRED H. KRAFT

SENATOR CLYDE A. WATSON

SENATOR HUGH M. BURNS, *Vice Chairman*

SENATOR JACK B. TENNEY, *Chairman*

LINNIE TENNEY, *Secretary*

MURRAY STRAVERS, *Executive Secretary*

R. E. COMBS, *Chief Counsel*



PUBLISHED BY THE SENATE

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR GOODWIN J. KNIGHT

President of the Senate

SENATOR HAROLD J. POWERS

President Pro Tempore of the Senate

JOSEPH A. BEEK

Secretary of the Senate

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

SENATE CHAMBER, STATE CAPITOL
SACRAMENTO, March 25, 1948

*Honorable Goodwin J. Knight
President of the Senate; and
Gentlemen of the Senate
Senate Chamber, Sacramento, California*

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE:

Pursuant to Senate Resolution No. 75, which appears at page 3532 of the Senate Journal for June 20, 1947, the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities was created and the following were appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules:

Senator Hugh M. Burns,
Senator Nelson S. Dilworth,
Senator Fred H. Kraft,
Senator Louis G. Sutton,
Senator Clyde A. Watson,
Senator Jack B. Tenney.

The committee herewith submits a partial report of its investigations and findings.

Respectfully submitted.

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HUGH M. BURNS,
NELSON S. DILWORTH,
FRED H. KRAFT,
LOUIS G. SUTTON,
CLYDE A. WATSON,
JACK B. TENNEY, Chairman

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	1
Senate Resolution No. 75.....	1
Organization of the Committee.....	3
Fairfax Investigation and Hearing.....	4
Oakland Hearings	7
Vern Smith	8
Los Angeles Hearings.....	13
Appreciation and Acknowledgment.....	14
Citizens' Advisory Committee.....	15
Is America Blind?.....	20
The Communist Party of the United States Is an Agent of Soviet Russia	20
PART I	
ANALYSIS OF COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATIONS.....	23
Why Communists Need Front Organizations.....	24
Every Communist an Agent of the Kremlin.....	27
Marxian Double-Talk	27
Types of Communist-Influenced Organizations.....	28
Types of Communist Front Organizations.....	31
Organizations Classified by Proportion of Communist Influence.....	32
Communist Created and Controlled Organizations.....	34
Communist Created or Controlled Unions.....	36
Communist Infiltrated and Controlled Organizations.....	38
Communist Infiltrated and Dominated Organizations.....	39
Communist Infiltrated, but Neither Controlled Nor Dominated.....	41
Communist Infiltrated Solely for Purposes of Espionage.....	43
Miscellaneous Groups	44
Organizations Classified by Communist Purpose and Objective.....	44
The Six Basic Divisions of Communist Front Organizations.....	46
(1) The Indispensable Organizations for Revolution.....	46
I. Communist Basic Organizations.....	47
II. Communist Controlled Publications and Infor- mation Services	48
(2) Culture and Science.....	50
I. Arts and Culture.....	50
II. Sciences and Professions.....	52
III. Youth and Education.....	53
(3) Communist Fronts for Domestic Affairs.....	54
I. Defense, Honoring and Support of Known Com- munist Organizations	55
II. Legal Defense and Civil Rights.....	56

TABLE OF CONTENTS—Continued

ANALYSIS OF COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATIONS— Continued

	Page
“Thought Control”	58
III. Political and Legislative	61
(4) Communist Fronts for Foreign Policy	63
I. Fronts for Support and Praise of the Soviet Union	65
II. Fronts for Support and Praise of Communist Dominated Nations and Communist Parties in Other Lands	66
III. Fronts on War, Peace and Foreign Relations	66
(5) Fronts for Appeals to Basic Groups	67
I. Fronts In, and For, Organized Labor	69
II. Fronts for Charity, Relief and Unemployed	72
III. Fronts for Racial, Refugee and Alien Groups	73
IV. Fronts for Veterans and Military	75
V. Fronts for Farmers	76
VI. Fronts for Consumers	76
What Is a Stalinist?	78
The Stigma of Stalinism	80
The Four Types of Stalinists	81
(1) Communists	81
(2) Fellow-Travelers	81
(3) Opportunists	82
(4) Dupes	82
Interchangeability of Stalinist Types	83
The Telltale Marks of Stalinism	83
Stalinism Is a Disease	84
Basic Tests of a Communist-Stalinist Organization	84
(1) Sponsorship	84
(2) Organization	85
(3) Printing and Publicity	85
(4) Policies	86
(5) Tactics	86
(6) Attitude on Foreign Affairs	87
(7) Attitude on Domestic Affairs	87
(8) Attitude on National Security	88
(9) Attitude on Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism	89

PART II

COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATIONS	91
Abolish Peonage Committee	93
Abraham Lincoln Brigade	93
Abraham Lincoln School	95
Actors' Laboratory Theater	95
Age of Treason	106
All-America Anti-Imperialist League	106
All-California Conference for Defense of Civil Rights and Aid To Labor's Prisoners	107

TABLE OF CONTENTS—Continued

COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATIONS—Continued

	Page
All-Union Society for Cultural Relations With Foreigners (VOKS)	107
American Civil Liberties Union	107
American Committee for a Free Indonesia	112
American Committee for a Korean People's Party	112
American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom	112
American Committee for Indonesian Independence	113
American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born	113
American Committee for Russian Famine Relief	114
American Committee for Spanish Freedom	115
American Committee for Yugoslav Relief	131
American Committee to Aid Soviet Russia	141
American Committee to Save Refugees	141
American Communications Association—CIO	141
American Federated Russian Famine Relief Committee	141
American Friends of the Chinese People	142
American Friends of Czechoslovakia	145
American Friends of the Soviet Union	145
American Fund for Public Service	145
American Jewish Congress	145
American League Against War and Fascism	149
American League for Peace and Democracy	149
American Peace Crusade	160
“Information for Peace Crusaders”	160
American Peace Mobilization	161
American People's Fund	168
American Relief for Greek Democracy	168
American Russian Institute	169
American Student Union	178
American Youth Congress	179
American Youth for Democracy	182
Anti-Imperialist League	188
Anti-Nazi News	188
Artef	188
Artists' Front to Win the War	188
Associated Film Audiences	193
Black and White	193
Book Union	194
California Labor School	194
California Legislative Conference	195
California Youth Legislature	195
Celebration of 15 Years Biro-Bidjan	196
Champion of Youth	196
China Conference Arrangements Committee	197
China Today	198
Citizens' Committee for Better Education	198
Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder	200
Citizens Committee for the Motion Picture Strikers	201

TABLE OF CONTENTS—Continued

COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATIONS—Continued

	Page
Civil Rights Congress.....	201
Committee for a Democratic Eastern Policy	208
Committee for Defense of Ferdinand C. Smith	208
Committee for the First Amendment	210
Committee to Aid Chinese Trade Unions	211
Committee to Defend America by Keeping Out of the War	211
Communist Dominated C. I. O. Unions	212
Communist Party	212
Communist Party Book Stores in California	224
Communist Party Publications	224
Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America.....	226
Congress of American-Soviet Friendship	226
Congress of American Women	226
Daily Worker	232
Emergency Civil Liberties Conference	233
Emergency Committee on KFI	233
Emergency Conference to Halt the Blackout of Civil Liberties in California	233
Exiled Writers Committee.....	234
Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians	234
Film and Photo League	237
Film Audiences for Democracy	238
Films for Democracy.....	239
First State-wide Emergency Legislative Conference.....	239
Freedom From Fear Committee.....	239
Free Italy Society.....	241
Freiheit	242
Friends of Soviet Russia	242
Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade	244
Friends of the Soviet Union	244
Frontier Films	247
Garland Fund	247
Garrison Films Distributors, Inc.....	247
Golden Book of American Friendship With the Soviet Union..	248
Harry Bridges Defense Committee.....	248
Hollywood Anti-Nazi League	249
Hollywood Democratic Committee	250
Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions (HICCASP).....	252
Hollywood League Against Nazi-ism	255
Hollywood League for Democratic Action.....	255
Hollywood League of Women Shoppers.....	256
Hollywood Motion Picture Democratic Committee.....	256
Hollywood Quarterly	257
Hollywood Writers' Mobilization	258
ICOR	261
Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.....	262

TABLE OF CONTENTS—Continued

COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATIONS—Continued

	Page
Institute for Democratic Education, Inc.....	263
International Juridical Association	265
International Labor Defense	265
International Workers Order	267
Jefferson School of Social Science.....	269
John Reed Clubs.....	270
Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.....	270
Joint Committee National Negro Congress and United Public Workers.....	271
Labor's Non-Partisan League.....	272
Lawyers Committee to Keep the United States Out of War.....	272
League Against Imperialism	273
League of American Writers	273
League of American Writers' School in Hollywood.....	275
League of Women Shoppers	277
League of Workers Theatres	278
Los Angeles Emergency Committee to Aid the Strikers.....	279
Los Angeles Youth Committee Against Universal Military Training	279
Marine Cooks and Stewards Association.....	281
Affidavit of William D. Handelsman.....	282
Affidavit of George W. Crosby.....	292
Communist Persecution	298
Affidavit of Alex Harris.....	300
Mobilization for Democracy.....	308
Motion Picture Artists' Committee.....	310
Musicians' Congress Committee	310
Affidavit of Rena M. Vale.....	314
National Committee to Win the Peace.....	318
National Council Against Conscription	319
National Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born.....	321
National Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers.....	321
National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.....	321
National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights.....	327
National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.....	327
National Institute of Arts and Letters.....	330
National Lawyers' Guild	331
National Negro Congress	332
National People's Committee Against Hearst.....	333
National Share-Croppers Fund	334
National Student League	337
National Youth Assembly Against Universal Military Training	338
New Masses	340
News of the World.....	341
News Vendors Union, Local 75, C.I.O.....	340
Now	341
Pacific Weekly	341
Pax Productions	341

TABLE OF CONTENTS—Continued

COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATIONS—Continued

	Page
People's Daily World	342
People's Educational Center	346
People's Peace	350
Progressive Citizens of America	353
Russian Reconstruction Farms, Inc.	357
Russian War Relief, Inc.	357
Schneiderman-Darcy Defense Committee ..	358
Screen Writers Guild	359
Second State-Wide Emergency Legislative Conference ..	374
Slavic Council of Los Angeles	374
Sleepy Lagoon Defense Committee	375
Social Work Today	375
Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia ..	376
Spanish Refugee Appeal	376
State-Wide Legislative Conference	376
Statement Defending the Communist Party ..	377
Student Advocate	377
Student Review	377
Theatre Arts Committee	377
United Negro and Allied Veterans of America ..	378
United Public Workers of America, C.I.O.	379
United Spanish Aid Committee	382
Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade ..	382
VOKS	383
Western Council for Progressive Labor in Agriculture ..	383
Winner	383
Worker's Alliance of America	383
Workers Ex-Service Men's League	384
Writers Congress at the University of California ..	389
Writers and Artists Committee for Medical Aid to Spain ..	389
Young Communist League	389
Young People's Records	390
Young Progressive Citizen's Committee	393

**PARTIAL REPORT OF THE SENATE FACT-FINDING
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
IN CALIFORNIA**

Introduction

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate

The Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities in California was created by Senate Resolution No. 75, adopted by the Senate June 20, 1947.

The resolution is as follows:

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 75

WHEREAS, These are yet times of public danger. Subversive persons and groups are endangering our domestic unity so as to leave us unprepared to resist attack from without or within. Under color of the protection afforded by the Bill of Rights these persons and groups seek to destroy our freedom by force, violence, threats, undermining and sabotage, and to subject us to the domination of foreign powers and ideologies; and

WHEREAS, There is danger that the ordeal through which the Country has suffered to keep the pursuit of its ideals free may be in vain; and

WHEREAS, Persons and groups, motivated by hatred of American ideals, our republican form of government and democratic processes, some bound together by allegiance to foreign powers, are even now seeking to achieve by subversion what we have so valiantly fought to sustain from force; and

WHEREAS, California, as one of the laboratories of this great Nation, may profitably study the problem within its boundaries, and enact pertinent legislation therein, if facts are available therefor; and

WHEREAS, State legislation to meet the problem and to assist law enforcement officers can best be based on a thorough and impartial investigation by a competent and active legislative committee; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, That

1. The Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities is hereby created and authorized and directed to investigate, ascertain, study and analyze all facts directly or indirectly relating to the foregoing, to the activities of groups and organizations whose membership include persons who are members of organizations who have as their objectives, or part of their objectives, the overthrow of the government of the State of California or of the United States by force and violence or other unlawful means, all organizations known or suspected to be dominated or controlled by a foreign power which activities affect the conduct of this State in national defense, the functioning of any state agency, unemployment relief and other forms of public assistance, educational institutions of this State supported in whole or in part by public

funds, or any political program, or which may affect the conversion of the State from a wartime economy to a peacetime economy or affect the economic and social problems incidental thereto, including but not limited to the operation, effect, administration, enforcement and needed revision of any and all laws in any way bearing upon or relating to the subject of this resolution, and to report thereon to the Senate.

2. In addition to the foregoing, the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities is authorized and directed to ascertain, study and analyze all facts relating to the activities of persons and groups known or suspected to be dominated or controlled by a foreign power, and who owe allegiance thereto because of religious, racial, political, ideological, philosophical, or other ties, including but not limited to the influence upon all such persons and groups of education, economic circumstances, social positions, fraternal and casual associations, living standards, race, religion, political, ancestry and the activities of paid provocation and any other factors which may account for their conduct or condition their action, as well as the operation, effect, administration, enforcement and needed revision of any and all laws in any way bearing upon or relating to the subject of this resolution, and to report thereon to the Senate.

3. The committee shall consist of six Members of the Senate appointed by the Committee on Rules thereof. Vacancies occurring or existing in the membership of the committee shall be filled by the appointing power.

4. The committee is authorized to act during this session of the Legislature, including any recess, and after final adjournment until the final adjournment of the 1949 Regular Session, with authority to file its final report not later than the last legislative day of that session.

5. The committee and its members shall have and exercise all of the rights, duties and powers conferred upon investigating committees and their members by the provisions of the Joint Rules of the Senate and Assembly and the Standing Rules of the Senate as they are adopted and amended from time to time, which provisions are incorporated herein and made applicable to this committee and its members.

6. The committee has the following additional powers and duties:

(a) To select a chairman and a vice chairman from its membership, and to employ and fix the compensation of a secretary and such clerical, investigative, expert and technical assistants as it may deem necessary.

(b) To contract with such other agencies, public or private, as it deems necessary for the rendition and affording of such services, facilities, studies and reports to the committee as will best assist it to carry out the purposes for which it is created.

(c) To cooperate with and secure the cooperation of county, city, city and county, and other local law enforcement agencies in investigating any matter within the scope of this resolution and to direct the sheriff of any county to serve subpoenas, orders and other process issued by the committee.

(d) To report its findings and recommendations to the Legislature and to the people from time to time and at any time, not later than herein provided.

(e) To do any and all other things necessary or convenient to enable it fully and adequately to exercise its powers, perform its duties, and accomplish the objects and purposes of this resolution.

(f) To create subcommittees from its membership, assigning to the subcommittee any study, inquiry, investigation or hearing which the committee itself has authority to undertake or hold, and the subcommittee for the purpose of this assignment shall have and exercise all of the powers conferred upon the committee limited by the express terms of the resolution or resolutions of the latter defining the powers and duties of the subcommittee, which powers may be withdrawn or terminated at any time by the committee.

(g) To adopt and from time to time amend such rules governing its procedure (including the fixing of its own quorum and the number of votes necessary to take action on any matter) as may to it appear appropriate.

(h) To hold public hearings at any place in California at which hearings the people are to have an opportunity to present their views to the committee.

(i) To summon and subpoena witnesses, require the production of papers, books, accounts, reports, documents, and records of every kind and description, to issue subpoenas and to take all necessary means to compel the attendance of witnesses and procure testimony.

7. The committee, each of its members, and any representative of the committee thereunto authorized by the committee or by its chairman, is authorized and empowered to administer oaths.

8. Every department, commission, board, agency, officer and employee of the State Government, including the Legislative Counsel, the Attorney General and their subordinates, and of any political subdivision, county, city, or public district of or in this State shall furnish the committee and any subcommittee, upon request, any and all such assistance, and information, records and documents as the committee or subcommittee deems proper for the accomplishment of the purposes for which the committee is created.

9. The committee, or a subcommittee or the chairman when authorized by a majority vote of the entire committee, may meet outside the State with similar committees of Congress or of the several states.

10. The sum of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000), or as much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby made available from the Contingent Fund of the Senate for the expenses of the committee and its members and for any charges, expenses or claims it may incur under this resolution, to be paid from said Contingent Fund, and disbursed, after certification by the chairman of the committee, upon warrants drawn by the State Controller upon the State Treasurer.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE

Pursuant to Senate Resolution No. 75, the Senate Committee on Rules appointed Senators Hugh M. Burns, of Fresno County; Nelson S. Dilworth, of Riverside County; Senator Fred H. Kraft, of San Diego County; Senator Louis G. Sutton, of Tehama, Glenn and Colusa Counties; Clyde A. Watson, of Orange County; and Jack B. Tenney, of Los Angeles County.

At the committee's organizational meeting, Senator Jack B. Tenney was elected chairman. Senator Hugh M. Burns was elected vice chairman. Mrs. Linnie Tenney was elected secretary without compensation.

The committee has attempted to continue the work of similar committees functioning by authority of the Legislature since 1941. The selection of Senator Jack B. Tenney, who has headed the previous committees, as chairman, insured continuity of investigations in the field of subversive activity.

The committee has held public hearings in the City of Fairfax, the City of Oakland, and in the City of Los Angeles, in addition to several executive meetings.

FAIRFAX INVESTIGATION AND HEARING

The chairman of this committee received the following resolution from the City Council of the City of Fairfax in Marin County, California, on or about the tenth day of August, 1947:

Resolved, that the City Council of the City of Fairfax, County of Marin, State of California, in its investigation on Communism and Un-American Activities, request help and assistance from the State of California, through the California State Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, California State Legislature.

Pursuant to this resolution a subcommittee of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities headed by its vice chairman, Senator Hugh M. Burns of Fresno, conducted a one day hearing in Fairfax on October 23, 1947. Witnesses who were subpoenaed and testified include Ernest Besig, Elsa Gidlow, Leslie A. Grosbauer, Sidney Hall, John L. Rockwell, and Clarice Eleanor Stevens.

It appears from the record that Leslie Grosbauer was authorized and directed by the City Council of the City of Fairfax to make an investigation into alleged un-American activities in the city.

Mr. Grosbauer, a member of the City Council of the City of Fairfax, and formerly the mayor of the city, testified that he had met Elsa Gidlow in March of 1946 when she was prominent in the organization of a group which became known as the *Fairfax Residents and Taxpayers Association*. He stated that the association sponsored three candidates for election to the city council who were ultimately elected. John L. Rockwell, one of these candidates, became chairman of the council and appointed Elsa Gidlow to the City Planning Commission.

After Grosbauer had resigned as mayor, remaining a member of the city council, he was appointed by his successor, Mayor Charles F. Campbell, to make an investigation of Elsa Gidlow and Communist activities in the City of Fairfax.

Grosbauer introduced into the committee record a photostatic copy of the September, 1939 issue, volume 1, number 4, of the Communist publication, *Black and White*. The photostat revealed the following information: Editor: Wilbur Needham; Managing Editor: Edward Wall; Business Manager: Evans Stanwood; Associate Editors: Cedric Belfrage, Robert A. Brady, Haakon Chevalier, Philip Dunne, Elsie Gidlow, Helen Hosmer, Carey McWilliams, Dolph Winebrenner, Donald Ogden Stewart, Bill Rogers, Louie R. Huber, and Ella Winter.

Grosbauer also offered into evidence a photostatic copy of a letterhead of the communist Schneiderman-Darcy Defense Committee. Among other names included on this letterhead is the name "Elsa Gidlow." Also accepted in evidence is a photostatic copy of a pamphlet entitled "Censored News—The News That the Press Won't Print." The pamphlet was issued by the Schneiderman-Darcy Defense Committee.

Grosbauer testified that a Captain Henry Hemingway, who had appeared frequently before the Fairfax City Council in tirades of abuse against Grosbauer, gave a party at his home attended by Councilman May Hax, Miss Elsa Gidlow, Ernest Besig of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Mrs. Isabel Quallo. He stated that the Marin newspaper stated that the "decorations for the occasion featured various shades of red."

The Fairfax hearing of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities was continuously interrupted by Morse Erskine, attorney for Elsa Gidlow.

Mrs. Clarice Eleanor Stevens testified that she had several conversations with Elsa Gidlow, and that the first conversation took place during the formation of the committee that organized the *Fairfax Residents and Taxpayers Association*. Mrs. Stevens testified that she had discussed the procedure for the *Fairfax Residents and Taxpayers Association* meetings with Elsa Gidlow and others and had suggested that such meetings be opened with a pledge of allegiance to the Flag, the playing of the national anthem, to be followed by "perhaps a short prayer." She testified that her suggestions were stormily objected to and that she was told that "that was carrying things just a little bit too far."

Sydney Hall testified that his wife was Robin Hall, and identified a photograph of Mrs. Hall which appeared in the *People's Daily World* for September 19, 1947. He identified the name "R. A. Hall, organizational secretary, Communist Party, Marin County, P. O. Box 271, Sausalito, California," as that of his wife, Robin Hall. He admitted that both himself and his wife are members of the Communist Party. His wife had disappeared and he stated he did not know where she was; that he had not seen her for about two weeks.

John L. Rockwell, an attorney, member of the city council and formerly Mayor of the City of Fairfax, testified that the city had been divided into two camps during the past two years and the people had been engaging in a "rather intense and protracted political fight." He stated that he had appointed Elsa Gidlow to the city planning commission when he was chairman (or mayor) of the city council. He had met Miss Gidlow some time in October, 1945.

Rockwell admitted that he had been a member of the Communist American Student Union when attending the University of California. He admitted that he had known Hazel McKanney (now Mrs. Aubrey Grossman, wife of the educational director of the Communist Party in San Francisco) when attending the university. He denied having been arrested by the Berkeley police during a demonstration on the campus in March of 1935. He stated that he was reprimanded by the police for handing out handbills for a meeting, but that he was not arrested.

Rockwell admitted that he had subscribed to the Communist Party periodical, the *People's Daily World*.

John L. Rockwell testified before the Yorty Committee during its investigation of subversive activities in the State Relief Administration in March, 1940. At that time Rockwell was an employee of the State Relief Administration. He also was a member of the Communist initiated and controlled State, County, and Municipal Workers of America. He was an associate of Gene Chance and Communist Bronislaus Joseph Zukas, who was convicted and served a jail sentence for contempt of the Yorty Committee. He recalled that Communist John E. Jeffrey was the president of the State, County, and Municipal Workers of America when he (Rockwell) was in Visalia. He remembered that Communist Alexander Noral was state president of the Worker's Alliance of America.

Rockwell admitted having been president of the Students Rights Association, an organization that protested the expulsion of Communist Celeste Strack from the University of California. (*Western Worker*, November 12, 1934.)

Elsa Gidlow testified that she had been a delegate to the Communist Western Writers Congress in San Francisco. She admitted having attended luncheons of the Communist Inter-Professional Association in 1937, and that she edited the Inter-Professional Association Bulletin. She attended meetings of the Communist John Reed Club in San Francisco. She admitted that her name was listed as associate editor of the Communist publication, *Black and White*, but stated that she had never been active in that capacity.

Miss Gidlow testified that she was acquainted with Prof. Robert A. Brady and Prof. Haakon Chevalier. She did not remember having been affiliated with the Communist front, the Academic and Civil Rights Council of Northern California (said to be a Communist front by no less an authority than Ernest Besig of the American Civil Liberties Union), although she was shown a letterhead for October 29, 1940, on which her name was listed. She stated that she was unaware that her name had appeared in issues of the Communist publication, the *People's Daily World*. (March 30, 1940, October 29, 1940, and November 23, 1940.)

She admitted knowing Andree Rexroth and stated that she believed that the woman was a Communist. Miss Gidlow admitted having been a member of the Schneiderman-Darey Defense Committee. She stated that Andree Rexroth had once asked her to join the Communist Party but that she had refused. She declared that she was "definitely opposed to the Communist Party."

The committee finds that the officials of the City of Fairfax had good reason to believe that the Communist Party was doing its level best to create a chaotic situation within that city. Councilman John L. Rockwell's record indicates his sympathies for Communist organizations, individuals and causes. He offered no clear cut statement concerning his own attitude toward Communists or the Communist Party.

The committee finds that Elsa Gidlow was affiliated in one capacity or another with the following Communist organizations: Western Writers Congress, Inter-Professional Association, John Reed Club, *Black and White*, and the Schneiderman-Darey Defense Committee.

Some Communist front organizations cleverly conceal their character by the use of high sounding names, such as the Western Writers Congress or the American League for Peace and Democracy. One might excusably plead ignorance in joining such organizations. The members of this com-

mittee, however, believe that membership in such fronts as the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder, or the Schneiderman-Darcy Defense Committee is *prima facie* evidence of sympathy and supporting interest in the cause represented by such traitorous individuals as Browder, Schneiderman, and Darcy. No person in his good sense would knowingly rush to the defense of the enemies of his country. A person would have necessarily been a moron if he did not know that Schneiderman and Darcy were Communists. Certainly Elsa Gidlow knew that she was supporting and defending Communists when she became a member of the Schneiderman-Darcy Defense Committee. She does not contend that she is ignorant of the conspiratorial, criminal purpose of the Communist Party, and she wouldn't be believed if she made such an assertion. When membership in a Communist front, such as the Schneiderman-Darcy Committee is established, and it is then shown that the individual in question is affiliated with other Communist fronts, individuals and causes, a pattern of Communist fellow-traveling immediately follows as a logical conclusion.

The committee, long ago, concluded that the Red Card of Communist membership proved nothing more than formal affiliation. The most important Communists are not issued incriminating documentary evidence. The real test, in the final analysis, is *activity*. When an individual is known to be associated with Communist organizations, individuals and causes over a period of years; denounces everything but Communism, condemns the United States while praising Soviet Russia together with the other activities advocated by the Communist Party, that individual is a Communist, whether he has a book signed by Joe Stalin or not.

The committee finds that the Communist Party is making appreciable headway in its drive in Marin County. Advertisements carried in the County's papers signed by R. Hall (Robin Hall), the organizer of the Communist Party for that County, illustrates the usual Communist technique in its "vanguard role of the proletariat."

The committee observes that the Rockwell-Gidlow axis in the City of Fairfax is a familiar maneuver of Communist Party strategists. Don Healy, husband of Dorothy Healy, organizing secretary of the Communist Party of Los Angeles County and former Communist head of Labors Non-Partisan League, was successful in securing an appointment to the Planning Commission of the City of Los Angeles.

The majority of the members of the City Council, City of Fairfax, Mayor Charles F. Campbell and Councilman Leslie A. Grosbauer, are to be congratulated on their vigilance in attacking the forces that are determined to destroy, not only Fairfax and California, but the United States of America as well.

OAKLAND HEARINGS

The committee met for a public hearing in the courthouse in Oakland November 3 to 6, 1947. The committee was interested in probing the personnel and structure of the Alameda County Communist Party. It was interested in the functions of the former Communist front, the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemist and Technicians, now the United Office and Professional Workers of America. Many witnesses were examined in reference to the Communist activities within the Marine Cooks and Stewards, C.I.O. Among those who were questioned at

the Oakland hearing were Carol Barnes, William Patrick Brandhove, Haakon Chevalier, Richard Gladstein, Arthur A. Griffey, David Hedley, Walter Hesse, Martin Kaplan, Ruth McGovney, Sidney Roger, Rose Segure, and Eugene Tootpeckoff.

The over-all purpose of the Oakland hearing was an inquiry into the interlocking directorate and personnel of a network of Communist front organizations functioning in the San Francisco Bay area. The committee found overwhelming evidence of strong Communist links between certain people in the University of California, the California Labor School, the Marine Cooks and Stewards Association, the former Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, the Communist publication, the *People's Daily World*, and the Communist Party generally.

The findings of the committee concerning individuals and organizations in the Oakland inquiry are set forth under their respective headings in this report.

VERN SMITH

Vern Smith, a former member of the editorial staff of the Communist publication, the *People's Daily World*, was subpoenaed to testify before the committee during its Oakland hearing. On November 5, 1947, Vern Smith appeared before the committee but refused to be sworn or to testify. The following is from the committee's transcript of testimony, Volume XXXIII, pages 294 to 302:

Mr. Combs: Will Mr. Vern Smith come forward, please?

(Mr. Smith came forward and stood in front of counsel and the committee.)

Mr. Smith: I wish to state that I support the principles of Communism and do not * * *

Chairman Tenney: Mr. Smith, will you be sworn?

Mr. Smith: I wish to state that I support the principles of Communism and do not speak for it.

Chairman Tenney: The committee will stand in recess for about five minutes.

(Five minutes recess taken)

Chairman Tenney: All right. The committee will come to order. Is Mr. Smith here, Mr. Vern Smith? The committee wishes to give him another opportunity to be sworn and to testify.

(Mr. Smith came forward.)

Chairman Tenney: Will you be sworn, Mr. Smith?

Mr. Smith: I will object to this committee and will attempt to read this statement if you will be quiet and let me, instead of interrupting me as you did the last time.

Chairman Tenney: Mr. Combs, Mr. Smith has handed you a statement in which he makes a certain declaration—I think it's at the end of the statement; the last two lines. Yes, they read: "I therefore refuse to answer any questions by the Tenney Committee or to be sworn as a witness before it."

I offer this as an exhibit, the next number in order.

(Received in evidence and marked Exhibit 17.)

Senator Dilworth: I wish the record to show that Mr. Smith is present and listening.

Chairman Tenney: You refuse to be sworn, Mr. Smith?

Senator Dilworth: I think it's quite obvious that he refuses to be sworn.

Senator Sutton: I move Mr. Vern Smith be placed in contempt of this committee for refusal to be sworn, being under subpoena.

Senator Dilworth: I second the motion.

Chairman Tenney: The motion is that Mr. Smith be held in contempt of the committee and cited therefor. It probably means we'll have to take the matter up with the entire committee before entering citations.

Senator Sutton: Subcommittee?

Chairman Tenney: All in favor signify by saying "Aye."

(Voting)

Chairman Tenney: Opposed?

Chairman Tenney: The motion is carried. Mr. Smith will be cited for contempt by the entire committee, a meeting of which I will call in the next week or two.

Mr. Combs: Mr. Chairman, I now wish to offer into the record the evidence that I had prepared to introduce through questioning Mr. Smith; the information that we have concerning this prospective witness. It is as follows: The name of the witness is Vern—it was misspelled on the subpoena. It was spelled "V-e-r-n-e." Our record shows it should have been spelled "V-e-r-n," and our records on him, which we would have endeavored to prove, had the witness consented to be sworn, showed in 1927, 1928, Mr. Smith covered the nation-wide coal strike for the Workers Press; that in 1928 he was the editor of a publication called "*Labor Unity*," which was the organ for William Z. Foster, now chairman of the Communist Party of the United States; William Foster's organ, known as the "*Trade Union Educational League*," which was located at 2 West 15th Street, New York City, and in the issue of that publication for September, 1928, Mr. Earl Browder was listed as Far Eastern Correspondent. In 1931 he covered the Pennsylvania-Ohio mine strike. According to the *Daily Worker* of New York for the—wait a minute—yes, the third day of November, 1931, page 6, a person named Vern Smith was a candidate on the Communist Party ticket for the Assembly from Manhattan County, New York. Our information doesn't show whether that man, that person, is the Vern Smith who is here present today, but of course the name is exactly the same.

In 1932 he covered the Lawrence Textile strike. Through 1934, that is, from 1933 through 1934, and our records say probably 1935, he lived and worked in the Soviet Union and was a correspondent at Moscow for the *Daily Worker* of New York. In 1937 he resided in Mexico. On December 20th of that year, 1937, the *Western Worker*, which was the newspaper which preceded the *People's Daily World*; that is, in December, 1937, the *Western Worker*, which up to that time had carried on its masthead "Organ for the Communist Party," and in parenthesis "A section of the Communist International," went out of business, at least ostensibly, and the next issue was called the "*Daily People's World*," of course, which it still is called; but the masthead of the Communist Party was discontinued at that time, although Mr. Chairman—and this is a

parenthetical remark, but I think an important one, that in 1945—I'm quite sure it was—we had a hearing in San Francisco, at which time Mr. William Schneiderman was examined by me in connection with this matter, and he was asked whether or not the *Daily People's World* was the official organ of the Communist Party. His answer was that it was not. He was then asked if he ever heard of a publication called the *Party Organizer* and he said he was familiar with it and identified it as the official publication of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States. Then those issues were introduced as exhibits and it was stated from a source, of course, higher than Mr. Schneiderman, who was Chairman of the Communist Party of California, that the *People's Daily World* was an official organ of the Communist Party. Now, the issue that I mentioned, that is, of the *Western Worker*—on December 20, 1937, it was announced that Vern Smith was to be Labor Editor of the *People's World*. On May 22, 1938 Mr. Smith spoke at a forum in the Green Street Theater in San Francisco on Mexico, and the meeting was under the auspices of the League of American Writers. Now, the League of American Writers was, on the twentieth day of May, 1942, characterized by the United States Department of Justice as a Communist front organization, according to the Congressional Record of the United States. In order to explain it, the organizations listed were so designated as Communist fronts by the Attorney General of the United States, and a memorandum to that effect was given to the executive heads of the various departments of the United States Government, and the League of American Writers, which sponsored the address given by Mr. Smith, was included in that list.

Senator Dilworth: Could I see that, please?

Mr. Combs: Yes, of course. (Handing document to Senator Dilworth.)

Mr. Combs: Now, on March 14, 1939 the *People's World* announced Mr. Smith had been indicted by the Grand Jury of Shasta County for violating anti-picketing ordinances in that county. The *San Francisco Chronicle* for September 27, 1939 announced his ejection from the 40th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor in Oakland, after the privileges of the convention had been denied to representatives of the Communist press.

On April 2, 1941, according to the *San Francisco Examiner*, Mr. Ben Gitlow, who was formerly a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States, testified Mr. Smith was a high ranking American Communist. Mr. Smith, incidentally, was then living at 675 Linden Street, San Francisco, California. Now, Mr. Chairman, we come to a tie-in between Mr. Smith and the San Francisco Workers School. I have here an official announcement of courses at the fall session of the San Francisco Workers School, 675 Minna Street, San Francisco, California. In the foreword this statement appears. This is on page five, and I'm quoting: "It is necessary to state that the Workers School is the only school in San Francisco which authoritatively bases its education on the theory of Marxism—Leninism, under the official guidance and leadership of the Communist Party of the United States and the Communist

International." I also have an official announcement of the San Francisco Workers School for 1936. The one I just referred to was 1934. It was then located at 121 Haight Street, San Francisco, California, which was the address of the Communist Party of California.

Now, the *People's World* for May 22, 1942 states that Mr. Smith is the Temporary Trustee of the New Workers School, to be established in San Francisco.

On July 1, 1942 the *People's World* announced that Mr. Smith would teach during the winter semester at the Tom Mooney Labor School, the term being scheduled to commence on October 16th of that year, 1942.

Now, in 1943, on March 3d of that year, the *People's World* announced that Mr. Smith was to become its new foreign editor.

On March 15, 1943 the same publication, *People's World*, announced he was teaching history; the history of the American labor movement at the Tom Mooney Labor School for the spring term of 1943.

On August 7, 1943 the *People's World* announced that Mr. Smith would speak at Fugazi Hall, North Beach, San Francisco, under the auspices of the North Beach Branch of the Communist Party of San Francisco.

On September 2, 1943 the same publication, the *Daily People's World*, announced that Mr. Smith was a sponsor of Oleta O'Connor Yates, Communist Party candidate for San Francisco Supervisor.

On April 7, 1945 the *People's World* announced Smith would discuss the United States of Soviet Russia at the San Francisco Labor School, San Francisco, and in July, 1945 the *People's World* announced he would teach a course entitled, and I'm quoting, "Our Allies—Britain, China and the Soviet Union in World Affairs," at the California Labor School in Oakland.

Chairman Tenney: Mr. Combs, I'd like to announce that the Communists are paying us a real compliment—they are picketing the courthouse here. We will recess for five minutes. (Five-minute recess.)

Mr. Combs: The next citation is from the *San Francisco Chronicle* for August 3, 1945, where it was stated that Mr. Smith would analyze the news at the California Labor School in San Francisco. On March 27, 1946, the *People's World* stated that he was still foreign news editor for that publication.

On June 21, 1946, the *People's World* announced he would address a public forum in Alameda County June 23d under the auspices of the Communist Party, Alameda County.

Now, on August 28, 1946, the *People's World* announced Mr. Smith had been discharged from the staff of that newspaper because of his disagreement with its policies and on the next day, August 29, 1946, the *People's World* announced he had been expelled from the Communist Party because of his basic disagreement with party policies and principles, and his participation in factional and slanderous attacks against the party leadership. He was then replaced, according to the *People's World*, by a man named George Lohr, as foreign news editor. The committee has been informed that Mr. Smith having been expelled—was expelled from the Communist Party because of the

fact that his own individual attitude was more revolutionary than that of the orthodox party to which he had been affiliated, and for that reason he was expelled, and that he thereafter formed an organization in San Francisco known as the Committee for Correspondence. And the members of that committee comprised individuals who had been expelled from the Communist Party.

Chairman Tenney: I think we should note at that point, Mr. Combs, that the committee is also aware of the report that the expulsion of Mr. Smith is more or less of a phony move on the part of the Communist Party for rather sinister purposes. Just what the reason is we're not quite sure, but we have a lot of information.

Mr. Combs: We are also informed that the orthodox Communist Party planted a so-called informant or stool-pigeon, in Mr. Smith's committee and that Mr. Smith discovered who that individual was and a great deal of internal strife ensued. We have the name of the individual who was planted in that organization. We also find that Mr. Sam Darcy, who along about 1934 was extremely active in San Francisco, with Mr. Schneiderman, as a party official, and who is also an expelled Communist. His real name is Dardek. Our information is that Mr. Smith and Mr. Sam Darcy have been in correspondence quite recently. Now, I believe that's all I care, Mr. Chairman, to put into the record at this particular time concerning the witness, or prospective witness, Mr. Vern Smith, who is, I might add, living in San Francisco on Chestnut Street. I might also add that we endeavored to serve Mr. Smith with a subpoena a year ago when we had our meeting in Oakland, and we were unable to locate him, so that's just all I have in connection with Mr. Smith.

Chairman Tenney: The chair will tentatively set November 10th at 10 o'clock in the morning at the State Building in Los Angeles for a meeting of the entire committee. I make the announcement tentatively because all of the members of the committee must be present.

At the committee's executive meeting in Los Angeles on November 10, 1947, the following resolution was introduced by Senator Sutton:

WHEREAS, The Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities was by Senate Resolution No. 75 of the 1947 Regular Session of the Legislature of California created and authorized and directed to investigate, ascertain, study and analyze all facts directly or indirectly relating to activities of groups and organizations whose members include persons who are members of organizations which have as their objectives, or part of their objectives, the overthrow of the governments of the State of California or of the United States by force and violence or other unlawful means, all organizations known or suspected to be dominated or controlled by a foreign power which activities affect the conduct of this State in national defense, the functioning of any state agency, or the conversion of the State from a wartime economy to a peacetime economy, or affect the economic and social problems incidental thereto, including but not limited to the operation, effect, administration, enforcement and needed revision of any and all laws in any way bearing upon or relating to the subject of the resolution creating this committee, and to report thereon to the Senate; and

WHEREAS, It appears to this committee that Vern Smith is a former news editor of the *People's World* and formerly a member of the Communist Party and was discharged from his position with the *People's World* and was expelled from membership in the Communist Party for reasons which this committee believes were for purposes of subterfuge; and

WHEREAS, It appears that Vern Smith formed an organization, known as the Committee of Correspondence, which organization holds meetings and engages in activities which this committee believes are for purposes of propaganda; and

WHEREAS, This committee caused a subpoena to be issued to Vern Smith, directing him to appear at Room 8 in the Alameda County Courthouse, Oakland, California, at the hour of 10 a.m. on Wednesday, the fifth day of November, 1947, as a witness; and

WHEREAS, The said subpoena was duly served upon Vern Smith in San Francisco County, by Thomas Fitzpatrick, Jr., on the thirty-first day of October, 1947; and

WHEREAS, Vern Smith appeared before the committee at the time and place specified in the subpoena but wilfully refused to be sworn after being directed so to do by the chairman of the committee, or to answer any question; and

WHEREAS, It further appears that such questions are material and proper to the investigation now being conducted by this committee; and

WHEREAS, It appears that the refusal of Vern Smith to be sworn is wilful and contemptuous, and without lawful or any other excuse whatsoever; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, That the attorney for the committee, R. E. Combs, is hereby instructed to report the facts of Mr. Smith's wilful refusal to be sworn before this committee to the District Attorney of Alameda County, and to take such other steps in relation thereto, including the formal signing of any complaint which may be necessary, in order to prosecute Vern Smith to the full extent permitted by law for his failure to obey the lawful orders of this committee and in particular for his apparent violation of Section 9412 of the Government Code of the State of California.

Senator Sutton moved the adoption of the foregoing resolution and his motion was seconded by Senator Burns. All of the members of the committee were present and the resolution was adopted unanimously.

The district attorney's office in Oakland is presently preparing a complaint in compliance with the foregoing resolution.

LOS ANGELES HEARINGS

The committee opened public hearings in the Assembly Chambers, State Building, in Los Angeles, on Monday, February 16, 1948. The purpose of this hearing was similar to that of the Oakland hearing. The evidence adduced supported the findings of the Oakland hearings and revealed the interlocking directorate and control of many Communist front organizations in Los Angeles County. Those who were subpoenaed and testified at the Los Angeles hearings were: Aileen LaBelle, Dr. Helen Hall Moreland, Louis Schwartz, William Axelrod, Virginia Gardner, Frank Spector, Ben Richman, H. L. Mitchell, Henry Hasiwar, Katharine

McTernan, Roman Bohnen, Rose Hobart, Louis Spector, Ira Gershwin, J. Edward Bromberg, Will Lee, Mrs. Frederic March, and Erick Lionel Pridinoff. United States District Court Judge Leon R. Yankwich was not subpoenaed to appear before the committee but appeared voluntarily February 19, 1948.

APPRECIATION AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The committee wishes to express its deep gratitude to the many individuals and organizations who have assisted the committee with its extremely difficult task. It would be impossible to list the names of all these individuals and organizations in this report, but the committee extends its thanks and acknowledgment to each of them.

The city and county officials of Fairfax, Marin County; Oakland, Alameda County; and Los Angeles were courteous and cooperative. The California highway authorities and members were helpful on all occasions. Great assistance was given the committee and its attaches by the sheriff's staff and the city police department in San Francisco. The sheriff's office in Los Angeles assisted cheerfully and efficiently in serving subpoenas. The Los Angeles Police Department was especially cooperative and the courtesy and gentlemanly efficiency of the officers who were assigned to the committee's Los Angeles public hearing reflected credit and honor on the city's chief and on the entire department.

The committee is deeply indebted to its staff. To those anonymous, who for obvious reasons, must yet remain unnamed, the committee extends its thanks for efforts expended and assignments accomplished.

The committee commends the work of its counsel, R. E. Combs of Visalia, and wishes to publicly express its appreciation for his patriotic services.

Murray Stravers, executive secretary to the committee, has been tireless in his devotion to the committee's work and has rendered invaluable service.

The committee is deeply appreciative of the work of Mrs. Linnie Tenney, who has served as committee secretary without compensation. For the many long hours spent in transcribing the stenographic notes of this report, the committee extends its gratitude. To Mrs. Gertrude Goodman, who has efficiently brought the committee's files up to date, thus bringing order out of chaos, goes honorable mention and the committee's thanks.

The participation of the many patriotic, fraternal, civic and service organizations represented in the Citizen's Advisory Committee, mentioned elsewhere in this report, indicates the splendid cooperation and assistance tendered this committee by such groups.

The newspapers of California, as in the past, have been cooperative, fair and accurate in reporting the committee's activities. The exception (including, of course, the Communist press), has been the *Sacramento Union*. The *Sacramento Union* has been actually inaccurate, antagonistic, and unfair.

Again, the Hearst papers—the San Francisco and Los Angeles *Examiners*, *San Francisco Call-Bulletin*, *Los Angeles Herald-Express* and the *Oakland Post-Enquirer*—the *Los Angeles Times*, the *Oakland Tribune*, the *McClatchy papers*, *Sacramento Bee*, *Fresno Bee*, and the

Modesto Bee, and the *Hollywood Citizen News*, have been in the forefront of newspapers representing the finest in patriotism and understanding of America's greatest menace. This same statement can be made for the overwhelming majority of California's rural newspapers.

To this group of outstanding California journals must be added the *Criterion*, a patriotic, hard-hitting American-Negro newspaper in Los Angeles. Its clean-cut Americanism, clear-thinking analysis of American problems, and its understanding of the methods of the subversive elements that would destroy the United States, is refreshing and encouraging. Arnold Scott, Jeanne Severins, and Essex G. Jenkins have made a real contribution to fine journalism and real Americanism in giving Los Angeles the *Criterion*.

CITIZENS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE

In its executive meeting of November 10, 1947, in Los Angeles, the committee unanimously adopted a resolution introduced by Senators Watson and Kraft. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved that the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities in California select from patriotic and fraternal organizations which have heretofore shown an interest in combatting un-American activities in California and the United States, an advisory committee, to meet, consult and advise with this committee.

Pursuant to the foregoing resolution an advisory group was created and met with this committee in the auditorium of the State Building in Los Angeles on Sunday, February 15, 1948, at 1.30 p.m. The committee had approved the following as members of the Citizens' Advisory Committee:

James T. Allen, representing *Round Table International*,

David L. Anderson, representing *Catholic War Veterans of the United States*,

Mrs. W. B. Arndt, representing the *Ebell Club of Los Angeles*,

Marion Ashton, representing the *American Legion Auxiliary*,

Bernard K. Bakewell, representing the *Trowel Club*,

Philip Bancroft, Jr., representing *Associated Farmers*,

William Bernfeld, representing *Southern California Retail Drug-gists' Assn. Ltd.*,

John L. Bland, representing *Improved Order of Red Men*,

A. M. Blumberg, representing *Jewish War Veterans of U. S.*,

Mrs. Delor Bombardier, representing *Catholic Daughters of America*,

Allan J. Bradshaw, representing *Anchor Club*,

Roy M. Brewer, representing *International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, A. F. of L.*,

L. E. Brown, representing *Round Table International*,

Karl C. Brueck, representing *Independent Order of Odd Fellows*,

Ella Bryan, representing *American Legion Auxiliary*,

Mrs. Charles D. Burt, representing the *Ebell Club of Los Angeles*,

J. P. Butler, representing *California Farm Bureau Federation*,

James T. Byrne, representing *Anchor Club*,

Dr. Reynaldo Carreon, representing *California Osteopathic Association*,

Dr. Vincent P. Carroll, representing *California Osteopathic Association*,

Jose Carvajol, representing *Catholic War Veterans of the United States*,

Vernon C. Cash, representing *Knights of Pythias*,

Borden Chase, representing *Motion Picture Alliance for the Preservation of American Ideals*,

Ralph Clare, representing *International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees*,

Mrs. Betty Cleary, representing *American Legion Auxiliary*,

Dr. Julius Cohen, representing *Jewish War Veterans of U. S.*

Hon. David Coleman, representing *B'Nai B'Rith*,

Mrs. Frank Collins, representing *Catholic Daughters of America*,

Mrs. Bessie Cooper, representing *American Legion Auxiliary*,

Dr. Joseph O. Costello, representing *California Osteopathic Association*,

Genevieve Cramer, representing *Catholic War Veterans of the United States*,

Loren Critser, representing *Lions International*,

Diana Curtis, representing *American Legion Auxiliary*,

Dr. Edward W. Davidson, representing *California Osteopathic Association*,

Ralph E. Davis, representing *California Association of Private Investigators, Inc.*,

Willard B. Davis, representing *Round Table International*,

Howard H. Desky, representing *B'Nai B'Rith*,

Mrs. Ann H. Dippel, representing *Native Daughters of Golden West*,

Captain Lester J. Divine, representing *Round Table International*,

Mrs. Jean Edelstein, representing *Jewish War Veterans of U. S.*,

A. E. Eickholt, representing *American Legion*,

Major E. E. Eiler, representing *AMVETS*,

Jesse Elliot, representing *Improved Order of Red Men*,

Mrs. Eva O. Enger, representing *American Legion Auxiliary*,

Dr. J. Gordon Epperson, representing *California Osteopathic Association*,

Edward A. Erickson, representing *California State Association of Life Underwriters, Inc.*,

Mary Files, representing *American Legion Auxiliary*,

G. W. Fisher, representing *American Legion*,

James A. Fleming, representing *Veterans of Foreign Wars*,

S. Parker Frisselle, representing *California State Chamber of Commerce*,

James J. Gambs, representing *American Legion*,

Hon. Chester F. Gannon, representing *American Legion*,

Dr. Don C. Garn, representing *California Osteopathic Association*,

Walter Gaspar, representing *American Legion*,

Dr. H. M. Ginsburg, representing *B'Nai B'Rith*,

Dr. Charles H. Glass, representing *Round Table International*,

John A. Graham, representing *Independent Order of Odd Fellows*,

Mark Green, representing *Los Angeles Acacia Club*,

Miss Geraldine B. Hadsell, representing the *Ebell Club of Los Angeles*,

Arthur B. Hammer, representing *Jewish War Veterans of the United States*,

Lou Hammer, representing *Jewish War Veterans of the United States*,

Harvey Harris, representing *Educational Committee on Americanism*,

Esther Hendrickson, representing *Ladies Auxiliary of Veterans of Foreign Wars*,

Bernard G. Hiss, representing *Native Sons of the Golden West*,

John M. Hoffman, representing *Lions International*,

C. C. Holloway, representing *Round Table International*,

Marguerite Horn, representing *American Legion Auxiliary*,

Paul Huff, representing *Associated Farmers*,

Dr. Herk L. Hutchins representing *California Osteopathic Association*,

Dr. Leta B. Jackson, representing *California Osteopathic Association*,

Ed James, representing *Educational Committee on Americanism*,

Bernice Johndrew, representing *American Legion Auxiliary*,

Ernest Johnson, representing *Knights of Pythias*,

Ruth Johnson, representing *American Legion Auxiliary*,

Dr. James M. Keating, representing *Round Table International*,

Miss Emma Kircher, representing *Catholic Daughters of America*,

Bert Kirkpatrick, representing *Ancient Egyptian Order of Sciots*,

Mary Kister, representing *American Legion Auxiliary*,

Mrs. Dana Kleinke, representing *American Legion Auxiliary*,

Harper Knowles, representing *American Legion*,

Dr. John C. Knowlton, representing *California Osteopathic Association*,

Jane Krause, representing *American Legion Auxiliary*,

James V. Lawry, representing *California State Association of Life Underwriters, Inc.*,

Dr. John R. Lechner, representing *Americanism Educational League*,

Rena Leigh, representing *American Legion Auxiliary*,

Ernest J. Loebbecke, representing *Kiwanis International*,

William Luton, representing *Associated Farmers*,

William P. Mahedy, representing *Catholic War Veterans of the United States*,

Mrs. Tim Malony, representing *Catholic Daughters of America*,

Jean Mathias, representing *Jewish War Veterans of the United States*,

Dave May, representing *American Legion*,

Mrs. Lou Meier, representing *Catholic Daughters of America*,

Herman Mellman, representing *AMVETS*,

E. A. Merritt, representing *California Farm Bureau Federation*,

Eldred L. Meyer, representing *Native Sons of the Golden West*,

Lorne D. Middough, representing *Educational Committee on Americanism*,

Homer B. Miller, representing *Round Table International*,

Jess H. Miller, representing *Native Sons of the Golden West*,

Charles E. Millikan, representing *Kiwanis International*,

- Dr. Joseph L. Molle, representing *California Chiropractic Association*,
 Mae Monteleone, representing *American Legion Auxiliary*,
 Frankie Moore, representing *American Legion Auxiliary*,
 Dr. Thomas L. Morgan, representing *California Osteopathic Association*,
 Marie Murphy, representing *American Legion Auxiliary*,
 W. K. Murphy, representing *California State Association of Life Underwriters, Inc.*,
 Virginia McClelland, representing *American Legion Auxiliary*,
 John J. McDonald, representing *Lions International*,
 Fred McGrew, representing *American Legion*,
 A. Harold Noon, representing *Catholic War Veterans of the United States*,
 Phil Ohanneson, representing *Rotary International*,
 Mrs. J. Henry Orme, representing the *Ebell Club of Los Angeles*,
 Barbour Klawans Parker, representing *Ladies Auxiliary of Veterans of Foreign Wars*,
 William H. Parker, representing *Anchor Club*,
 Judge C. E. Pecht, representing *American Legion*,
 Miss Genevieve Penna, representing *American Legion Auxiliary*,
 Dr. Willard W. Percy, representing *California Chiropractic Association*,
 James H. Phillips, representing *Kiwanis International*,
 George G. Pollock, representing *California State Chamber of Commerce*,
 Waldo F. Postel, representing *Ancient Egyptian Order of Sciots*,
 Dr. Edward C. Poulsen, representing *California Chiropractic Association*,
 L. D. Pratt, representing *California Manufacturers Association*,
 Jules O. Pritchard, representing *Knights of Pythias*,
 Mrs. Lucile Quiel, representing *American Legion Auxiliary*,
 John T. Regan, representing *Native Sons of the Golden West*,
 Neil W. Reid, representing *Independent Order of Odd Fellows*,
 Mrs. Katherine Rosek, representing *American Legion Auxiliary*,
 C. L. Roy Rudine, representing *Lions International*,
 H. Gatch Runyan, representing *Round Table International*,
 Dr. Harry R. Salisbury, representing *California Osteopathic Association*,
 Ruth Salls, representing *American Legion Auxiliary*,
 Frederick A. Schnell, representing *California State Association of Life Underwriters, Inc.*,
 Allison E. Schofield, representing *AMVETS*,
 Frank Dee Scriven, representing *AMVETS*,
 Edward A. Seeley, representing *Independent Order of Odd Fellows*,
 Dr. Earl Shackelford, representing *California Osteopathic Association*,
 Barney Shain, representing *Jewish War Veterans of United States*,
 Samuel Shannon, representing *Associated Farmers*,
 Frank M. Shay, representing *California State Chamber of Commerce*,
 Max Singer, representing *Veterans of Foreign Wars*,

Mrs. Esther Skoglund, representing *American Legion Auxiliary*,
 Prentice G. Smith, representing *AMVETS*,
 Earl Smitteamp, representing *Associated Farmers*,
 Col. Henry Sommer, representing *Jewish War Veterans of United States*,
 Grant F. Soper, representing *Anchor Club*,
 Miss Grace S. Stoermer, representing *Native Daughters of Golden West*,
 Jean Strobel, representing *Associated Farmers*,
 A. J. Sturtevant, representing *California Farm Bureau Federation*,
 Genevieve Sutherland, representing *American Legion Auxiliary*,
 Frank Thornton, representing *Catholic War Veterans of United States*,
 Merle Toby, representing *American Legion Auxiliary*,
 Ford M. Tussing, representing *California Manufacturers Association*,
 Edward R. Valentine, representing *California State Chamber of Commerce*,
 Mrs. Zella Venable, representing *American Legion Auxiliary*,
 Joseph A. Vurgason, representing *California Newspaper Publishers Association*,
 Carl Wallace, representing *Educational Committee on Americanism*,
 Leon Warmke, representing *American Legion*,
 John S. Watson, representing *California State Chamber of Commerce*,
 Keegan Watson, representing *Associated Farmers*,
 Marguerita Westmoreland, representing *American Legion Auxiliary*,
 Charles H. Widdows, representing *Round Table International*,
 Martel Wilson, representing *California State Chamber of Commerce*,
 Mrs. T. E. Wilson, representing *American Legion Auxiliary*,
 Max Wolman, representing *Jewish War Veterans*,
 George Ziegler, representing *Educational Committee on Americanism*.

Of the foregoing a majority of the Southern California members were present. After preliminary introductions and a statement of purpose by the chairman, the advisory committee met and organized. Dr. John Lechner was made temporary chairman, and other temporary officers were elected.

The committee plans to hold a meeting in San Francisco for the members of the advisory committee who reside in the northern part of the State, immediately upon adjournment of the Legislature. It is felt that the advice of this broad representative group will prove of great assistance to the Senate committee.

The foregoing list of members of the advisory committee is just a start. The members of the Senate committee are hopeful that every interested organization will be represented on the advisory committee before the end of the year. All interested groups are invited to participate and the list here presented was only limited because of the shortness of time between the decision of the committee and its first joint meeting in Los Angeles.

It is intended to divide the committee into northern and southern groups so that no individual member will be put to expense in attending meetings.

IS AMERICA BLIND?

The committee submits an editorial from the *Banning Live Wire*, published at 78 South San Geronio in the City of Banning. The editorial is entitled "*Is America Blind?*," and reads as follows:

It is an ironical fact that American Communists and fellow travelers always scream to high heaven about their constitutional rights when called to the witness stand. They fervidly embrace the protections which the communist ideology, by its very essence, is determined to destroy.

They have, of course, a perfect right to do this—the Constitution was drawn to defend the liberties of people of all political faiths, all races, and all creeds. But there is a grim humor in seeing it used as a defense by men and women who would destroy it.

From the point of view of the individual, there is little difference between a communist, a nazi, a fascist, or a falangist government. Every kind of totalitarian state is built on the same set of principles. Every one of them says, in effect, that the state is supreme and that the individual is nothing. There can be no such thing as personal liberty—the right to do, think and speak what one pleases. They are concerned with men and women only in the mass—as millions of slaves who may be used ruthlessly to advance the purpose of the state.

In this Country, the totalitarian forces are small in number. But they are extremely well organized, and they are adept at deception and deceit. They are skilled at waving the Flag, and at demanding in the name of Democracy measures which would destroy Democracy. They are solidly behind every project which would weaken free enterprise, which would increase industrial strife, and which would pit class against class. The boring from within technique has been detailed and perfected by the advocates of the super-state from Marx on down. It is an essential prelude to revolution and internal chaos which permits a "strong man" to seize power.

A nation can save itself from ultimate dictatorship in only one way—by aggressively fighting every movement which would in any way circumscribe economic and social freedom. There can be no such thing as a limited freedom. We will have all or none. The forces of totalitarianism count heavily upon American blindness and tolerance as an aid to their work. The American people must prove them mistaken.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES IS AN AGENT OF SOVIET RUSSIA

The committee unanimously finds that the Communist Party of the United States is the agent of the Soviet Government and its totalitarian dictator, Josef Stalin. The committee finds that the Communist Party is, in no sense, a domestic political party.

The committee finds that, since its inception in September 1919 to the present day, the communist movement in the United States is—

(1) An organization operating under centralized discipline subordinated to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the single and ruling party of that country;

(2) A section of a World Communist Party, controlled by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union;

(3) An organization whose basic aim, whether open or concealed, is the abolition of our present economic system and Republican form of government and the establishment of a Soviet dictatorship in its place;

(4) An organization resorting to deception, evasion, illegal methods, violence, and civil war; methods implicit in its revolutionary purpose; and

(5) An organization whose members owe their first allegiance to Soviet Russia, and who will, if directed by the dictatorship in Moscow, utilize every method of espionage, sabotage, and treachery against the United States and its institutions.

The major part of this report deals with organizations found to be under the control of the Communist Party. In view of the above finding of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities in California, the significance of these groups as agents of the Soviet Union become extremely important.

Part I

ANALYSIS OF COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

The committee has determined that the most important continuing functions of the Community Party in a nation not yet dominated by a Red Fascist dictatorship, are to defend the Communist holy land, Soviet Russia, and to prepare the way for the time when the Communist leaders shall decide that circumstances justify an open bid for power through violent revolution and establishment of a "dictatorship of the proletariat".

In contrast to the blindness and apathy of citizens who are opposed to Communism, the Red Fascists do not delude themselves that their two basic functions can be carried on effectively by making speeches and passing resolutions.

Communists work day and night at the practical job of infiltrating existing organizations, so that they may be in a position to manipulate it to their purpose. They are busy creating new organizations for their purpose when none exist.

Behind a propaganda barrage of progress, reform and liberal slogans, the Communists steadily pursue a formal, dogmatic, organized program of infiltration into, and creation of, mass organizations, because they are studious, fanatical and single-minded in their service to Soviet foreign policy and the preparation for revolution in the country where they live.

The committee has carried on a continuous program of investigation, research and public exposure of Communism and of the methods that Communists inevitably must pursue to work toward their self-declared objectives.

In its public reports, issued in 1943, 1945 and 1947, the committee has sought to present to the people of California a clear, unbiased statement of the purposes and objectives, the tactics and methods of world Communism, of Communist organizations in the United States; and particularly, of Communist organizations in California.

Since 1941 the committee has procured and made available to the people of California a huge mass of factual material, taken from official Communist documents, publications, textbooks, communications and confidential party instructions and decisions.

In addition, the accumulated testimony of witnesses now consists of 10,000 pages of sworn testimony, contained in 41 transcript volumes and augmented by an unusually voluminous number of exhibits.

Sworn testimony of known Communist functionaries has been combined with authorized Communist texts into a record that reveals, beyond question or dispute, the theories, purposes, objectives, techniques and methods of Communism.

From this mass of testimony and documentation, the committee has selected the most indispensable material for inclusion within the limited space afforded in three biennial reports. Because of the current nature of the organizations and issues that have been under investigation, it hitherto has not been possible to present a specific, complete explanation and

compilation on the subject of the front organization as a major weapon in the arsenal of Communist plotting and intrigue.

The committee is of the opinion, therefore, that one of the most important services it can render the Members of the Legislature and the people of California at this time is to present a definitive explanation of the Communist front organization; an analysis which will provide, within one concise and factual compilation, the material that public officials, police agencies, journalists and leaders of all organized segments of the community must have readily available to them in authoritative form if they are to carry out their obligations to their organizations, their State and their Nation in meeting the problems raised by the Red Fascist conspiracy within the United States.

For the documented, detailed reports, the Members of the Legislature and the citizens of California are referred to the committee's 1943, 1945, and 1947 reports.

WHY COMMUNISTS NEED FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

Communists become Communists to do something, not merely to join and meet together. Regardless of how critical the citizen of any country may be of policies, conditions and leadership within that country, he thinks a long time before he faces the naked fact of revolution through violence. Communists know this; and consequently, while the hard core of veteran revolutionaries who run Communist Parties are working toward the twin goals of serving the foreign policy of Soviet Russia and preparing for revolutionary seizure of power in their own country, they seek to carry out these twin programs through subterfuge and trickery. They have become adept in playing on the individual's ambitions and the complaints of organized groups.

Modern industrial civilization has complicated living to the point where few individuals are effective by themselves. The modern world provides modes of political, cultural, economic, and similar expression, by group action. Frequently, individual competition is supplanted or supplemented by group competition. This grouping of people for joint action is more or less effective, more or less democratic, and more or less constructive, according to the character, integrity and ability of those who achieve positions of leadership through the inevitable processes of promotion, appointment, selection and election in organized groups.

The Communist Party scientifically charts this organization into groups in modern civilization and it plans and works to capture control of key positions when possible. When this method fails the Communists work to nullify and make impotent the leadership of groups it cannot infiltrate or control, through "rank-and-file" disruption and confusion.

Communist confusion is an organized and planned confusion and its ultimate goal is to develop the ability to create the maximum of confusion at the time when Communist strategy decrees an open bid for power through revolutionary violence.

In the scientific blueprint for revolution that is laid down in official Communist textbooks and taught in the Communist schools, interminable analysis and study is given to the technique of manipulating organized groups toward the eventual belief that they cannot solve their particular problems or achieve their particular objectives within the framework and

limitations of a capitalist economy and a parliamentary government. The final goal of Communist infiltration into organized groups is to dominate the sentiment of such groups—running the gamut from ignorant apathy to active acceptance—for the purpose of permitting the hardened core of revolutionaries to seize power at the proper time.

For this purpose in the long range Communist plan, an apathetic, inert organization, incapable of united and decisive action in a crisis, is just as valuable as an organization that is enthusiastically working to serve the Communist program. Either attitude serves the purposes of the Red Fascist conspiracy.

However, pending the long-range program of eventual world-wide "dictatorship of the proletariat" Communist strategists study and work to put into effect temporary, immediate popular, localized and special purpose-policies and projects.

The creation and conduct of such policies and projects make up what has come to be known as the "Communist party line."

The "party line" consists of the immediate policies of the moment, which frequently are contradictory. Sometimes it will center on popular issues. Again, it will center on generally unpopular issues. But, invariably, it follows a pattern that consistently involves the members of labor, liberal, minority and cultural groups. The over-all purpose is to establish the "vanguard" position of Communism and to pose as the only true friend of the "struggling masses."

Even when Communists, in pursuing the devious twists and turns of the "party line," are disrupting and confusing formal, considered policies of labor, liberal and minority organizations, they consistently direct smear campaigns at the responsible leaders of the organizations in question.

Front organizations are indispensable to such a program. The indefatigable plotting and scheming of the leaders of world Communism has developed the theory and technique of the front organization to the highest level of systematic efficiency in the world's history.

Communist theory and technique is based on a huge mass of analytical, historical and theoretical teachings, accumulated since Communism was launched in 1848 with Karl Marx's "Communist Manifesto," a hundred years ago.

Much of it is openly and plainly presented to Communists as a study of strategy and tactics to achieve a successful revolution and complete seizure of power under a "dictatorship of the proletariat." However, a great mass of it is thinly disguised as history. This later element is particularly valuable to the teaching of Marxist revolutionary doctrine, where Communists are obliged to conduct their proselyting and organizing surreptitiously.

The average American can secure a very good basic concept of the special purpose and approach of this huge mass of revolutionary Marxian literature by a comparison with popular American sports.

Football, baseball, golf and other sports are described in detail and from every viewpoint in a mass of technical literature.

Communist handbooks, that may be bought openly in Communist bookstores throughout America, reveal a pattern of psychological, organizational and propaganda technique that directly parallels the systems and stratagems of the popular sports.

However, the committee and its individual members, many legislators and public officials and leaders of responsible California organizations, receive repeated requests and suggestions that the committee make available to the people of California a report on Communistic activity, especially in the field of front organizations, that will be phrased in the language of the man in the street and which will translate the Marxian terms and phrases into plain English in a simplified presentation.

The committee is cognizant of the general demand for such an authoritative and simplified interpretation of the Marxist program for world revolution as it is carried on behind the tricky slogans and propaganda of California Communists and their fellow-travelers in mass organizations and in day-to-day public affairs.

The committee has given considerable time, study and research in an effort to secure an authoritative and accurate interpretation of the methods, classifications, techniques and outlets for Communist front organization manipulation. It is hoped that this interpretation will assist in translating Marxist double-talk into plain English. The committee believes that this presentation will provide a research and information facility that will be welcomed by the Members of the Legislature and the responsible leaders of California.

TYPES OF COMMUNIST-INFLUENCED ORGANIZATIONS

No organized group can exist in America today without the Communist Party having some attitude and policy toward it. Communist Policy may run the gamut from seeking absolute control to malevolent destruction.

Through various periods of the shifting "party line," the Communist Party may assume utterly contradictory attitudes toward an organization. In every instance, however, the attitude will be what Red Fascist strategists in a particular country assume to be the best tactic of the moment to further the foreign policy of Soviet Russia, or to advance the over-all aim of eventual violent revolution in their own land.

The Communist Party position in and toward a particular organization is determined by a number of factors. Consequently there are readily identifiable types of Communist-influenced organizations that can be catalogued.

The Marxist strategists and tacticians are well aware of the fact that they are forced to work through front organizations to carry out their twin program of treachery and conspiracy for two basic reasons:

- (1) Communists know that an openly Communist political party or organization that frankly puts forward the fundamental Communist program inevitably is a complete failure in the political and propaganda fields;

- (2) For tactical reasons in its conspiratorial operations, the Communists never have more than ten percent of any Communist Party above-ground during the period of building toward the eventual goal of revolution.

Since the Communist Parties are pledged to protect Soviet Russia and advance the proletarian revolution everywhere else in the world, Marxist theorists long since clearly and openly have accepted the need for duplicity, treachery and trickery to accomplish their purposes.

The phrase, "front organization," while it has taken on a tone of opprobrium through public exposure of Communist front activities, never was invented by anyone as a smear phrase, but actually was borrowed from Communist terminology.

A front organization, therefore, is an organization that provides an apparently non-Communist facade, behind which Communists and fellow-travelers in control of the organization can carry out strategical and tactical moves in behalf of the current "party line".

Marxist recognition of the need to operate behind false fronts has been expounded and clarified in a complicated theory, known as the "vanguard role" of the Communist Party. Under this theory Marxists justify to themselves their established practice of infiltrating existing organizations when it serves their purpose and of creating organizations when none exists to fill a special strategical or tactical need.

This absolute necessity for advancing a program that is supposed to solve all the material problems of mankind behind a mask of treachery and duplicity is one of the great contradictions of Communism, which itself proclaims is the only system that can save mankind from the ills and problems of contradictions which Marxists assert are found in capitalist economy and in parliamentary government.

Once the American people learn to understand this dilemma of Communism, they will have the key to the analysis and evaluation of Communist programs and policies; and with it, the ability to meet Communist disruption and defeat it.

The committee has pointed out that the Marxist program has been fully outlined and documented in the published reports by this committee for 1943, 1945 and 1947; and also by other authoritative governmental agencies and legislative committees.

The committee points out specifically that the basic theory of the "vanguard role" of the Communist Party has been admitted and explained under oath by William Z. Foster, present national chairman of the Communist Party of the United States, and by Earl Browder, former general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, before Congressional investigating bodies; and by William Schneiderman, present secretary and administrative head of the Communist Party of California, and other Communist functionaries, before this committee.

The Marxist principle of creating front organizations and of infiltrating mass organizations has been exposed and documented beyond any possible refutation. It has been proved to be the chief business of the Communist Party in the United States, and the basic framework upon which has been erected the entire Communist structure of sabotage, sedition, espionage and treachery against the American people and their government.

The gist of this theory of the "vanguard role" of the Communist Party in creating and manipulating front organizations, is summed up specifically by the present titular head of world Communism, Joseph Stalin, in the official Communist-published text of a brutally frank blueprint for revolution, "*Foundations of Leninism*."

Discussing the tactical theory that all Communists must study and rehearse interminably, Joseph Stalin says:

"Tactical leadership is a part of strategic leadership, subordinated to the problems of, and the demands upon, the latter. The task of tactical leadership is to handle all the forms of struggle and of organization of the proletariat *and assure their correct utilization in order to achieve the maximum results obtainable with the relative strength of the forces available, the maximum necessary in preparing strategic success.*

"* * * the correct utilization of the forms of struggle and of organization * * * means fulfilling several necessary conditions of which the following may be considered the principal ones:

"*First: to bring to the forefront those forms of struggle and of organization which are best suited to the conditions prevailing during the ebb or flow of the movement, and, therefore, calculated to facilitate and assure the shifting of the masses to revolutionary positions, the shifting of millions to the revolutionary front and their assignment to various posts at the revolutionary front.*

"*The point here is not that the vanguard shall realize the impossibility of preserving the old order of things and the inevitability of its collapse but that the vast masses shall understand this inevitability and display their readiness to support the vanguard.*

"*But the masses can understand this only through their own experiences. The task is to enable the vast masses to understand * * * the inevitability of the overthrow of the old regime, to bring into being such methods of struggle and forms of organization as will make it easier for the masses to learn from their own experience the correctness of the revolutionary slogans.*"

To emphasize his point that the Communist Party must never by unwise strategy and tactics be reduced "from the position of leader of the proletariat, to that of a band of inane, uprooted conspirators," Joseph Stalin quotes V. I. Lenin to this effect:

"With the vanguard alone, victory is impossible. To throw the vanguard alone into the decisive conflict * * * as long as the broad masses have not yet taken up a position either of direct support of the vanguard or at least of benevolent neutrality toward it and of absolute incapability of supporting the enemy—would not merely be folly but an actual crime. And in order that actually the whole class, that actually the broad masses of toilers and those oppressed by capitalism may come to such a position, propaganda and agitation alone are not sufficient. For this, the masses must have their own political experience. Such is the fundamental law for all great revolutions * * *"

This citation from Lenin by Stalin is quoted from the Marxist leader's famous treatise, "*Left Communism*," in which Lenin criticized severely those leftwing agitators who, to use a familiar American phrase, are like "generals who get too far out in front of their army."

Lenin and Stalin, in their writings on revolutionary theory, keep repeating over and over the solemn warning that the Communists, in their "vanguard role" never must be so far in front of the masses and their organizations that the Communist can be isolated.

Stalin's second point in what he describes as "the correct utilization of the forms of struggle and organization," follows his quotation from Lenin, and points out that it is necessary in "correct tactics":

"* * * to locate at any given moment that single link in the chain of events, which, if siezed upon will enable us to control the whole chain and prepare the ground for the achievement of success.

"The point here is to single out from tasks confronting the Party, precisely the one that must be handled next, which, if done, will assure the successful fulfillment of the remaining tasks."

It follows from this plain statement by Stalin, who quotes Lenin to hammer his points home, that Communists everywhere are under solemn instructions as a matter of basic policy, to nurture carefully their so-called "vanguard role" and to proceed with the creation and infiltration of organizations to serve as fronts for their program. He warns that the party must never relinquish its "vanguard role." It must not enter "alone into the decisive conflict as long as the broad masses have not yet taken up a position either of direct support * * * or of at least benevolent neutrality toward it * * *"

It is for this reason that the front organizations created or infiltrated by the U. S. Communist Party in the past decade are easily recognized for what they are, once the "vanguard role" of the Communist manipulators is understood.

TYPES OF COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

Every organized group in America can be classified with reference to Communism from two basic viewpoints:

(1) According to the proportion of Communist influence within; or

(2) According to the purposes or objectives for which they were organized or infiltrated by Communists.

It is vitally important to all Americans that they learn to recognize the character of organizations with which they must deal, or to which they belong, with reference to Communism.

This is important, particularly in the case of administrative and executive officers, members of executive boards and staff members, upon whom falls the responsibility of relations between their organization and other organized groups.

Members of organizations, especially in mass organizations, such as trade unions, political parties, and groups dealing with civic, racial, religious and similar relations, must ever be on the alert against Communist sabotage of their particular purposes and objectives.

Officers and members of organizations constantly are faced with proposals that the group to which they belong affiliate with some movement or cause; that they endorse or support such movement or cause; that they join with other groups in supporting and endorsing causes and programs.

Determination of the proportion of Communist influence that may exist in any organization is not as involved or mysterious as many citizens have been led to believe. Communists follow a pattern of joining and supporting similar causes and organizations. So do confirmed fellow-travelers.

COMMUNIST CREATED AND CONTROLLED ORGANIZATIONS

Numerically, one of the largest classifications is that of organizations created by the Communist Party and completely controlled by the Communists. This is true because the Communist Party spawns front groups and liquidates them in a regular pattern to serve temporary strategic and tactical purposes of immediate value to the party.

In this category will be found the scores of "defense committees" created to raise funds for Communists, fellow-travelers and Marxist-apologists who become involved in arrests, prosecutions and investigations. Another important type of "defense committee" is a large group formed to raise funds for legal defense and aid to Communist members of unions, minority groups and teachers, political figures and others who may be arrested, attacked, expelled or otherwise involved in controversies.

Frequently, the persons for whom the "defense committees" are working may not be Communists or have any connection with Communism. But invariably the person involved will present an opportunity for the Communists and their fellow-travelers to appear in the spotlight as friends of the oppressed and abused.

Investigation of scores of these front committees has revealed that behind the mask of humanitarianism and a fight for human and civil rights, is hidden one of the fundamental reasons for the creation of such front groups. That reason is to raise money for the Communist Party.

It is the considered opinion of all responsible investigators that not more than 50 percent, and frequently much less, of all funds raised by these front groups ever goes to the cause for which the group publicly is working.

In some cases funds raised for a so-called worthy cause are diverted to the Communist Party by direct theft and dishonest bookkeeping transactions. In other cases money is diverted by payment of large sums to Communist agents, lawyers, publicists and workers within the particular group, who turn over substantial amounts of their wages and fees to the party.

Typical examples of the Communist created and controlled front organizations of this type are: Abolish Peonage Committee, Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder, Schappes Defense Committee, Schneiderman Defense Committee, Schneiderman-Darcy Defense Committee, Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges, Bridges Defense Committee, Bridges Victory Committee, Committee to Defend Angelo Herndon, Committee for Civil Rights for Communists, Communist Japanese Committee, Galena Defense Committee, Gerson Supporters, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Joint Committee for Trade Union Rights, Joint Committee of Trade Unions in Social Work, King, Conner and Ramsey Defense Committee, Marian Anderson Citizens Committee, Mooney Defense Committee, Mooney-Billings Mass Meeting Sponsors, Murray Defense Committee, National Free Browder Congress, National Hunger March to Washington, Non-Partisan Labor Defense, Non-Partisan Committee for Reelection of Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Open Letter Protesting Ban on Communists in American Civil Liberties Union, Petition to Grant Pardons to McNamara and Smith, Public Use of Arts Committee, Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee, Scottsboro Defense

Committee, Sleepy Lagoon Defense Committee, Statement by American Progressives on the Moscow Trials, Testimonial Dinner for Ferdinand C. Smith, Washington C. I. O. Committee to Reinstate Helen Miller, and in the recent exposure and indictments of national Communist figures, the same pattern has been followed with Defense Committees for Hans Eisler, Gerhardt Eisler, Eugene Dennis, Carlo Marzani, John Williamson, Claudia Jones and others; and the Committee for the First Amendment, Committee of One Thousand and Freedom From Fear Committee, which have been created to raise funds for the defense of the nineteen unfriendly witnesses before the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities' investigation of Communist activity in Hollywood, 10 of whom were indicted for contempt of Congress.

Another important type of Communist created and controlled organization is the broadly-based, formal organization, created to serve a key function of international Red Fascism, and almost invariably linked to an international organization sponsored by the Comintern.

Such organizations are not as rapidly created or as summarily liquidated as the front defense committees. They are more stable and complex in their structure, and they constitute the source of the central core of Communists and fellow-travelers who join in the creation of the temporary front committees.

While they also engage in fund-raising for the benefit of the Communist program, they are permitted to keep more of the money raised through dues and assessments to maintain permanent offices and staffs.

Typical of the permanent, completely Communist created and controlled organizations are such examples as the following, some of which no longer are in existence, and others of which are temporarily in a quiescent state: Abraham Lincoln Brigade, Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, Academic and Civil Rights Committee, American Artists Congress, American League for Peace and Democracy, American Council on Soviet Relations, American Friends of the Chinese People, American Friends of the Mexican People, American Friends of the Soviet Union, American Friends of the Spanish People, American League Against War and Fascism, American Slav Congress, American Writers Congress, American Youth for Democracy, Congress of American Women, Congress of American-Soviet Friendship, Council for Pan-American Democracy, International Juridical Association, International Workers Order, International Labor Defense, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Simon Lubin Society, John Reed Clubs, League of Women Shoppers, National Negro Congress, Civil Rights Congress and Trade Union Unity League.

Included also in the completely Communist created and controlled organizations are the publications and organizations that publish Communist newspapers, magazines, propaganda and books.

These organizations and those committees created for honoring or promoting publications are among the most important institutions in the Red Fascist network. None but tested Communist and fellow-travelers are permitted to participate in the management and direction of such enterprises.

Among Communist organizations in this group the most notable are: Daily Worker, People's Daily World, Political Affairs, New Masses,

Mainstream, International Publishers, New Century Publishers, In Fact, Soviet Russia Today, Jewish Life, Morning Freiheit Association, and others included in the body of this report.

COMMUNIST CREATED OR CONTROLLED UNIONS

Another important group of Communist created and controlled organizations are certain trade unions, political groups, committees and citizens' committees for purported worthy purposes.

In spite of the Communist claim that the Communists are the true leaders of trade unionism, it is an historical fact that the Communists have met the same fate in the labor movement as that achieved in the political arena. No openly sponsored Communist union in the United States ever has been a success.

The majority of Communist created and controlled trade-unions in existence in the United States today are the so-called "paper unions" which parallel the craft union structure of the A. F. of L.

The American history of Communism in trade-unions can be summed up briefly in four broad, basic stages:

(1) When the Communist Party was organized formally in 1919, it denounced the A.F. of L. as "reactionary" and proclaimed that U. S. Communists would lead the way to "revolutionary industrial unionism." The *Trade Union Unity League* was launched and attempted to create blatantly Communist-sponsored and controlled trade unions;

(2) After a long record of failure, the Communist Party abandoned the *Trade Union Unity League* and returned to the pre-Communist Party program of the radical organizations. Every attempt was made to infiltrate and dominate the A.F. of L., then the only major national trade union organization. Meanwhile the party planned and worked to prepare the way for "revolutionary industrial trade unionism". Their efforts were rewarded by the creation of the *Committee for Industrial Organization* within the A.F. of L.;

(3) John L. Lewis ultimately led the *Committee for Industrial Organization* out of the A.F. of L. to form the dual national labor organization that has become the *Congress of Industrial Organizations*. Most of the Communists in labor rushed into the C.I.O., leaving behind in the A.F. of L. only those who were solidly entrenched in strong craft unions. Meanwhile John L. Lewis pondered over the hunter and the dog. The Communists now face an attack from within the C.I.O., identical with the anti-Communist stand that traditionally has been pursued by the majority of the leadership within the A.F. of L.

C.I.O. unionism always has been centered in the large unions in mass production fields—steel, auto, rubber, clothing, shipping, warehousing, oil and electrical manufacture—supplemented by a few strong but numerically small unions in newspapers, textiles, mining, agricultural and food processing, and in shoe, fur, leather and furniture production.

Many sections of these latter unions in the C.I.O., as well as a number of A.F. of L. unions, are what is known as "paper organizations." There may be many local unions in such organizations, each numerically small, but enabled to exercise important voting influence in central bodies by taking advantage of a traditional policy of trade-unions, fraternal groups and similar associations that gives special consideration to numerically small unions, lodges or chapters.

Under the system for determining the number of delegates to which each local, chapter or lodge is entitled, many central organizations make special concessions to small groups. A widely used formula is to allow 2 delegates for the first 50 members or less; an additional delegate for the next 50 members or less; a fourth delegate for the next 150 members or less; and a fifth delegate for the next 250 members or less; with additional delegates thereafter for every 500 members or majority fraction thereof.

However, contrary to the organization of fraternal, veteran and similar bodies, in which individual lodges, chapters and posts are created and chartered solely by the one governing national organization, the two major labor organizations, A.F. of L. and C.I.O., are voluntary associations of many separate international unions. Hence, the delegates to central bodies, state bodies, conferences and assemblies of an official character, are delegates from subunits of an international organization; i.e., one of a number of organizations that go to make up the national union organization.

Under this system, Communists in control of an international union can create many small local unions, "paper organizations"; each less than 125 members, each with three delegates to a city central labor body; and, according to the formula for delegate representation cited above, three of these Communist-controlled "paper unions" of 125 members, each with three votes, can cancel out the nine delegates that would be allowed to a large anti-Communist local union of 2,500 members.

One of the surest tests of the Communist domination and control of a labor union or civic group is the existence of many "paper local unions" or chapters, adding up to a large bloc of votes in city, county and state central bodies, and whose delegates consistently vote as a unit in support of Communist programs or act to delay, disrupt or confuse the attempt of the large majority of bona fide unions or chapters to carry out the basic policies of the central organization of a particular city, county or state.

Three other basic tests also can be used to determine the Communist character of a labor or civic organization, in addition to the "paper unions" or chapters that vote the Communist Party line in a bloc. These questions should be asked:

(1) Does the union and its delegates consistently introduce and support resolutions, communications and motions to place the trade-union central body of a community or an industry on record in support of issues and organizations foreign to the functions and purposes of a labor union, especially when the foreign policy of Soviet Russia is involved?

(2) Does the union and its delegates consistently introduce and support resolutions, communications and motions for so-called "rank-and-file" protests and condemnation of traditional basic policies of the national organization?

(3) Does the union, its officers and delegates independently collaborate with and accept affiliation and formal positions as sponsors, officers, speakers and participants in a large number of Communist front organizations, causes and committees?

Typical of the completely Communist created and controlled organizations in the trade-union, political association and civic committee field are:

Trade Unions: Trade Union Unity League, Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers (formerly United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America), United Studio Technicians Guild of North America, United Office and Professional Workers—C.I.O., United Public Workers—C.I.O., some locals and units of the United Auto Workers—C.I.O., and United Steel Workers—C.I.O., United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America—C.I.O., and United Farm Equipment and Machine Workers—C.I.O.

Political Associations: National Citizens Political Action Committee, Progressive Citizens of America (successor to National Citizens Political Action Committee and Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions), Hollywood Democratic Committee, Motion Picture Democratic Committee, California Legislative Conference, Progressive A.F. of L. of Los Angeles, and others.

Civic Associations: League of American Writers, American Writers Congress, Allied Voters Against Coudert, American Council on Soviet Relations, American Committee for Friendship with the Soviet Union, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, American-Russian Institute, Morning Freiheit Associations, International Workers Order, American Youth for Democracy, and many others.

COMMUNIST INFILTRATED AND CONTROLLED ORGANIZATIONS

Second in importance, but not as conspicuous numerically as the completely Communist created and controlled organizations, are those that are *Communist infiltrated and controlled*.

Such groups naturally are more valuable to the purposes of the Red Fascist conspirators than those openly sponsored by the Communist Party. Invariably they are organizations that were started for a legitimate purpose, and in virtually every instance for a liberal, progressive and constructive activity to solve some problem or need of a large mass of people.

Trade-unions naturally fall into this grouping, since the Communists long ago discovered that they had little success in their own Red trade-unions. In America they resort to infiltrating into existing non-Communist trade-unions in order to spread Marxist poison and establish their "vanguard role".

Organizations sponsored by racial, religious, cultural and other minority groups are a prime target for Communist infiltration. Due to the comparative amateurishness of most honest participants in such organizations, the trained, disciplined Communist, with access to information, pressure, guidance and publicity from the entire Red Fascist network, frequently is able to maneuver into key positions and thus control an organization for the bidding of Red Fascist top strategists.

Another type of organization in this category is the unending procession of citizens' committees for many purported worthy purposes, such as transit reform, housing progress, taxes, zoning, welfare, neighborhood improvement, and the many legitimate protest movements against some community or civic situation that irks a large number of people. Invari-

ably, Communists will seek to infiltrate and dominate such groups if Red Fascist strategists see any opportunity for promoting their basic programs through such groups or of winning adherents to Marxism as "the one best way to solve all problems."

A similar basic target for Communist infiltration and control is the subdivision of political organizations. Communists follow a scientific pattern in attempting to infiltrate and control Assembly districts, congressional districts, and councilmanic district clubs and organizations, and thus plant Communists and fellow-travelers in county and state committees of political organizations.

Another target for Red Fascist infiltration is any organization created for the purpose of doing anything associated with foreign policy.

Red Fascist strategy also calls for similar tactics against any organization dealing with consumer, price, farmer, veteran and youth problems.

Typical examples of organizations not created by Communists, but in which Communists have infiltrated and secured control are certain local unions of A. F. of L., C. I. O., Machinists, Railroad Brotherhood and independent unions. Such local unions invariably follow the pattern of Communist created and controlled organizations cited above. The *Young Democrats*, and certain Democratic county committees are further examples.

COMMUNIST INFILTRATED AND DOMINATED ORGANIZATIONS

The third major section of Communist influenced organizations (and one of the most important from a strategic and tactical standpoint) is the group that has been either created or infiltrated by Communists, and, while not completely controlled, is dominated by the Communist "caucus."

Organizations in all the types described in the two classifications above will be found in this group. Almost invariably, however, they will be found to be organizations with large memberships, most of which are not Communists. In such organizations the Communists must depend upon political cunning, misrepresentation and confusion to maintain their effectiveness.

In this grouping will be found many trade unions, political organizations, civic, racial, religious, minority and welfare associations and organizations formed to accomplish some worthy purpose or to solve a particular problem or problems of a particular group of citizens.

Such organizations will have formal structures, parliamentary procedures, and frequently will be broken into units, with delegates to central bodies; which makes them easy targets for the specialized Communist technique of infiltration, and manipulation of the disorganized and sincere majority membership.

The committee wishes to emphasize that this large group of organizations in fields of humanitarian and welfare endeavor are not in themselves necessarily Communist, nor is it a prime indication of Communistic activity that a group be engaged in reform, in improvement or amelioration of some condition or abuse. The fact is that Red Fascists bitterly oppose and attack the idea of reform and reformers because the basic tenet of Communism is that no reform is useful that does not go the complete "whole hog" toward a proletarian dictatorship in a Soviet state.

The reason that trade-unions, racial and religious organizations and reform and improvement movements consistently are infiltrated and disrupted by Communist agitators and conspirators is that the Communists work relentlessly to either control or make impotent such mass organizations; to either bend them to the Communist Party line and the twin program of serving the interests of the foreign policy of Soviet Russia and of preparing the way for violent revolution at home, or to destroy them.

The committee fervently hopes that the factual presentation of the motives, techniques and objectives of the Communist Party will awaken leaders of trade-unions, racial, religious and minority groups and their members; and all citizens who join in organizations and causes for improvement and betterment of civic conditions, to the basic truth that the Communist Party and its program of treachery and disruption is the greatest threat to their organizations and the purposes for which they organized.

The committee has reported in the past, and it reiterates again with the greatest possible emphasis, that the one sound and American way to defeat the Communist disruption of worthy organizations and programs is for the sincere leaders and members to participate fully in the conduct of their organizations; to study and practice the techniques of constitutional government and democratic procedure.

The record of success of aggressively patriotic leaders in political organizations, in trade-unions, in racial, religious and other minority groups, in consistently exposing and defeating Red Fascist traitors within their midst, *whenever they have organized, cooperated and worked full time at the job of preserving their own organization and its devotion to American ideals*, is the most convincing proof that it can be done.

Failure to guard the precious jewels of liberty, freedom and justice by real, day-to-day participation in the affairs of a nation or an organization, invariably will result in a surrender by default to the fanatical agents of Red Fascism.

Beyond any laws or any activity of police agencies against criminals and traitors, the safest assurance of the continued liberty and integrity of a nation or an institution, rests on the loyalty, devotion and courage of those who enjoy its benefits and privileges.

The immediate result of failure in loyalty, devotion and courage invariably will be the corruption by Red Fascists of the purpose and principles for which people have come together. When this happens to an organization it brings impotence and destruction. When it happens to a nation it brings confiscation, the concentration camp and the police state.

The committee finds that one of the most important battle grounds in the present world struggle between the ideologies of freedom and of totalitarianism, is the mass organizations; and the committee calls on all citizens of California to alert themselves to the danger of Communist infiltration and domination of their organizations and institutions.

Among typical mass organizations that are victims of Communist domination, the following are representative and significant. The committee calls attention to the fact that many sincere, non-Communist individuals are victimized by the Red Fascists who have gained positions of domination in such organizations: Certain international unions, councils and locals of the C. I. O. unions; San Francisco and Los Angeles C. I. O.

industrial union councils, certain councils and local unions of the A. F. of L. unions; certain councils and locals of the independent unions; the American Labor Party, the Progressive Citizens of America, the Independent Progressive Party, and the Institute of Pacific Relations.

**COMMUNIST INFILTRATED, BUT NEITHER CONTROLLED
NOR DOMINATED**

Numerically one of the largest groups of Communist-influenced organizations, and next to the completely Communist controlled or dominated from a strategical and tactical Marxist approach, is the large number of organizations that are infiltrated by Communists, but neither controlled nor dominated.

Based on cold-blooded strategy and tactics for revolution as laid down by Lenin and Stalin, all Communists are ordered to disrupt and make impotent any organized group that they neither can control or dominate.

This fundamental tenet of Marxist activity is explained clearly in the citations from Lenin and Stalin at the opening of this section of the committee's report.

It follows naturally, that no trade union, political organization, racial, religious or minority group organization; no organization dealing with foreign policy, business and economic affairs, or the problems of workers, unemployed, veterans, consumers, taxpayers, public employees, farmers, investors, and educators; or groups concerned with charity, welfare, the aged, handicapped and youth, or any group concerned with health, safety, delinquency, housing, transportation and similar problems, can be immune from Communist infiltration, no matter how anti-Communist the organization may be.

It is a plain fact, familiar to the committee in repeated hearings and investigations, that Communists frequently infiltrate and operate within organizations that flatly ban Communists from membership. Communist agents openly pursue Communist policies and tactics, and when exposed, move on to other assignments, to be replaced by new Communist agents.

The committee fully is aware of the Communist participation in such organizations as anti-Communist A. F. of L. and C.I.O. unions, and in such indisputably patriotic organizations as the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Disabled American Veterans, and in the Democratic and Republican Parties.

It is a matter of record that such Communist agents have been exposed and expelled from such organizations. Their Red Fascist activities invariably follow a consistent pattern.

In mass organizations that Communists cannot control or dominate, the strategy of the Communist agent is to disrupt, confuse, divide and nullify.

In these organizations, Communists frequently make a pretense in bidding for control or domination. Actually, however, recognizing the tactical facts for what they are in any mass organization that basically is anti-Communist, the sole purpose of the Communists in such groups is to make them ineffective and impotent in relation to the Communist Party line issues of the moment.

All Communists are indoctrinated with the tactical theory laid down in the sacred text of Stalin's blueprint for revolution, "*Problems of Leninism*," that the "party never must relinquish its vanguard role, but at the same time it must not commit the *crime* of entering alone into the decisive conflict as long as the broad masses have not yet taken up a position either of direct support * * * or of at least benevolent neutrality toward it * * *."

It is a matter of record that the Communists will go to any length and suffer any indignity in order to render a mass organization impotent to act against the Communist program, if they are unable to control or dominate the organization.

The importance of this strategy to the Communist Party is emphasized by Lenin in the plainest words possible in "*Leftwing Communism, an Infantile Disorder*." Lenin says:

"It is necessary to * * * agree to any and every sacrifice, and even—if need be to resort to all sorts of devices, maneuvers and illegal methods, to evasion and subterfuge, in order to penetrate into the trade-unions, to remain in them, and to carry on Communist work in them at all costs."

In spite of the fact that the Communists will pretend to support any shade of political, economic and ethical thinking whenever it serves their purpose of penetration and infiltration, actually, to the Communists, there is only the Communist and the anti-Communist.

To a Communist, every person and group falls into one of two classifications: Either a follower and completely complacent tool to be used, or else an enemy to be destroyed or immobilized. To a Communist, every person and group is judged according to their possible value, either to serve the foreign policy of Soviet Russia or to prepare the way for the eventual violent revolution at home. If the Communist cannot win a person or organization over to the party line, his alternative tactic is to destroy or immobilize.

It is important to Communist strategy that Communist agents prevent an impression of unified opposition to Communist Party line activities. Every effort is made to have a dissident element present in such organizations as the A. F. of L., C.I.O., American Legion and the major political parties and civic groups to provide a publicity springboard for so-called "rank and file" protests when such organizations attack Communism or criticize a "party line" policy.

Communists always must be concerned with keeping up the morale and enthusiasm of their dupes. Members of mass groups, who misguidedly follow Communist-controlled programs and policies need, and receive, back-slapping encouragement. A rebellious and noisy minority in a large anti-Communist mass organization, therefore, is an indispensable factor in Communist activity.

Among organizations that fall into the classification of Communist infiltrated, but neither controlled nor dominated, and in which the Communists operate principally to disrupt, confuse, nullify, and delay, may be listed virtually every mass labor, veteran, civic and reform organization in California.

Typical, however, of organizations faced with consistent Communist disruption and confusion are most A. F. of L., C.I.O. and other trade unions, American Legion, Disabled American Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, AMVETS, American Veterans Committee (the California section of American Veterans Committee falls into the Communist-dominated class, and is a vociferous dissident minority in national AVC affairs), the Democratic and Republican parties, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, bar associations, medical associations, etc.

The committee has emphasized in previous reports, and it again calls to the attention of all patriotic citizens that membership in civic organizations, trade unions, political, veteran and fraternal organizations carries with it responsibilities as well as privileges.

The committee urges members of all organized groups to be watchful constantly against Communist infiltration with its program of duplicity, treachery and disruption. History has proved repeatedly that no nation, institution or organization can collaborate with Communism without courting destruction.

COMMUNISTS INFILTRATED SOLELY FOR PURPOSES OF ESPIONAGE

A special classification of Communist infiltrated organizations is those groups that are so patently and consistently anti-Communist that open Communist activity would be recognized promptly and effectively dealt with.

In this group are service clubs, fraternal and patriotic organizations, most posts and chapters of veteran organizations, many trade unions, business associations, police and public agencies, military units, religious organizations and sections of political parties and civic organizations.

The Marxist plotters do not overlook the strategical importance of information about the plans and programs of such openly anti-Communist organizations.

Typical of the Communist strategy in this field is the infiltration into the strongly anti-Communist trade unions. In such organizations the underground element of the Communist Party works whenever and wherever possible gathering information about anti-Communist programs and policies.

This field of Marxist-Leninist-Stalinist strategy and tactics is based on treachery and espionage, yet the Kremlin always find tools to do its bidding.

Since this is a secretive and conspiratorial phase of Communist infiltration, it is not subject to the customary checks and tests that apply to other Communist work in organized groups.

Need for such investigation in this field arises when Communist activity, propaganda and tactical operations indicate that the Communist too frequently appears in advance possession of information about the plans and policies of responsible organizations.

Virtually every organized group in America is subject to this type of Communist infiltration. In the light of present world relations, and the experiences of Canada and other nations with Communist spy rings and espionage operations, government, business, labor, and civic institutions must be particularly alert.

MISCELLANEOUS GROUPS

There are many institutions and organizations which, for tactical or strategic reasons, appear to be permanently, or for long periods, immune from Communist infiltration.

The committee warns that no group can feel secure from Communist infiltration and disruption.

The committee is familiar with the complacency and apathy toward the problem of Communist conspiratorial plotting in America. This smug attitude may be summed up as follows:

"We have no Communists in our organization. We are not worried about Communistic attacks. We cannot understand why everybody gets so excited about Communism. All we have to do is proceed with our own affairs and let others tend to theirs."

This is the identical attitude assumed by leaders of many organizations in Germany while Hitler was rising to power, and it was the attitude of complacent leaders in the countries now behind the "Iron Curtain," while the Communists and the traitors plotted to seize power.

The committee warns the Members of the Senate and the leaders of all institutions and organizations that the menace of Red Fascist conspiracy is a real, solemn and dangerous one. Leaders of organizations fortunate enough to be free from immediate Communist confusion and disruption should take an interest in the problems of the many institutions and organizations that do suffer from Communist attacks. They should keep informed of the facts of Communist activity and they should, in time of freedom from Communist infiltration and disruption, prepare their own organizations to meet such problems in the future.

The committee has pointed out frequently in the past, and it again reiterates, that Communist policy is ruthless and that no organization is immune. Since the objective of Communism in America is to serve the twin program fostering the interests of the foreign policy of Soviet Russia and preparing for violent revolutionary overthrow of the American government, no individual, institution or organization can afford the luxury of complacency, apathy and unconcern toward the problem of Communism in America today.

ORGANIZATIONS CLASSIFIED BY COMMUNIST PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVE

In addition to the classification of organizations and institutions in accordance with the proportion of Communist Party influence that may affect them, most organizations subject to Communist influence may be classified in accordance with the purpose and objective of world Communism.

Any such classification will embrace the four first classifications in the immediately preceding section of this report: (1) Communist created and controlled; (2) Communist infiltrated and controlled; (3) Communist infiltrated or created, and dominated; and (4) Communist infiltrated and influenced for purposes of disruption, confusion, delay and nullification.

The other two classifications of organizations infiltrated for espionage purposes and those not of immediate interest to Communist conspirators, obviously have no value to the Communist Party in advancing its

purpose toward its final objective of a world dictatorship of the proletariat.

The committee has pointed out in previous sections of this report that it is vital to the preservation of the United States and its institutions that every citizen learn to distinguish the proportion of Communist influence in a given organization in order to meet problems that may arise as a result of Red Fascist activity within the organization.

We are all aware that modern life creates conflicts between groups. Many are healthy and proper. Others are based on prejudice and intolerance, and provide material for manipulators to spread disunity and to practice their unholy doctrine of hate and conflict. Wisdom and temperance in interorganizational affairs are equally as important as alertness and forthrightness in meeting subversive disruption head on.

The committee has stated previously and the committee again reiterates, that the most completely vicious, unholy doctrine of hate, discord and strife in world history is the pseudoscientific theory of Marx as practiced by world Stalinites in their conception of the class-struggle.

Communism plays upon all conflicts, disagreements and group tensions to divert organized groups from the sane solution of specific problems. The intensification of group hatreds is the Communists' solution to all problems. The destruction of all classes, said Marx, is the only road to the "classless society."

It follows, therefore, that conflict and disagreement is lush soil for Red Fascist revolutionary manipulation. Where there is no conflict the Communist must create conflict.

It is important that every citizen understand how the Communists play upon discords and conflicts for the purpose of manipulating and bending organized groups toward the Red Fascist twin program of serving the interests of the foreign policy of Soviet Russia and of preparing the way for violent revolution at home.

Only on the basis of thoughtful judgment and analysis through factual determination of the proportion of Communist influence in a particular organization, together with a thorough understanding of why the infiltration and corruption of such an organization is important in the strategic pattern of revolutionary Communist plotting, will responsible citizens be able to adopt correct decisions in interorganizational relations.

The committee is well aware of the fact that this places upon all citizens a burden of effort and the expenditure of time and money. However, the benefits of the American system carry with them responsibilities of loyalty and devotion. Every American is under sacred obligation to act for the protection and preservation of the institutions and ideals that have protected his liberties and freedom throughout our nation's existence.

Californians cannot, and will not, fail in this period of crisis. They will meet the problem of Communism intelligently and bring to its solution the same pioneer spirit of determination, vigor and cooperation that marked the creation of this great State as a shining star in the Star Spangled Banner.

The committee calls attention to the fact that California is in a key position in national defense; in economic and agricultural contributions to national defense; in aviation, motion picture, radio, shipping and

transportation; and that it has become a crucial State in major political decisions affecting the welfare of the Nation and the future of the world.

The unprecedented growth in California's population has created conditions and groupings that provide lush material upon which Communist disruption can feed.

California's great past, and imposing future, presents a challenge to both the Communists and the Americans, marking the division of world-thinking between the two ideologies of totalitarianism and of freedom.

The final record of how that challenge will be met, will be determined by the energy, devotion, courage and morality of the advocates of these two utterly contradictory philosophies.

The committee has determined from past investigations that too many Americans are completely ignorant of the purposes and objectives of world Communism; and therefore, are ill-equipped to cope with problems raised by Red Fascist activity in interorganizational relations. The committee believes, therefore, that it is of supreme importance that the citizens of California have readily available a simple, understandable source of information on the purposes and objectives of world Communist revolutionary conspiracy, so that they will understand how the strategy and tactics of Red Fascist plotting are directed and applied.

THE SIX BASIC DIVISIONS OF COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

All Communist front organizations can be classified conveniently and logically under six basic headings.

The six basic classifications of Communist front organizations are:

- (1) The Indispensable Organizations for Revolution;
- (2) Culture and Science;
- (3) Organizations Dealing With Domestic Problems and Activity;
- (4) Organizations Dealing With Foreign Affairs and Problems;
- (5) Organizations With Appeals to Basic Groups; and
- (6) Miscellaneous Organizations, Committees and Alliances.

An examination of the purposes and objectives of Red Fascism reveals that behind the apparent confusion and disorder of the creation, dissolution and manipulation of thousands of front groups, there are basic, essential patterns that are molded by the functions and needs of a revolutionary organization forced by necessity to operate behind false fronts and façades.

Consequently, the apparently confused and spontaneous mass of front organizations can be classified logically within the framework of the six basic classifications.

The committee presents herewith an analytical classification of the various Communist fronts into the essential subdivisions under the general headings of the six basic classifications.

(1) The Indispensable Organizations for Revolution

Any organized program for revolution that is committed to serve the foreign policy of one nation—which is the program and commitment of world Communism—must have two fundamental types of organizations, whose work is closely coordinated and frequently interchangeable.

These two essential fundamental types of organization are :

- I. Completely Communist controlled basic organizations to carry out Communist work in every segment of society ; and
- II. Completely Communist controlled publication and information organizations to carry out Communist propaganda in every segment of society.

Within these two classifications will be found the permanent structure of the Communist Party—the hard core of trained, disciplined, militant and fanatical disciples of Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism. These revolutionaries work day and night to penetrate organized groups to either control or immobilize them to the interest of the foreign policy of Soviet Russia or to prepare for violent revolution at home.

I. Communist Basic Organizations

Organizations for Communist work naturally begin with the Communist Party itself. The organizational structure of the Communist Party has been outlined in detail in the 1943, 1945, 1947 reports by this committee. The committee has pointed out that the organizational structure of the Communist Party is subject to constant modification and revision for immediate tactical and strategical purposes, but its essential character, as a secret, conspiratorial, revolutionary institution, never changes.

Next in importance to the Communist Party itself are the American sections of basic international organizations, created by the Comintern to carry on the program of Red revolution throughout the world.

Among such organizations are those for "friendship with Soviet Russia," for defense of Communists, and for political, racial, economic and educational purposes. The most important of all are those that operate within the trade-union field on an international scale, because the Communists depend on "revolutionary industrial unionism" as an indispensable element in preparing the way for eventual violent revolution and establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in any one country.

With the exception of such comparatively broadly based completely Communist controlled organizations as American Youth for Democracy, International Workers Order, Morning Freiheit Association, Congress of American Women, International Labor Defense and Civil Rights Congress, Labor Research Association, and similar completely controlled Red fronts, the Communist Party does not seek or desire large memberships in its fundamental front organizations.

The reason for this must be obvious to any intelligent observer. These organizations are the hard core of the revolutionary conspiracy and, in accordance with the "vanguard role" of the party, any other attitude would be ridiculous and contradictory.

For the guidance of Californians in untangling this pattern of Red intrigue, the committee presents a quotation from an official Communist source that states in the plainest possible language the Communistic idea of its "vanguard role."

A pamphlet published in 1943 by *Workers Library Publishers*, entitled: "*A Talk About the Communist Party*," contained the following specific boast:

"* * * Our party * * * while being a small well-knit group, thinking and working collectively in a way that makes it act different from any other party and different from the masses, at the same time, if it is really functioning as the Communist Party, is always in the closest contact with the masses * * * Our program is the most powerful thing in the political life of our country today, the most powerful thing in the world today. We are planting it in America so that it grows right out of the ground of our country and our community. Our party is strong because of this, strong beyond its numbers, because we grow slowly in numbers, we grow by leaps and bounds in our influence * * * We are the ones who always know what we are doing and where we are going * * * We work together, we think together, and that gives us strength beyond any individuals * * * In our agitation around these demands (the everyday needs of the workers) we must emphasize the absolute necessity for the proletarian revolution. Our strategy is to utilize these immediate demands to educate and organize the masses in preparation for the final revolutionary struggle, which will abolish capitalism altogether. Reliance on immediate demands would lead us merely to reformism. Our party is a revolutionary party. It aims not to ease conditions a bit under capitalism for the workers, but to abolish capitalism altogether * * * The Communist Party * * * knows how to participate in the daily struggle of the workers. It knows how to utilize all these struggles to develop class consciousness * * * and thus begin the mobilization for the eventual overthrow of capitalism."

This is the purpose and objective of Communism in a plain statement from an official Communist source and it explains the method to be used to accomplish the goal of violent revolution.

Typical of the Communist organization under this subdivision are: The Communist Party of the United States, American Youth for Democracy, International Labor Defense, Civil Rights Congress, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, and League of American Writers, etc.

II. Communist Controlled Publications and Information Services

The life-blood of Communist conspiracy is the party's press and publishing businesses. Through their newspapers, magazines, books, symposiums, pamphlets, handbills and analytical publications, the Communists train and educate their converts for the revolution; and, at the same time, they spread their propaganda to confuse, disrupt and divide.

The Communist press and publication system in the United States is comprehensive, well-financed and efficient. Making use of the network of Communist organizations and front groups it is able to systematically and scientifically circulate Communist publications and propaganda throughout the length and breadth of the United States.

The gigantic propaganda apparatus of Fascism and Nazism at its peak never approached the efficient and extensive operation of the network of Red Fascist propaganda.

Equally important with the task of proselyting carried on by the Communist press, is the fundamental requirement for machinery and methods for attack and smear. Anyone who opposes or exposes the Communist conspiracy must be destroyed.

A continuous program of character assassination is conducted by the Communist publication-system designed to discredit anyone who attacks or exposes Communism. Public officials and law enforcement agencies are to be constantly smeared and discredited in the minds of members of mass organizations.

A characteristic of the Communist conspiracy is the unbroken program for villification; the smearing of non-Communist radical, liberal, progressive, and even revolutionary movements. Non-Stalinist socialism is attacked with the same fury as capitalism and parliamentary government.

The committee has in its voluminous files innumerable Communist publications devoted to attacks on individuals, organizations and institutions, who refuse to kowtow to the Moscow brand of "progress, peace and prosperity."

No more vicious criticism of trade-unions and trade-union leadership exists than the abusive Communist propaganda smears of anti-Communist trade unions and leaders.

Among typical examples of the Communist press and publications are: *The Worker* (weekly) and *The Daily Worker*, New York Communist daily newspaper, circulated nationally; *People's Daily World*, and *People's World Weekend Edition*, San Francisco Communist daily newspaper, circulated nationally; *New Masses-Mainstream*; *Political Affairs* (formerly *The Communist*); *Four Continent Book Corp.*; *Universal Distributors*; *Book Find Club*; *International Publishers*; *New Century Publishers*; *Soviet Russia Today*; *Fraternal Outlook*; *The Chart*; *Clarity*; *Railroad Workers Link*; *Jewish Life*; *Woman Power*; *Teeners' Topics*; *Youth*; *Student Outlook*; *Economic Notes*; *Among Friends*; *Congress Views*; *Freiheit*; *Labor Defender*; *Midwest Daily Record*; *Black and White*; *In Fact*; *New Times*; *New Africa*; *Icor*; *New World*; *Pacific Weekly*; *Action Bulletin*; and the *California Eagle*.

In addition to completely Communist controlled and dominated publications, there also is a long list of trade-union, racial, minority, liberal and special-interest publications into which Communists have infiltrated as editors, correspondents and contributors. The Communist influence is established through such news services as Federated Press, Economic Notes, Allied Labor News Service, Associated Magazine Contributors, Inc., Trade Union Service, Inc., and Labor Research Association.

The Communist propaganda system, combined with the nation-wide network of publications, information exchange, special writers, and services is so comprehensive and integrated that the average leadership of organized groups in America today are totally unequipped to cope with its flood of propaganda.

Communists are so efficiently disciplined that they are able to organize a propaganda campaign on a few hours notice. They will produce publications, press releases, plant Red propaganda in newspaper and

wire service stories, and start a flood of letters, postcards, telegrams and resolutions, that amazes and bewilders the ordinary American.

(2) Culture and Science

The second basic classification of Communist activity, with relation to the purposes and objectives of world Communism, is that dealing with culture and sciences.

Next to the organizations of trained revolutionary fanatics and their systematic press and propaganda service, infiltration of culture and science is regarded by the Marxists as an indispensable adjunct of practical and successful revolutionary work.

The best test of the importance of this classification, too frequently disregarded or minimized by the average citizen, is the attitude toward culture and science taken by Communists once they have seized control of a nation and established a dictatorship of the proletariat.

Communism is so inimical to the concept of freedom and liberty that its exponents know full well that they cannot tolerate a breath of individual freedom and liberty, lest their entire system be swept away by an indignant populace.

This basic classification of Communist work in this category falls naturally into three subdivisions.

- I. Arts and Culture;
- II. Sciences and Professional; and
- III. Youth and Education.

In every one of these classifications, Communists work incessantly to pervert, to control or to immobilize every institution and organization in these fields to the benefit of Marxism as ordained by the Communist dictators in the Kremlin.

I. Arts and Culture

There is no field of art or culture in which Communists have not developed a program and charted organizational and propaganda activity. Literature, painting, music, the theatre, opera, ballet, and every one of the popular arts are logical targets for Red corruption because of their recognized influence upon masses of people.

Motion pictures and radio are particular targets for Marxist infiltration because of their propaganda value. Additionally, films, radio, literature and similar fields are attractive to Communists because of the tremendous fund-raising possibilities that exist in the confusion and bewilderment among many high-salaried creative workers on such subjects as economics, politics, government, foreign affairs and reform; and in the traditional warm-hearted susceptibility of theatrical and artistic folk to charitable and humanitarian appeals.

• Since all art is critical to a greater or lesser degree of nature, humanity and the imperfect institutions of mankind, artists and art mediums are prime material for the Communist program. Communism, we must always remember, feeds on dissent and discord.

The committee has presented detailed analysis and comment in previous reports upon the psychological aspects of those who become

victims of the Marxist philosophy. The committee is well aware of the fact that many sincere and misguided individuals in the literary, theatrical, film, music and other artistic fields are deluded by the apparent enthusiasm of Communists for humanitarian ventures.

Celebrities in the public limelight should be particularly careful not to fall for the Red conspiracy through appeal to their sympathetic and charitable impulses. There are scores of bona fide, responsible organizations through which anyone can express such impulses. It should be obvious that it is not necessary to rush into special committees and "letterhead organizations" in order to accomplish worthy purposes.

The motion picture industry, itself a prime target for Communist manipulation and fund raising, has been victimized repeatedly by brazen and financially dishonest Communist front organizations. The Hollywood Anti-Nazi League, the Motion Picture Democratic Committee, the Hollywood Democratic Committee, the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, and scores of swiftly created and soon dissolved "letterhead organizations," all controlled and directed by Communists, are typical examples.

A significant feature of Communist front organizations in the artistic and cultural spheres is the consistent repetition of the same names in group after group; and the consistent repetition in the important paid and executive positions of secretary, treasurer, executive director, executive secretary, program chairman, public relations director and editor, of the same monotonously familiar procession of Communist hacks and party-liners, each of whom is deftly insinuated into these key positions by veteran fellow-travelers in the arts organizations.

A major and subtle feature of Communist infiltration into the arts and cultural fields is the steady, persistent and successful Communist program of planting trusted and adept Communist agents in positions that influence hiring, purchase of material or talent, and the critical and editorial handling of art creations.

This activity is carried on in conjunction with the network of Communist schools. Many of these Red institutions pose as general schools of learning and specialize in courses of the arts, professions, trade-union, and economic problems of the day.

Two of the most notorious of these schools in California are the People's Educational Center, of Hollywood, which is the direct successor to the openly Communist Workers' School of Los Angeles, and the California Labor School of San Francisco. The Communist character and history of these Red centers of intrigue and treachery are documented fully in the committee's previous reports.

Through infiltration into key positions where Communists and fellow-travelers can be advanced, aided and promoted in their careers, Communist propaganda experts are able to engage in smearing, sabotaging and hampering anti-Communist writers, actors, composers, and other creative workers, and are able to conduct an intellectual and psychological reign of terror among liberal minded workers in the arts.

Most of the prominent pro-Communist fellow-travelers among theatrical, motion picture, literary, and musical celebrities have backgrounds of membership in, and association with, the front organizations sponsored by the Communist Party in the realms of art and culture.

Communists regard the infiltration, manipulation and control of artistic and cultural media as one of the indispensable phases of their program of revolution.

The committee finds that this is a vital phase of American life in which the Communists wield an amazing and unprecedented degree of influence. Such intellectual sabotage provides a fundamental weapon in talent and material for the Red propaganda attack on American institutions; and it provides celebrities and funds to be used for the promotion of Communist causes and programs.

One of the most dangerous manifestations of this Communist attack on American art and culture is found in the alleged scientific program of Marxist writers for corrupting American history, and ghoulishly fastening the label of Marxism upon great American historical figures in an attempt to sell Communism to the American people. Communist writers and composers have attempted with subtlety and trickery to twist and pervert the traditional radical history and pioneer spirit of Americans to serve the interests of their unholy aim for totalitarian dictatorship.

Typical of Communist front organizations in this classification are: Actors Laboratory Theater, American Writers Congress, Artists Front to Win the War, Congress of American Revolutionary Writers, Film Audiences for Democracy, Group Theater, Hollywood Writers Mobilization, Frontier Films, League of American Writers, League of Workers Theaters, National Committee Against Censorship of the Theatre Arts, New Dance League, New Theatre League, Theatre Arts Committee, United American Artists, etc.

II. Sciences and Professions

Parallel to and identical with Communist front organization in the subclassification for Arts and Culture, are the Communist fronts for the Sciences and Professions.

For tactical and strategic reasons, such as the Communist attempt to capture support for an independent political program or movement, these groups are combined. The Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions was merged in the present major Communist political front group, the Progressive Citizens of America, although it functions independently on occasion.

Communist front groups in the Sciences and Professions follow the same pattern, and have the same general purpose, as those in the field of Art and Culture.

A significant feature in both groups is the establishment of a long list of ready-and-willing fellow-travelers who provide "window-dressing" promptly and meekly whenever Communist Party strategy and tactics call for the creation of a new front organization in a hurry.

Typical of Communist front organizations in the Sciences and Professions classification are: Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians (now the United Office and Professional Workers, C.I.O.), International Juridical Association, National Lawyers Guild, Committee for the first amendment, Screen Writers Guild, Artists Committee to Win the War, etc.

III. Youth and Education

Communists devote interminable discussion and analysis to strategy and tactics to subvert, cajole and lure every segment of the community into either falling victim to the Communist philosophy, or else becoming so confused and disunited that it is incapable of effective opposition to Communist intrigue.

The committee's files contain scores of analytical discussions of the two preceding subclassifications, Art and Culture, and Sciences and Professions. This material is completely flooded out by the downpour of tactical and propaganda material on how to corrupt youth and to dominate and influence education.

From William Z. Foster on down, the Communist leadership continues to beat its followers over the head with criticism of their mistakes in this field. Communist agents are continually admonished to cultivate this field to the fullest in true Marxist-Leninist-Stalinist style.

No phase of education is immune from Communist infiltration, strategic and tactical attack. From teachers' unions to child care centers; from textbooks to the classroom, Communist infiltration proceeds steadily and persistently.

A close relationship will be found between Communist front groups and their familiar window-dressing of confirmed fellow-travelers in the fields of Art and Culture, and Sciences and Professions, and the front groups directly intend to influence the educational structure of America. Likewise, many professors and educators will be found repeatedly in the directorship of front organizations in these interlocking fields, as a glance at the index of this report will disclose.

• Through a complicated net of Marxist groups, Red agents have penetrated into the writing, editing, printing, publishing and purchasing of textbooks to be used in American schools. The objective of this Communist penetration is to insinuate condemnation and criticism of the American system into the minds of students, while praising and commending Soviet Russia and socialism as the solution of all our problems.

One of the principal "transmission belts" for such propaganda has been the Committee on Education of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Another major phase of Communist educational work is the Communist Party's own network of schools and classes, running from innocent-appearing classes for aspiring artists and trade-unionists to the ultimate postgraduate courses conducted by selected American Communists in the Lenin School in Moscow, where the fine arts of espionage, sabotage, street-fighting, dynamiting, and other indispensable skills for violent revolution are taught by the Kremlin's most authoritative experts.

The committee has pointed out in a previous section of this report that the two most important Communist schools in California are The California Labor School in San Francisco, and People's Educational Center in Hollywood. These schools are under the complete control and domination of the Communist Party. In addition to serving the cause of Communist educational work, they also function as intelligence and communication centers between the formal Communist apparatus in California and the many front groups spawned by the Party.

These two schools serve as important and convenient meeting places for important Communist functionaries and fellow-travelers. The record of these schools and their management is reported fully in the alphabetical listing of Communist front organizations of this report.

Of comparable importance in the network of Communist schools is another Pacific Coast institution, The Seattle Labor School.

The key mass organization for Communist infiltration and corruption of American youth is American Youth for Democracy, which is the direct successor to The Young Communist League. (See 1945-1947 reports.) An important adult adjunct to American Youth for Democracy is The Citizens Committee on Academic Freedom and similar organizations, formed to defend A.Y.D. from attempts to bar and ban it from participating in campus activities in schools, colleges and universities.

Another important mass organization, heavily infiltrated and effectively dominated by the Communist Party, is American Youth for a Free World, which is a successor to the Communist-influenced American Youth Congress.

American Youth for a Free World was linked directly to the international Communist dominated youth organization, World Youth Council, with headquarters in London, England. At an international World Youth Conference in November, 1945, in London, a commission was created, which developed The World Federation of Democratic Youth.

This is a completely Communist dominated international body, which has close ties with two other important Red international bodies. These are The World Federation of Trade Unions and The International Democratic Women's Federation.

World Federation of Democratic Youth publishes an official magazine, *World Youth*, in four languages, Russian, French, Spanish, and English. It staged an international conference and youth festival in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in July, 1947.

(3) Communist Fronts for Domestic Affairs

The committee has emphasized in past reports, and it here reiterates as strongly as possible, that the Communist Party in any country is dedicated to the twin program of serving the interests of the foreign policy of Soviet Russia, and of preparing the way for violent revolution at home. This pattern is followed in Communist fronts for domestic affairs.

There are two broad divisions of Communist activity in the field of domestic affairs: those dealing with direct Communist programs and those dealing with Communist infiltration and manipulation of basic community groups. The latter subject is dealt with in the Basic Group Appeal section as Classification Five of the Six Basic Classifications, in a subsequent section of this report.

In the field of domestic affairs, the Communist front groups dealing with direct Communist activities fall into three subclassifications:

- I. Defense, Honoring and Support of Known Communists and Communist Organizations;
- II. Legal Defense and Civil Rights; and
- III. Political and Legislative.

In addition, the Basic Group Number Five, described in a subsequent section of this report, provides Communist front organizations with special appeal for charity, relief and unemployed, racial, religious and refugee, trade-unions, consumers, farmers, veterans and similar segments of the community.

I. Defense, Honoring and Support of Known Communists and Communist Organizations

An acid test of an individual or organization for Communist leaning is the attitude toward this classification of Communist front work.

No matter how sincere or confused an individual or group may be, there is no excuse for lending his name or the prestige of an individual or group to the honoring, support and defense of known Communists and front groups under the pretext that the supporters of such movements "do not know what they are doing."

This subclassification is entirely separate from the following subclassification under the general heading of Legal Defense and Civil Rights, in which are to be found Communist fronts that specialize in capitalizing on controversies that are useful to the Red program of discord and confusion, and which lend themselves to fund-raising campaigns wherein Communists can secure control of large sums under the pretext of carrying on a humanitarian activity.

The most conspicuous recent phase of this type of front organization manipulation has been the series of committees, resolutions, rallies, protests and publicity statements drummed up by the Communist Party and its fellow-travelers to defend known Communists from charges of perjury, contempt of Congress and the courts, immigration and passport fraud, illegal registration, and other violations of law.

It is a standard policy of the Communist Party to contend, in every case where a Communist is arrested, indicted or prosecuted, that the criminal action against the Communist is not for purposes of law enforcement and protection of the United States, but solely for purposes of intimidation, "thought control" and persecution of minorities. It is significant that Communists display little concern for the problems of non-Communists who become involved in the same legal predicaments; and that further, the Communists will not hesitate to demand total denial of civil rights to those individuals and organizations they have labeled as Fascist and reactionary.

Among typical Communist front organizations in this activity are: Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder, Protest Against Ban on Browder, Bridges Defense Committee, Bridges Victory Committee, Open Letter Protesting Ban on Communists in the American Civil Liberties Union, International Labor Defense, Civil Rights Congress, Prestes Defense, Schappes Defense Committee, Statement Urging Ballot Rights for Communists, Defense Committees for Alexander Bittelman, Eugene Dennis, Gerhardt Eisler, Hans Eisler, Claudia Jones, John Williamson, and other Communists; Committee for the First Amendment, Committee of One Thousand, Committee for Defense of Joint anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Progressive Citizens of America, Joint Defense Rallies sponsored by Los Angeles Public Workers—C.I.O. and Social Workers Local 558, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees—A.F.L.; etc.

In addition to defending and supporting known Communist and front organizations when they are in trouble, the Communist Party periodically stages rallies, banquets, fund-drives and other celebrations in honor of important anniversaries of leading Communists, front organizations, party publications, and Soviet anniversaries.

Among the most significant of such unquestionably Communist activities are the testimonial banquets for such well-known Communists as Mother Ella Reeve Bloor and Leo Gallagher, rallies honoring anniversaries or Marxist achievements of Lenin, May Day, California Labor School, People's Educational Center, Daily Worker, People's Daily World, New Masses, Mainstream, Hollywood Writers Mobilization and other important Communist heroes and front organizations.

Amongst typical examples of such Communist activities are: Ben Leider Memorial Fund, Abraham Lincoln Brigades Banquets and Testimonials, Harry Bridges Victory Committee, Julius Rosenthal Memorial Committee, Leo Gallagher Testimonial Dinner, Annual Anniversary Fund Drives of the People's Daily World, 10th Anniversary Celebration of People's Daily World, etc.

II. Legal Defense and Civil Rights

One of the most fertile fields for financial gain to the Red Fascists as well as for the promotion of the fundamental tenets of Marxism, is the field of civil liberties. Symptoms of oppression by one group or another, majority restrictions on a minority, abuse or persecution of individuals for racial, religious or class reasons, and any grievance, fancied or legitimate, by a minority or underprivileged group, is lush material for the Communists.

The general phases of this subject will be reported more fully in Classification Number Five—the Basic Group Appeals. Specifically, campaigns and programs for legal defense and defense of civil rights are a keystone in the Marxists' structure for discord and disunity.

The entire theory of Marxism is based on the conception of a class war between the "oppressors" in control of the instruments of production and the "toiling masses." Communists contend, under a peculiar theory of "colonial oppression," that American Negroes and American Jews and other racial minorities, can be considered the equivalent of oppressed colonial nations.

The revolutionary application of this theory is the attempt to convince every segment of the community that it can solve its particular problems and advance its particular interests and aspirations only by joining in the class war and eventually playing a part with the proletariat—of which the Communist Party is the most advanced unit—in the violent overthrow of non-Communist government and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

It is natural, therefore, to fit into the pattern of revolutionary preparation, that front organizations must be created by the Communist Party continuously, to specialize in legal defense of minority or working class individuals or groups involved in legal troubles, discrimination, employment, housing and job opportunities, and persons who come under public censure in connection with activities of a radical, revolutionary or subversive character.

The striking exception to this Marxist rule—and an exception that refutes the dishonest pretense to humanitarian motives—is that Communists never concern themselves with defending or assisting anti-Communists, no matter how radical they may be.

The general subject of civil rights also is a fertile field for Communist agitation. Because of the deep concern for these rights, liberal-minded Americans ever are quick to act to preserve liberty and freedom.

By playing upon the theme of civil rights, Communists repeatedly lure well-meaning innocents into providing window-dressing for Communist front organizations; and in the name of prominent liberals, huge sums are raised through "letterhead" organizations and committees, very little of which ever goes to the humanitarian purpose that is espoused in screaming propaganda.

The committee has devoted much investigation, thought and study to this phase of Communist activity. The committee finds that one of the best ways to prevent Red manipulation of Americans and their patriotic devotion to the protection of liberties and freedoms, is for all citizens to exercise extreme caution in associating themselves with "wildcat" committees and organizations.

California numbers among its organized groups scores of substantial, reliable and representative organizations for every segment and need of the populace. These include business and trade associations, chambers of commerce, farm organizations, trade-unions, service, fraternal, welfare clubs and associations, veteran, professional, religious, civic, charity and educational organizations.

The committee is firmly convinced that any problem confronting American citizens can be dealt with through responsible, bona fide organizations; and that recourse to association with Communist traitors and to Communist created and controlled front organizations is the surest prescription for defeating the objective of any legitimate program by any segment of the people.

The committee again calls attention to the plainly worded directive for revolutionary manipulation of "day-to-day" problems:

"* * * Our program is the most powerful thing in the political life of our country today. We are planting it in America so that it grows right out of the ground of our country and our community * * * our strategy is to use * * * immediate demands to educate and organize the masses in preparation for the final revolutionary struggle * * * reliance on immediate demands would lead us only to reformism. Our party is a revolutionary party. It aims not to ease conditions a bit under Capitalism for the workers, but to abolish Capitalism altogether * * * the Communist Party knows how to participate in the daily struggle of the workers * * * it knows how to utilize all these struggles to develop class consciousness * * * and thus begin the mobilization for the eventual overthrow of Capitalism." (*A Talk About the Communist Party.*)

Under this plainly stated outline of purpose, and following its interminably propagandized theory of the "vanguard role," the Communist Party never spends one moment of work, one drop of sweat, one adjective of denunciation unless it is amalgamated with the "daily struggle" of

the "toiling masses" and advances its program for the "eventual overthrow of Capitalism."

The committee finds that, despite the propaganda smoke screen, no Communist has ever participated with a trade-union, racial, religious or minority group, or joined in a program for the protection of American civil rights, except for the sole purpose of twisting the program to serve the foreign policy of Soviet Russia or to prepare the way for eventual violent revolution in the United States.

"Thought Control"

A major feature of the Communist Party's current defense program is its nation-wide campaign against what they have termed "thought control." In view of the brutal, murderous suppression of free speech, freedom of association, and the free exchange of news and ideas behind the Iron Curtain, imposed by the Kremlin, this Communist smoke screen becomes a tragic joke of cosmic significance.

The current Communist strategy for the defense of its treacherous activities is neither improvised nor casual. The entire program was carefully worked out as far back as 1946, and thoroughly organized in 1947. An aroused American public was anticipated. When the Communist Party was reconstituted as a revolutionary party after the war ended, and the "*Political Association*" was abandoned, the Communist Commissars did a lot of streamlining and reorganizing in order to get back on the beam as a revolutionary party and an instrument of the Soviet Union. The American Communist leadership realized that the resumption of the revolutionary class war and treachery in the United States would necessarily provoke indignation, suspicion and *investigation*, plus determined action on the part of governmental agencies. American Communist Party strategists consequently planned in advance to make an asset of a liability. An immediate attack was decided upon as the best possible defense.

"*Fight Thought Control*" was launched publicly in December of 1946. A series of forum meetings were held at the *El Patio Theater* in Hollywood under the general title "*Counter-Attack Against the Plot to Control America's Thinking*." (See Committee's 1947 Report.) The Communist front, Hollywood Writers' Mobilization, sponsored the series. Among those who participated in the "*Forum Series*" were John Howard Lawson, Howard Koch, Dalton Trumbo, Irving Pichel, and Robert W. Kenny.

Both Lawson and Kenny demanded an "investigation of the investigators." The purpose of the forums, of course, was to condition so-called "liberals" and "innocents" in the film industry to accept official investigations of Communist activities as an effort on the part of the "bosses" to impose "thought control" upon the nice, kind people who only want to destroy the Government of the United States in a bloody civil war.

Following the "Forum Series" the Communists launched a public rally at the Gilmore Stadium in Los Angeles, starring Henry Wallace and Katharine Hepburn. Robert W. Kenny introduced Wallace, who was billed as the principal speaker, but Katharine Hepburn stole the show. Her subject, of course, was "thought control," and while her speech was probably written by one of the red writers in the Screen

Writers Guild, she spoke the lines well and the comrades gave her an ovation. Miss Hepburn denounced President Harry S. Truman and his Democratic supporters; the Republican Party; Attorney General Tom Clark; the House Committee on Un-American Activities; Chairman J. Parnell Thomas; the California Legislature's Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities; State Senator Jack B. Tenney; the Hollywood Motion Picture Alliance; and others, as responsible for a "plot" to foist "thought control" on the "liberal" and "progressive" people of America.

The affair was held under the auspices of the Communist front, the Progressive Citizens of America. After the Hepburn tirade, no one was interested in printing Wallace's speech, but the Progressive Citizens of America boasted that more than *three million* copies of the Hepburn proclamation had been printed and distributed, in addition to extensive radio rebroadcasts.

The key "line" was thus established. Through the Communist skill in amalgamation, defense of the Bill of Rights, freedom of the press, radio and films, is to be identified with the Communist Party's desperate fight against investigation and exposure.

Following the Hepburn incident a "*Conference on Thought Control*" was held at the Beverly Hills Hotel on July 9 to 13, 1947, also sponsored by the communist Progressive Citizens of America and its Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council. The "conference" featured papers by 50 individuals on various phases of "thought control" together with suggestions on *strategy and tactics* in fighting investigating governmental agencies. Among those who offered "papers" were Henry Wallace, Harlow Shapley, Norman Corwin, John Cromwell, Frank Kingdon, Morris E. Cohn, Charlotta Bass, Sam Moore, Darr Smith, Milton S. Tyre, Harold Orr, Paul Draper, Ann Revere, Donald Ogden Stewart, and Hugh De Lacy.

Subsequent to this thinly disguised Communist conference, Progressive Citizens of America published the full proceedings in a series of six pamphlets. It constitutes a compendium of Communist Party "line" thinking and tactics on the "thought control" program.

Every Communist Party functionary has been called in and alerted to the current program, and detailed directives have been passed down to the most obscure Communist Party member and fellow-traveler.

The first concrete action based on the "thought control" strategem was directed against President Truman's order for a loyalty check of federal employees. The second barrage was leveled against the Los Angeles loyalty check program of the courageous members of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors. (This county ordinance has just been declared constitutional by the Los Angeles Superior Court as this report goes to press.) The third operation was launched against the House Committee on Un-American Activities in October of 1947. This Senate committee is the most recent target because of its Oakland and Los Angeles hearings.

This committee wishes to go on record, at this point, in congratulating the four alert, patriotic members of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors who had the courage and the vision to adopt the county loyalty check ordinance. It is to be devoutly hoped that other public bodies will be encouraged to follow the course now successfully charted

by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors and its chairman, Raymond V. Darby.

Communist groups in California that are taking a leading role in the "thought control" tactic is the Communist Party of California, Mobilization for Democracy, American Youth for Democracy, California Legislative Conference, Progressive Citizens of America, United Public Workers—C.I.O., County Social Workers, Local 558, of the A.F.L., County and Municipal Employees, and the Civil Rights Congress. Every Communist front organization, however, has been alerted, and will carry a share of the fight in order to make the entire program appear to be spontaneous and of "grass root" character.

It should be pointed out that the A.F.L. County and Municipal Employees is not listed here as a Communist front organization. The national organization is strongly anti-Communist. The International President, Arnold Zander, flew to Los Angeles and notified the officers of Local 558 that they were "dangerously violating" A.F.L. policy in collaborating with the Communist controlled United Public Workers of America—C.I.O.

The Progressive Citizens of America staged a rally at the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles October 16, 1947, in honor of the Hollywood "Ten" cited for contempt of the Thomas Committee in Washington. Speakers on this program for the 10 Hollywood Communists were Larry Parks, Norman Corwin, Lester Cole, Dalton Trumbo, Albert Maltz, Evelyn Keyes, Burgess Meredith, Marsha Hunt, and Irving Pichel. Gene Kelly acted as master of ceremonies and Bert Witt did the "collection show"—the most important part of any Communist rally. Robert W. Kenny introduced Bartley Crum, who described the 10 recalcitrant Communist witnesses as "great Americans."

"Stop Operation Witch Hunt" was staged at the Shrine Auditorium November 9, 1947, under the sponsorship of Mobilization for Democracy, United Public Workers of America and Local 558 of the A.F.L. County Social Workers. Robert W. Kenny, O. John Rogge, former United States Deputy Attorney General, and New York's top communist cultural figure, Howard Fast, were scheduled as the "stars" of this rally. The purpose of the meeting was to launch the Communist attack on the county board of supervisors' loyalty check ordinance.

The Communist Party plan may be summed up as a series of activities designed to play on conflicts and tensions:

(a) *By challenging and questioning* the legality, rights, duties and authority of investigations, hearings, and loyalty checks that threaten to expose Communist aims, tactics, strategy and members;

(b) *By appealing to prejudices and beliefs* on issues, other than that of Communism, to transfer those prejudices and beliefs against individuals and agencies that are conducting or supporting investigations, hearings, and loyalty checks; and

(c) *By Communists conducting themselves*, in connection with investigations, hearings and loyalty checks, in such a manner as to create incidents that can be used by world Communist propagandists, to delude people in other nations into believing that Fascism, imperialism and a police state are being set up in America.

Part and parcel of the "thought control" campaign is the Communist directive to its members to, (1) refuse to answer questions concerning their affiliation with the party, and, (2) to boldly challenge the right of any committee or agency to inquire concerning such affiliation. It has become increasingly evident to the members of this committee that the adoption of these directives by a witness indicates, better than the display of a red card, that the witness is a member of the Communist Party acting under orders from Communist Commissars.

The current line, as disclosed by recent Communist directives, may be summarized as follows:

(a) Smear any hearing by investigating agencies as invasions of the Bill of Rights, privacy, free association, and free speech.

(b) Challenge conduct and procedure of all hearings and investigations as illegal, and as a suppression of free speech in "*an atmosphere of intimidation.*"

(c) Challenge the right of Congressional or legislative bodies to ask questions of anyone concerning their "political" affiliations. (This directive includes the process of always amalgamating "political" with "religious", in order to insinuate that "religious" persecution is contemplated.)

(d) Attack all evidence against Communists as *hearsay*.

(e) Demand that Communist attorneys be permitted to cross-examine witnesses and that the rules of evidence be strictly applied in legislative hearings.

(f) Make every effort to create the impression that Communist witnesses are actually accused of crimes and that they are on trial and are being deprived of all their rights without due process of law.

(g) Charge that investigations of Communism are "witch hunts" and a waste of the taxpayers money. All investigations of Communism are to be charged as directed against labor and racial minorities.

(h) Fill the investigating agency's transcripts with protests and charges; claim intimidation, and, on every occasion, liken the investigating agency's methods to Hitlerism.

Among typical Communist front organizations in Legal Defense and Civil Rights in this subclassification are: Bridges Defense Committee; King, Connor, Ramsey Defense Committee; Greater New York Emergency Committee Conference on Inalienable Rights; International Labor Defense; Civil Rights Congress; Mobilization for Democracy; National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners; Civil Rights Federation; Committee for the First Amendment; American Committee of Liberals for the Freedom of Mooney and Billings; Scottsboro Defense Committee; National Conference on Civil Liberties; National Negro Congress; American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom; National Committee for People's Rights, and the Freedom From Fear Committee.

III. Political and Legislative

Communists have no more use for parliamentary government than they have for capitalism. They seek to destroy both. The one basic goal of Communism is to eliminate capitalism and its parliamentary government, and replace them with a brutal, totalitarian police state under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Wherever Red Fascism has snuffed out liberty and freedom, the first things to go were civil rights, capitalism and parliamentary government. Just as the Communists in America sneeringly and cynically take advantage of our freedoms and liberties, so do they pervert and corrupt our political and legislative process wherever possible.

The history of Communist front organizations in politics discloses a record of fine causes corrupted, perverted, destroyed or damaged by the Communist Party's fanatical insistence on bending "daily struggle" to advance the program of "eventual overthrow of capitalism."

The committee has discovered and reported repeatedly, that the Communists work incessantly to pervert and destroy every institution that does not fit into their pattern of revolutionary conspiracy. Nowhere has this Communist strategy been pursued more consistently and relentlessly than in the fields of politics and legislation.

The most recent consolidation of this Communist program of legislative and political activity through front organizations, has been the recent coalition of a series of Communist front organizations under the banner of the Third Party Movement to elect Henry Wallace President of the United States.

In California, the basic Communist front organizations in this coalition are the Progressive Citizens of America, Independent Progressive Party, California Legislative Conference, Communist-Controlled Trade Unions in the C. I. O., the "Wallace Democrats" Caucus in the Democratic Party, Progressive A. F. of L., and a student movement for Wallace, sponsored by American Youth for Democracy.

Behind a facade of specious promises of "peace, progress and prosperity," the Third Party movement has proceeded with mechanical precision, following every twist and turn of the Communist Party line on foreign affairs and domestic issues. It has conducted its activities in such a manner as to stamp itself as an American tool of the international Communist conspiracy. Its policies, tactics and appeals fit the specifications for every type of Communist front organization described and classified in the entire report of this committee, and it follows the party "line" meticulously.

The Third Party movement to elect Henry Wallace is the creature of the Communist Party. Its policies, programs, organization, structure, public relations, personnel and directing leadership all have followed and now follow the Communist Party pattern with unbroken monotony. Its key personnel are known Communists, fellow-travelers and veteran apologists for Soviet Russia and American Communism.

Hugh Bryson, state chairman of the Independent Progressive Party in California is a Communist and a veteran of Communist conspiratorial activity in the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union, C. I. O.

Among I. P. P. and Wallace leaders in California, are Robert W. Kenny, Harry Bridges, Philip M. Connelly, James Burford, James Daughterty, vice-chairman; A. B. Goolsby, Treasurer; Elinor Kahn, state director; Harper W. Poulson, Southern California regional director; Mrs. Ruth Slade, Southern California campaign manager; Mrs. Tiba Willner, Southern California finance director; on Southern California trade-union sponsor list are Howard de Silva, Charles Gladstone, William Eleonin, Edward L. Barnes, Maurice Howard, Bernard Lusher, C. C. Carlson, Antonio Lueio, Lloyd Seeliger, Joe Heilbrun, John Huhn, Katie Brooks,

A. J. Richardson, John Allard, Frank Green and Joseph O'Conner. Among the alleged Democrats are Victor A. Shapiro, and Judge Stanley Moffatt.

Among the Communist front organizations in the fields of politics and legislation are: Progressive Citizens of America, Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, Hollywood Democratic Committee, Motion Picture Democratic Committee, California Legislative Conference, Progressive A. F. of L., American Youth for Democracy, National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, and National Right-to-Work Congress.

(4) Communist Fronts for Foreign Policy

The only interest the Communist Party has in foreign policy is to serve the interests of Soviet Russia. The Communist Party of the United States frequently has tied itself into knots in attempting to follow the "sharp turns" and "pretzel twists" of world Communism diplomacy.

Like all major Communist policies, this one also has a huge bibliography of strategic and tactical literature, all centered around a so-called "theory of capitalist encirclement." Simplified to its bare bones, this theory contends that Communist states can never tolerate being encircled by capitalist states, so therefore, it is an obvious fact to all Marxists that all non-Communist capitalist governments be destroyed and replaced with dictatorships of the proletariat.

The committee has found that the theme song of the American Communist Party on foreign policy is the protection of the Communist fatherland, Soviet Russia.

There never has been an instance in the history of the U. S. Communist Party; of its front groups, of its conspicuous fellow-travelers, when the party, its front organizations, or its stooges have criticized any phase of Soviet foreign policy. The interests of the United States, whenever its foreign policy came in conflict with that of Soviet Russia, is promptly and roundly denounced.

There are three major subclassifications of Communist fronts in the field of foreign policy. These are:

- * I. Fronts for Support and Praise of the Soviet Union;
- II. Fronts for the Support and Praise of Communist-dominated Nations and of Communist Parties in Other Nations; and
- III. Fronts on War, Peace and Foreign Relations.

It is vitally important to the Communist Party that it maintain constant activity in the propaganda field with fronts in these three subclassifications. One of the duties of fellow-travelers is that they be ever ready to serve on such fronts, and whip up propaganda activity in support of the foreign policy of Soviet Russia, no matter what stigma accrues from such activities.

Thus, when the Communist Party ordered an all-out support of "The Yanks Are Not Coming" program, during the period of the Hitler-Stalin pact, Philip M. Connelly, Communist secretary of the Los Angeles C. I. O. Council, dutifully led demonstrations on the steps of the Los Angeles City Hall.

Connelly also led the Communist sponsored strike at North American Aviation, a strike which was broken up by United States troops under orders of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who condemned the strike as Communist-inspired treachery.

Connelly was an important "window-dressing," but when Communist Party policy dictated action that must necessarily prove unpopular with many Americans, Connelly obeyed. It is a sad commentary on the memory of many responsible community leaders that Connelly, with the aid of clever publicity from leftwing propagandists, managed to cover up his pro-Communist activity against America when Stalin and Hitler were partners. He posed as a responsible and patriotic civic leader after the U. S. Communists turned to all-out patriotism when Hitler invaded Russia.

Connelly is a conspicuous and typical example of hundreds of native-born Communists who have stamped themselves as subservient tools of the criminal Communist conspiracy.

It is significant, although Connelly was the secretary of one of the two big C. I. O. councils in California, that it was necessary for him to follow the party line in opposing fundamental patriotic policies. Americans are prone to regard Communist functionaries and key fellow-travelers in the light of the positions they hold. This is wholly a wrong viewpoint. The fact is, that functionaries and key fellow-travelers are considered by Communist Commissars as infantry shock troops in a mass battle. When one falls through enemy fire, another is expected to step forward to take his place. Under Communist policy, if Connelly and the Communist propagandists had not succeeded in covering up his brazen, unpatriotic display, Philip M. Connelly would have been liquidated from his important post as C. I. O. secretary in Los Angeles. He would have been transferred to another assignment, and the Communist caucus would have put up another candidate for his job.

One of the basic tests of the dyed-in-the-wool fellow-traveler is the alacrity in which he follows the "sharp turns" of Communist Party line strategy in connection with foreign policy. Connelly is merely an example of hundreds whose names trail across the letterheads of hundreds of front organizations that come and go as Kremlin strategy dictates.

The committee refers interested readers to the brief analysis of the "sharp turns" of Comintern thinking cited in the Committee's 1943 Report, pages 39-50; the Committee's 1945 Report, page 90; and to the Committee's 1947 Report, pages 17-34.

The committee recommends that all citizens of California give particular scrutiny to the backgrounds, associations and motives of individuals and organizations who seek to propagandize the people in behalf of foreign policy issues. The committee particularly stresses the fact that one of the basic functions of the U. S. Communist Party is to serve the interests of the foreign policy of Soviet Russia. It should be held in mind that the foreign policy of Soviet Russia today is squarely opposed to the policies and aspirations of the United States and all freedom-loving countries.

I. Fronts for Support and Praise of the Soviet Union

. When the Communist Party was founded in Chicago, Illinois, September 1-7, 1919, it declared in its First Manifesto, adopted by the organizing convention, that:

"A giant struggle is convulsing the world * * * between the capitalist nations of the world and the international proletariat, inspired by Soviet Russia. * * * The Communist Party is a party of the working class. The Communist Party proposes to end capitalism and organize a workers' industrial republic. The Communist Party is a party realizing the limitations of all existing workers' organizations, and proposes to develop the revolutionary movement necessary to free the workers from the oppression of Capitalism. * * * The Communist Party insists that the problems of the American worker are identical to the problems of the workers of the world. * * * The Communist Party is the conscious expression of the class struggle of the workers against capitalism. Its aim is to direct this struggle to the conquest of political power, the overthrow of capitalism and the destruction of the bourgeois state. * * * The Communist Party directs the workers' struggle against capitalism, developing fuller forms and purposes in this struggle, culminating in the mass action of the revolution. * * *

" * * * The Communist International, issuing directly out of the proletarian revolution in action, is the organ of the International revolutionary proletariat. * * * The Communist International represents a Socialism in complete accord with the revolutionary character of the class struggle. It unites all the conscious revolutionary forces. It wages war equally against Imperialism and moderate Socialism * * * the workers must prepare for the proletarian revolution and the Communist reconstruction of society. * * * The Communist International calls. Workers of the world, unite!"

The Communist Party was launched with praise and support of Soviet Russia, and a firm pledge of allegiance to the Communist International. It made a bold promise of violent revolutionary overthrow of the Government of the United States.

Since that plain statement of purpose was made, the U. S. Communist Party has set up hundreds of fronts to honor and support Soviet Russia. It mobilizes every possible activity in plain defiance of the interests of the United States in its consistent support of the foreign policy of Soviet Russia.

Among the more conspicuous fronts for this purpose are: American Council on Soviet Relations, American Friends of the Soviet Union, Friends of Soviet Russia, Friends of the Soviet Union, Congress of American-Soviet Friendship, Golden Book of American Friendship With the Soviet Union, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Open Letter for Closer Cooperation With the Soviet Union, Open Letter to American Liberals, Russian-American Industrial Corp., Russian Famine Relief Committee, Soviet Russia Today, Statement by American Progressives on the Moscow Trials, and the American-Russian Institute.

II. Fronts for Support and Praise of Communist Dominated Nations and Communist Parties in Other Lands

The committee has pointed out in this report, and in its 1943, 1945, and 1947 reports, that the Communist blueprint for world conquest includes in its detailed technical analysis and teachings, the basic theme of Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism theory of "capitalist encirclement."

Under this theory, the Soviet fatherland, Russia, as custodian of the flame of international revolution, will never be safe as long as it is "encircled" by capitalist countries. Therefore, it is necessary that Communists everywhere protect Russia from the "encircling" capitalist states by revolutionary activity in every country in the world.

Second only to Soviet Russia itself, as objects of honor, praise and support, are the nations in which Communist Party revolutionists have schemed and tricked their way to power. These nations are hailed by Communists as "the new democracies" and their dictators, Tito, Dimitroff, Gottwald, and other bloodstained Red Quislings, are high on the list of those for whom only praise is reserved in the Communist press.

There is no Communist-dominated country behind the "Iron Curtain" for which there is not an American Communist front to agitate and propagandize in its behalf.

Next in importance are the Communist Parties and their front groups in nations not yet dominated by the Communist dictatorship; whose "workers struggles" are hailed regularly in the Communist press and propaganda services; and for whom front groups continually raise huge sums of money in this country.

Among the more conspicuous fronts in this sub-classification are: The American Committee for Free Yugoslavia, American Friends of the Chinese People, Conference on Pan-American Democracy, Council on African Affairs, Council for Pan-American Democracy, Abraham Lincoln Brigade, American Friends of Spanish Democracy, Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, and scores of other fronts in connection with the Spanish civil war; American Croatian Congress, American Slav Congress, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Slovene National Congress, United Committee of South Slavic Americans, etc.

III. Fronts on War, Peace and Foreign Relations

All the Communist fronts described in the two preceding sub-classifications, and hundreds of more permanent and special fronts, have been utilized by the Communist Party to promote agitation, propaganda, political activity and demonstrations on general questions of war, peace and foreign policy, all of which are solely the business of the American people, but toward which the Communists with unvarying consistency, apply the single yardstick: "*How will it serve the interests of Soviet Russia?*"

The committee has found repeatedly, and it again reiterates that the attempt of the Communist Party of America to appear as a legally constituted domestic political party, is purely a deceptive fiction.

The committee has urged, and it urges again, that immediate steps be taken to strengthen the statutes of California, wherever necessary, to the end that this fiction of legality and respectability of a foreign-controlled subversive organization in the State of California be ended for-

ever. The committee is now preparing legislative recommendations for the consideration of the Legislature in its 1949 Session.

The committee reiterates its findings that the Communist Party is the agent of a foreign power, specifically Soviet Russia. The committee cites particularly the following:

All Communists believe themselves to be in a state of perpetual warfare with all capitalist governments. The over-all strategy of the Communist Party is designed to bring about the destruction of all democratic governments. The ultimate objective is the establishment of the so-called dictatorship of the proletariat * * *

* * * All Communists firmly believe that the Soviet Union is the Red Fatherland of the proletariat everywhere, and, as such, it must be protected in its development at any cost, because it is the arsenal for world conquest. Meanwhile, Communists in all countries work for revolution, taking Stalin at his word, when he said that "in the event of necessity (Soviet Russia) would come out even with armed forces against the exploiting classes in their states." Thus, every Communist in the United States is a potential traitor, saboteur and espionage agent of Soviet Russia * * *

* * * Acts of sabotage and violence, terror and assassination may be expected, if diplomatic relations between the United States and Soviet Russia become strained * * * The American people must be awakened to the fact that every member of the American Communist Party is a potential espionage and sabotage agent for the Soviet government. Our people must realize, now more than ever before, that it is the admitted and avowed purpose of Moscow to create and foster a Communist revolution in every capitalist democracy in the world * * *

Among the more conspicuous Communist fronts that have defied brazenly the interests of the United States and other freedom-loving nations whenever they have been in conflict with the interests of Soviet Russia and world Communism are: All American Anti Imperialist League, American Committee for Struggle Against War, American Congress for Peace and Democracy, American League for Peace and Democracy, American Peace Crusade, American Peace Mobilization, Committee to Defend America by Keeping Out of War, Committee for Peace Through World Cooperation, Emergency Peace Mobilization, Student Congress Against War, World Congress Against War, "Yanks Are Not Coming" Committee, Hollywood Anti-Nazi League, etc.

(5) Fronts for Appeals to Basic Groups

The Communist Party never attacks a problem from one vantage point alone. Since front organizations are false-faces for Communism, it is natural that the Communist Party attempts to create an air of spontaneity for its programs. This usually is accomplished by having several alleged humanitarian and liberal front groups join in a "coalition" for the Communist purpose.

The practical application of this technique is through Communist Party infiltration into organizations, in addition to those organized by the Communists for the purpose.

A typical instance of this strategic and tactical manipulation of fronts may be found in the current major Communist "party line" program to "fight thought control and defend civil rights."

The actual truth is that a large number of Communists have been arrested, indicted, jailed and prosecuted for violations of law. Charges against the Communists include passport and immigration fraud, false registration, perjury, contempt, and advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence.

The Communists were forced to devise a strategy to meet this situation. The strategy, naturally, was carried into effect through front groups, and every appeal was made to lure and trick all possible support behind Communist functionaries.

The committee has compiled and examined a large file of propaganda material on the subject of the Communist sponsored campaign against alleged "thought control."

This material has been checked and compared with the resolutions, press releases and statements, communications and advertising of the various Communist front groups on the same subjects.

The committee has been impressed with the pattern of Communist Party policy running through these two sets of propaganda material, one from official Communist sources, the other from Communist front groups.

The committee has pointed out that it is a standard practice of the Communist Party, in every instance where a Communist functionary is arrested, indicted or prosecuted, to contend that the law enforcement against the Communist is not for the purpose of enforcing the law, but solely for purposes of intimidation, persecution of labor and minorities, and for "thought control."

This is the same position that is taken invariably by Communists on the witness stand at legislative investigations into Communist activity.

Communists under investigation have repeatedly and brazenly defied Congress, the California State Legislature, courts, and police authorities. They openly practice and advocate defiance and disrespect for parliamentary bodies, for police and government agencies, and for the courts, as a basic tenet of their avowed program of work through "daily struggle."

The committee points out that American Communists openly advocate the total destruction of our national heritage of liberty and freedom, and brazenly take advantage of civil rights in order to hamper legislative and police processes essential to the protection of our State and Nation.

The committee reports that the Communist technique of defiance of Congress, the Legislature, the courts and the police agencies of our Nation is part and parcel of the revolutionary conspiracy to destroy our liberties and freedoms by an organization that is a servant of a foreign power.

Our citizens must be provided with information based on authoritative investigation and public disclosure of individuals and organizations that conspire to destroy our freedom and liberties.

While providing every possible safeguard to insure our complete right and authority to inquire into the conspiracies of traitors, we must likewise safeguard against the destruction or nullification of our liberties and freedoms.

The American public is now thoroughly familiar with what has heretofore been labeled the "\$64 Question," "Are you now, or have you ever been, a member of the Communist Party?"

The committee has heard the testimony of many Communists and fellow-travelers, and it has examined the transcripts of numerous investigations and hearings by congressional and legislative bodies. The Committee has discovered that no Communist, except those who are publicly proclaimed as such, ever give a straightforward answer to this question.

The attempt of Communists and fellow-travelers to evade answering this question presents a monotonous pattern of propaganda-statements.

The testimony of suspected Communists, their prepared statements, their interviews in the Communist press, and the propaganda rallies, advertisements and literature issued in their behalf, are a revelation of the interests and preoccupations of the Communist Party.

Invariably, the defense tactics by, and in behalf of, suspected Communists presents a lengthy harangue; they contend that they are being persecuted because they are friends and leaders of organized labor, of minority groups, of the underprivileged and the impoverished, the veterans, the unemployed, the victims of capitalist oppression, and various other basic groupings of the citizenry whom the Communists consider likely targets for agitational work.

The committee has conducted a thorough investigation and analysis of those organizations.

Analysis of the claims of the Communists (and the prompt echoes of front organizations) in defense of arrested, indicted and convicted Communists, reveals that the following general subclassifications may be listed as Basic Groups. These groups are, as the committee has pointed out, in addition to the other four major classifications of front groups described in preceding sections of this report: (1) The Indispensable Organizations for Revolution; (2) Fronts for Culture and Science; (3) Fronts for Domestic Affairs; and (4) Fronts for Foreign Affairs.

These are the subclassifications in the Basic Appeals Group:

- I. Fronts in, and for, Organized Labor.
- II. Fronts for Charity, Relief and the Unemployed.
- III. Racial, Refugee and Alien.
- IV. Veterans and Military.
- V. Farmers.
- VI. Consumers.

Analysis of programs and policies of revolutionary science proclaimed in Communist official statements, and textbooks, reveals that creation of front groups in these basic appeals groups, together with Communist organized fronts, are considered indispensable to preparation for a successful revolution.

I. Fronts in, and for, Organized Labor

The backbone of the Communist revolutionary conspiracy is the creation of revolutionary industrial trade-unions.

International Communism never has made a secret about its intention to use trade-unions as the spring-board for its revolutionary plotting. Alert and patriotic United States trade-union leaders have known this

fact from the beginning. The most aggressive, well-informed and practical enemies of Communism will be found among such trade-union leaders.

America is fortunate that such a reservoir of sanity and vigilance exists at the very spot Communists consider to be the Nation's weakest point. The committee commends the leaders and members of organized labor who oppose Communism and its bloody tyranny over workers. The committee urges every responsible leader of business, church, fraternal, veteran, and patriotic organizations, that he acquaint himself with the problems and philosophies of responsible trade-union leadership in dealing with the menace of Communism.

The committee cites the statement of policy toward organized labor, from the First Manifesto of the Communist Party of the United States, adopted at the Communist Party's organizing convention, September 1-7, 1919, in Chicago, Illinois:

The Communist Party is the conscious expression of the class struggle of the workers against capitalism. Its aim is to direct this struggle to the conquest of political power, the overthrow of capitalism and the destruction of the bourgeois state * * * It brings to the workers a consciousness of their oppression, of the impossibility of improving their conditions under capitalism * * *.

The Communist Party shall make the great industrial struggles of the working class its major campaign, in order to develop an understanding of the strike in relation to the overthrow of capitalism.

(a) The Communist Party shall participate in mass strikes, not only to achieve the immediate purposes of the strike, but to develop the revolutionary implications of the mass strike.

* * * The Communist Party must engage actively in the struggle to revolutionize the trade unions. As against the unionism of the American Federation of Labor, the Communist Party propagandizes industrial unionism and industrial union organization, emphasizing their revolutionary implications. Industrial unionism is not simply a means for the everyday struggle against capitalism; its ultimate purpose is revolutionary, implying the necessity of ending the capitalist, parliamentary state. Industrial unionism is a factor in the final mass action for the conquest of power * * * The Communist Party recognized that the A. F. of L. is reactionary and a bulwark of capitalism * * * It shall be the major task of the Communist Party to agitate for the construction of a general industrial union organization, embracing the I. W. W., W. I. I. U., independent and secession unions, militant unions of the A. F. of L., and the unorganized workers on the basis of the revolutionary class struggle * * * The United States is developing an aggressive militarism. The Communist Party will wage the struggle against militarism as a phase of the class struggle to hasten the downfall of Capitalism.

This is the blueprint for the use of trade-unions as instruments for violent revolution laid down by the organizing meeting of the Communist Party of the United States. Never since that time in 1919 when the Communists organized to betray their own country, has Communist policy deviated from this fundamental policy.

The incessant struggle and conflict within American trade-unions, between Communist conspirators and honest and patriotic members of organized labor is explained in light of the foregoing knowing, and resenting, the fact that the Communists seek to use their unions to pervert them to the cause of revolution, the overwhelming majority of American union men and women are the targets of abuse, character assassination, slander and physical violence, whenever they oppose the Communist plotters in their midst.

The committee has found that one of the major battlegrounds in the struggle against Communism will be in the trade-unions of the world.

This committee has no power or authority to investigate or report on relations between management and labor except where the question of Communist activity is raised.

The committee warns that free American trade-unions will not have freedom from Communist disruption until Communism is completely defeated. All workers everywhere are entitled to enjoy the freedoms and opportunities that the American way of life provides more abundantly than any other political system known to history.

The committee commends patriotic and alert American trade-unionists who oppose Communism despite personal abuse, slander, vituperation and threats on their lives and persons. The committee urges all responsible citizens to assist such patriotic trade-union leaders and members in their determination to protect their organization from Communist infiltration and destruction.

The committee has been impressed in its many investigations and studies with the unvarying persistence of a distinct pattern of Communist strategical and tactical attitudes toward trade-unions in the United States, and particularly in California. This pattern is one that the committee has noticed in many fields, but it is most pronounced with regard to trade-unions. It is a simple and brutal policy. The Communist Party regards all union organizations as falling into two simple classifications: Either an instrument to be controlled, dominated and used to serve the interests of the foreign policy of Soviet Russia and the preparation for violent revolution at home; or an enemy, to be disrupted, attacked and destroyed.

A substantial number of individuals in the trade-union movement are known Communists, or fellow-travelers, who consistently follow the pattern of Communist activity outlined in this report in their own trade-unions and in numerous front groups.

Pursuing their stated purpose of infiltrating union organizations in order to twist and pervert them to the interests of the Communist conspiracy, the Communists have infiltrated and now control and dominate a number of important trade-unions in the United States, and particularly in California.

The committee refers to its documented analysis of Communist technique in penetrating and corrupting trade-unions in its 1943, 1945 and 1947 reports.

II. Fronts for Charity, Relief and Unemployed

Of great importance to the Communist program for confusion, discord, and disunity, are persons in need of charity and relief assistance. In times of economic upset, a large mass of unemployed, aged, sick and handicapped, are counted by Communist conspirators as second in importance only to Communized trade-unions. For strategical and tactical demonstrations, strikes and protests designed for chaos and the breakdown of law and order, the Communists consider these groups as excellent vehicles.

The committee calls attention to the analysis of this Communist preoccupation with the creation of front groups to appeal to the unemployed and underprivileged and handicapped, in its 1943, 1945 and 1947 reports, and, also, to the 1940 Report of the Yorty Special Committee of the California Legislature, which investigated Communist activity among the unemployed and in the California State Relief Administration.

One of the principle activities of the American Communist Party at this time, although little publicized, is the infiltration of agencies, organizations and community groups dealing with charity, relief and unemployed problems. The Communists expect a depression and anticipate economic collapse in the United States and in other capitalistic, parliamentary governments, and are preparing for it.

Particular targets for Communist penetration are public or semi-public agencies dealing with charity and relief problems. These include public social work agencies and social workers' organizations, community chest, and welfare federations, and racial, religious, and neighborhood welfare and relief agencies. Another major target for penetration is the public and private agencies for relief; service to veterans and their families, and committees or community groups who seek to solve housing shortages, child care problems of working parents, and similar organizations.

Two basic, and completely Communist controlled, fronts in this field are the United Public Workers—C.I.O., and the United Office and Professional Workers—C.I.O. These two Communist fronts in the trade-union field work closely with the Communist agents in C.I.O. councils and political organizations to penetrate and infiltrate into welfare organizations and committees.

Communists carry on a scientifically planned and systematic program of agitation to depict the Communist Party and its front groups as the only friends of the underprivileged, and always claim credit for advances and benefits obtained for underprivileged individuals. The entire Communist propaganda machine is used to discredit capitalistic institutions as "oppressors" and "persecutors" of the "toiling masses."

The fact is that America far surpasses every nation in the world in the over-all qualitative and quantitative contributions by the community to the aid and assistance of unemployed, handicapped and underprivileged citizens. California has established a record as one of the most progressive and liberal states in the Union, in its treatment of the needy. Per capita expenditures by public agencies from the tax-dollar, and the donations and distribution of aid through such semipublic cooperative organizations as the Community Chest and the Red Cross, consistently are supported beyond established quotas by all segments of the population.

This public and private charity has been accomplished without any help whatever from Communists and Communist front organizations. The Communists, in fact, seek to obtain under false pretenses, huge sums of money from charitable groups to be diverted to the Communist program of revolutionary conspiracy.

The committee cautions all citizens of California to beware of Communists and fellow-travelers in public or private charity and assistance work; and to investigate thoroughly before making donations, lending their names and prestige, or in otherwise contributing to Communist front groups set up in the field of charity and assistance work.

Among the more conspicuous fronts for Communist activity in the field of relief, assistance and welfare work, and dealing with problems of the unemployed and underprivileged are Daughters of the American Depression, International Workers Order, Interprofessional Association for Social Insurance, Joint Committee of Trade Unions on Social Work, Methodist Federation for Social Service, National Joint Action Committee for Genuine Social Insurance, National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Workers Alliance of America, United Public Workers (CIO), United Office and Professional Workers (CIO), United Aid for Peoples of African Descent, etc., and innumerable organizations promoted by Communists to raise funds for international Communism under the guise of helping victims of war and economic confusion in foreign countries.

III. Fronts for Racial, Refugee and Alien Groups

Since the Communist Party is committed to serve the foreign policy of Soviet Russia and to prepare the way for revolution by violence in this country, it is natural that Communist teachings on tactics and strategy should parallel closely the unholy doctrine of "divide and conquer" practiced by the Nazis, Bundists, and other enemies of mankind.

Nothing more plainly reveals the fraud and dishonesty of the Communists than the sinister stirring of antagonisms of one racial group against another in the same manner as they seek to play one economic group against another.

Communists frequently will be found playing on the tensions and conflicts on both sides of a national or racial issue. No more brazen instance of Communist duplicity need be cited than the activity of the Communist Party and the Communist International in the Palestine and Jewish-Arab dispute. Communist Parties actually exist on both the Jewish and Arab sides of the conflict; and their only contribution to the situation has been the intensification of tensions for hate and dissension on both sides. This technique, of course, serves the interests of Soviet Russia and promotes eventual world revolution.

The American Communist Party has compiled a long record of the creation and penetration of organizations, dealing with racial, refugee and alien problems, to the detriment of racial, refugee and alien interests.

A consistent target for Communist intrigue has been the large Negro population of the United States. The Communist promise to Negroes, that under the dictatorship of the proletariat, American Negroes will be given an autonomous Soviet Republic in the so-called "Black Belt" of 540 counties in the southern states, is designed to bait American Negroes

to join the Communist movement for the overthrow of the United States Government.

The committee has in its possession many official Communist documents and publications devoted to this project. The plan to trick and delude American Negroes into following the treacherous program of Communism has been carefully worked out.

Another ethnic group whose problems have been capitalized on cynically the world over by the Communist International is the Jewish race. The committee has in its files voluminous evidence and testimony that proves conclusively that American Jews are defrauded of hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly by Communists who create and promote front organizations allegedly for the purpose of combating anti-semitism.

The record of strategic trickery engaged in by the Communists to capitalize on the sorrows and oppressions of the Jews of this world is a contemptible abandonment of all concepts of decency and humanity, and brands world Communism before all honest men as vile and depraved.

The vicious tactics of the Communists toward Negroes and Jews has a parallel for every other racial and minority group in America today. It is a monotonous and tragic logbook of the promotion of discord, strife, disunity and conflict, for the benefit of a foreign power, and for the sole purpose of laying the groundwork for violence and chaos to breed revolution at home.

This committee repeatedly has exposed and condemned the promoters and inciters of racial, religious and class strife and intolerance. The committee refers to its reports for 1943, 1945 and 1947 for the committee's denunciation of all un-American activity of this type.

The committee has reported that "the same psychological sense of frustration and guilt found in every Communist, spurs the ignorant non-Communist to seek a scapegoat * * * Character assassinations, in search of evidence for vicious smear material, have little compunction in resorting to inventions. Generations of character assassins have built a vicious series of libels against the Jews; sinister men in contemporary life have not hesitated to supply libels allegedly from another age to bolster vicious attacks upon the Jewish people."

In its 1947 Report, this committee said:

Gerald L. K. Smith and his type of rabble-inciting crusader do more good for the Communist cause in one week than the Communists would be able to accomplish in a year * * * The average patriotic American Jew is offended and insulted in the attack upon the Jewish citizen, even though the attack may be generally directed against Communism. It is the technique of a Hitler in mobilizing uninformed masses to a Nazi standard. The social aspects of such rabble-rousing are appalling.

This committee has repeatedly exposed and condemned Gerald L. K. Smith, the Ku Klux Klan, the German-American Bund and other vicious inciters of racial intolerance. The committee concluded an expose of libelous smear attacks on the Jewish race by this statement in its 1947 report:

The committee has heretofore stated, and again reiterates, that anti-Semitism is fully as un-American as any other subversive ISM

examined. The Ku Klux Klan and similar organizations, including that of Gerald L. K. Smith, are unequivocally condemned in their attacks upon the Jews, whether that attack be direct or by way of innuendo. A Communist is an atheist, and therefore is neither Jew nor Christian. Regardless of his ethnic category, he is an enemy of the United States and of every citizen in it, Jew and Christian alike * * *."

* * * The members of the committee are convinced, that in the struggle against Communism, patriotic Americans, black and white, Jew and Christian, will again fight successfully shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy.

The committee again reminds leaders and members of racial, minority, and ethnic groups, that the surest way to hamper, disrupt, confuse and defeat the program and aspiration for which they have created organizations, is to permit the infiltration of Communists, to tolerate collaboration with Communists, or to lend themselves to coalitions and joint programs with Communist front groups.

Among the more conspicuous Communist front groups in the Racial, Refugee and Alien subclassification are: All Harlem Youth Conference, American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born, American Committee to Save Refugees, American Croatian Congress, American Slav Congress, International Committee on African Affairs, Civil Rights Congress, Mobilization for Democracy, Jewish Peoples Committee, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, National Negro Congress, National Negro Women's Council, Negro Cultural Committee, Negro Labor Victory Committee, Non-Sectarian Committee for Political Refugees, Slovene National Congress, United Aid for Peoples of African Descent, United Committee of South Slavic Americans, etc.

IV. Fronts for Veterans and Military

One of the consistent strategic and tactical theories of world Communism, as taught by the Communist International in Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism, is, that three indispensable ingredients are necessary before the Communist revolution.

These basic ingredients are: (1) A militant, class-conscious proletariat of workers, unemployed and underprivileged; (2) an impoverished and militant peasantry (small farmers and farm workers), and; (3) soldiers and sailors who hate and distrust their government, their officers and their system, who will either join the revolt or refuse to fire on Communist inspired revolutionary mobs.

It is obvious, therefore, that Communists have conducted front activity to influence veterans, soldiers, sailors, police, and similar public servants, whose work has any bearing on national security.

The Communist Party in the United States has devoted much analysis, propaganda, agitational and educational work in attempting to win over veterans and military men to their program. Much of this activity, however, has been cloaked in greater secrecy and conspiratorial mystery than other Communist front work. Most of this work is "underground." They are busy, however, in veteran housing, veterans' bonuses, and other political and economic issues.

V. Fronts for Farmers

The committee has pointed out in the preceding subclassification, that agitation among the "peasantry" (small farmers and farm workers) is taught as a basic tenet of Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism. The purpose is to propagandize the small farmers and farm workers into a frame of mind where they will support the industrial revolt as one of the indispensable basic ingredients for the revolutionary mass movement.

The Communist Party of the United States follows the strategic and tactical admonitions of the Kremlin teachers, and it has accumulated a long history of agitation, disruption and propaganda work in American agriculture.

The committee refers to its report on the Communist Party program of agitating and propagandizing for "revolutionary industrial unionism" as cited in a preceding section of this report.

The records of this committee and of congressional investigating committees are filled with voluminous files of documentary material and detailed sworn testimony that pictures the factual record of Communist activity in California agriculture.

One of the most completely Communist dominated trade-unions in the Nation is the Food, Tobacco, and Agricultural Workers—C.I.O., successor to the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing, and Allied Workers of America—C.I.O. This Communist union has compiled one of the most conspicuous records of Communist activity in America.

Another major reason for Communist Party interest in California agriculture is its basic importance to national security. California is a shipping and packing center for the world, as well as one of the most productive agricultural political subdivisions in the world. Food is one of the major weapons in ideological conflicts both in peace and war.

The Communist Party is dedicated to serving the interests of Soviet Russia, and to preparing the way for eventual violent revolution at home. One of the fundamental principles of Communist strategy in serving these objectives, is to create centers of agitation and disruption in industry, production centers and communities where large groups of workers are involved in transportation, communication, and processing of basic commodities or raw materials, so that these projects can be readily dislocated, isolated or paralyzed when Communist strategy or Soviet foreign policy dictates.

The committee warns the people of California that the future of the Nation and the national security demand the fullest and freest exposure of this Communist program for sabotage of vital national security assets, of which California has such an abundance.

VI. Fronts for Consumers

The Communist Party carries on continuous agitation against capitalism and parliamentary government. The preceding sections of this report have presented the tactical and strategical methods taught by Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism.

Communist philosophy directs that capitalism be discredited, and that people be convinced that parliamentary governments are unable to solve the problems that are alleged to arise from the so-called "contradictions of capitalism."

This means plainly and simply that Communists must agitate and propagandize constantly to impress the masses that the problems arising in a free economy are due to "the inherent contradictions of capitalism" and that they can never be solved until capitalism and parliamentary government are tossed out the window (together with our freedoms and liberties), and the people surrender their judgments and decisions in the economic sphere to the commissars of the proletarian dictatorship.

All Communist fronts under the preceding subsection on youth and education and in the preceding subsection on political and legislative serve with the Communist fronts for Consumers.

The basic strategy of Communist agitation in this field is to convince every American that capitalism has failed; that parliamentary government is incapable of picking up the pieces; and that the only recourse is the violent revolution to oust the "oppressor" class. This can only be done by violence as the capitalists will never surrender to the "new democracy" of Communism peacefully.

The Communist answer to high prices, low prices, unemployment, manpower shortages, and other symptoms of a free economy is to propose the total expropriation of all property and the establishment of a dictatorship by a minority of the population. They ask that those who, through incompetence, neuroses, inability to adjust themselves to their environment; those who have been complete failures, be entrusted with the problems of economy and government.

The committee warns that Communism feeds on dissension, discord and disunity. Nowhere is patriotic tolerance and cooperation more important than in the work of solving the manifold problems of a free economy in an industrial civilization.

The world Communist conspiracy proposes to liquidate every freedom and liberty, for which mankind has struggled for several thousands of years, and to replace them for the dubious promise of economic security—a promise that no totalitarian state has been able to fulfill.

The committee calls upon the members of the Legislature and the citizens of California to awaken to the insidious pattern of disruption, confusion and discord that is the daily work of the Communist Party. The committee urges that every citizen join in a crusade to inform, educate and propagandize for the benefits of the American system and to prevent Communist conspirators from insinuating their unholy doctrine of hate, class-struggle and statism into the natural free disagreements and contentions that provide the checks and balances in the American system.

The committee again warns the people of California that the safest and surest way to prevent Communist disruption is to proceed with programs and policies through the bona fide, basic and permanent organizations to which they belong, of which there are many; and to regard with caution the promotion of fly-by-night "letterhead organizations" staffed with known Communists and fellow-travelers, created by the Communists incessantly to serve their conspiratorial, criminal program for revolution.

Among conspicuous fronts for Communist agitation to consumers are: Consumers National Federation, League of Women Shoppers, Congress of American Women, Progressive Citizens of America, etc.

WHAT IS A STALINIST?

If there is any question that perplexes the American people in attempting to understand the variations and degrees of Communist affiliation and activity, the most confusing is the simple question: "What Is a Communist?" There are many similar confusing questions.

This problem of adequate terminology and nomenclature is one that the Communists consistently play upon to confuse and confound Americans. The Committee believes that it is a problem that can be solved by common sense and by unified and widespread publicity as to who is who and what is what in the murky depths of Communist revolutionary intrigue.

The first thing that Americans must do is to abandon all dictionary definitions and loose terminology, most of which is based on academic and philological interpretations of words as they have developed historically.

Communism, as it manifests itself in the world today, is far removed from dictionary definition.

The committee recommends that all lexicographers, teachers, journalists and other molders of public opinion devote serious thought and study to the correction of the totally inadequate concept of Communism that now prevails in our textbooks, reference books and in much current writing and reporting.

The correct technical, ideological name for those who follow the program and policies of the Comintern is Stalinists. The programs and policies of Stalin are consistently lumped together by Communist thinkers and analysts as Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism.

The advocates of Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism are the largest and most powerful of all the various socialist and revolutionary movements now in existence; and they far outnumber all others. These people, who have launched a program of world conquest in the name of "progress" and under the banner of "the dictatorship of the proletariat," follow a system of revolutionary plotting and of totalitarian government which they describe in their writings and textbooks as Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism. Sometimes it is called Marxism-Leninism. Other times it is called Leninism-Stalinism. Sometimes it is called simply, Stalinism.

All Stalinists work, theorize and act in accordance with the ideological concepts of Karl Marx, as developed in the Bolshevik revolution in Russia by V. I. Lenin, and as interpreted and dictated to spread totalitarian terror today by Joseph Stalin.

Communists, like all totalitarians, make a fetish of the "leadership principle" in decking out their programs and policies with showmanship and political appeal. It was so with Mussolini under Fascism. It was so with Hitler under Nazism. It was so with Hirohito in Imperial Japan. And it is so under Communism with Joseph Stalin.

Totalitarian ideologies emphasize the importance of the leader, the fuhrer, the chief, the dictator. It is imperative that the program and policies be carried out by a live leader; hence, despite Marxist-Leninist idolatry of the dead authorities of Communism—Marx and Lenin—when nations are swept behind the Iron Curtain, it is the picture of Stalin that is put up in all the classrooms.

Today, to most Communists in the world, their particular brand of socialism and revolution is known generally as Stalinism. Stalinism is the current practical application in world affairs of Marxism-Leninism.

The committee finds that Stalinism is the most apt and appropriate descriptive label for the theories of violent revolution, and the concept of totalitarian government.

The committee finds that American Communism, as practiced, taught and advocated by the Communist Party of the U. S. A., and by the Communist Party of California, is Stalinsim and that its twin purposes and objectives are to serve the interests of Soviet Russia, and to prepare the way for the violent revolutionary overthrow of the Government of the United States.

Any person who supports the program of the Communist Party in any nation as part of the program of world revolution laid down by the Comintern in Moscow is a Stalinist. Any person who consistently works to serve the interests of the foreign policy of Soviet Russia, and who promotes discord, disunity, dissension and class strife, for the purpose of preparing the way for revolution, is a Stalinist.

In spite of millions of words written about Communism, it is as simple as that; and in its practical application today as formal world Communism, it is Stalinism.

The committee has discovered, as have many other responsible governmental and police agencies, that persons who advocate, support or work for Stalinism have committed themselves to a course of conduct that consistently comes in conflict with the aspirations, beliefs and ethical concepts of normal human beings. Stalinism, like Fascism, Nazism and other totalitarian concepts of human living and government, is unequivocally and irrevocably in complete and total conflict with the conceptions of human living and government embodied in the American Constitution and the way of life by the founding fathers of this Nation.

The conflict between Americanism and Stalinism is irreconcilable and cannot be compromised. This conflict has been demonstrated by many specific instances in the past and it will continue in the future. Consistent subservience to the pattern of conduct laid down by world Communism, stamps a person or organization indisputably as either a Stalinist or non-Stalinist. It is a conflict so sharp and clean that there will never be a middle ground.

It is impossible for an organization or an individual to exist, except in a total vacuum, without coming in contact with the ideas, issues, policies and programs that test its or his attitude toward Stalinism. Furthermore, Stalinism is so foreign to the ideas and concepts of Americanism, no matter how sharply Americans may differ on ideas, issues, policies and programs, that only a devoted follower or a complete fool can pursue a pattern of consistently supporting the Stalinist position on a wide range of foreign policy and domestic issues, in view of the openly avowed objectives of Stalinism.

There are two basic objections to the indiscriminate labeling of all Marxists and leftists as Communists. One is that many Marxists and leftists, including those who are Stalinists, actually, in a technical and legal sense, may not be Communists. The other is that indiscriminate application of the Communist label plays into the hands of Communist propagandists for Stalinism.

It is an indisputable fact that the conflict on broad ideological issues in American organizations and institutions is between two sharply divided groups—those who believe in and support Americanism, against those who believe in and support Stalinism. Some Stalinists are Communists, but all Stalinists are un-American!

THE STIGMA OF STALINISM

Actual Communists frequently are not easily identified as such because of the secret and conspiratorial nature of the Communist Party. Identification of an individual as a Communist should not depend solely upon legal proof of membership in the Communist Party. Identification of an individual or an organization as Stalinist can be made on the basis of his or its public activities. It is impossible to be a Stalinist without stamping oneself as a Stalinist.

The one thing that marks off a Stalinist and sets him aside from his fellowmen is consistent, undeviating devotion to the so-called "party line" of the Communist Party, and adherence to the self-professed ideas and objectives of Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism.

The current report of this committee establishes clearly and factually that U. S. Communists, as part of the program of world Communism, continuously and consistently operate behind the facade of front organizations, and that these front organizations espouse causes and programs and policies that are part and parcel of the Marxist-Leninist-Stalinist "party line."

A Stalinist stamps himself as such by his own acts in lending his name as a speaker, sponsor, donor, chairman, executive board member, fund-raiser, writer, and official of organizations that follow the Stalinist pattern.

Stalinists will be found in the membership of defense committees, victory committees, celebration committees, and other committees, for the honoring and support of known Communists and the Soviet Union and its Communist satellites.

Stalinists also will be found signing their names to resolutions, protests, denunciations, publicity releases and quotations to the Communist press, general press statements, meeting calls and manifestoes, all in defense and support of known Communists, and for the honoring or support of the Soviet Union.

When Stalinists set up an organization, union, committee, rally or other Communist activity, they invariably welcome Communists into membership; and the individual who proposes in any such movement to ban Communists, immediately is denounced by Stalinists as a "red-baiter" and a promoter of "splitting tactics" and "disunity."

Stalinists always attack critics of Soviet Russia, or of world Communism as "imperialist war-mongers, who want to separate the American people from friendship with their great wartime ally." Stalinists never criticize Soviet Russia, but they find everything wrong in the United States.

Communists will be found at the center of every organization of a Stalinist character, and usually in the key positions, controlling access to membership lists, calling of meetings, issuing of statements and handling of funds.

THE FOUR TYPES OF STALINISTS

There are four principal types of Stalinists in the United States and they are typical of the divisions of Stalinists everywhere. All four of these types are sharply distinguished from ordinary citizens in their conduct. No matter how clever they may be, when forced to ultimate decisions they invariably stamp themselves for what they are.

These are the four basic types of Stalinists:

(1) Communists

Communists are members of the Communist Party, whether open or hidden. Customary Communist strategy in a nation not yet taken over by the totalitarian system, is to have "above-ground," only approximately 10 percent of the Communist Party.

Such Communists openly avow their party membership. The balance of the party membership keeps its party membership secret, but in most cases makes no bones about its Stalinist beliefs and sympathies.

Some important Communists in key positions are allowed to have special secret memberships. In many instances, these secret Communists meet together in what are known as "closed cells," small groupings of top secret Communist Party members. Most top secret Communists avoid flaunting their Stalinism.

Many important Communists in public life are permitted to function without formal party membership of any kind for their own protection from investigations by police and other governmental agencies.

(2) Fellow-Travelers

Fellow-travelers fall into two main groupings: First, those, such as in the instance described above, who actually are Communists, but never are registered in any part of the party machinery; and, Second, those who never join the party at all, because Communists welcome them as allies, although, for various reasons they do not risk incriminating documentary evidence.

The latter type of fellow-traveler is a full-fledged Stalinist, but for reasons of his own, or for party reasons, either is unwilling to become a member formally, or is not accepted into the executive-administrative centers of the party. Many of this latter type of fellow-traveler will be found in positions of prominence, political, church and business affairs.

So-called "intellectual Communists" generally are in this latter type of fellow-traveler classification. Frequently, when they are of higher calibre in ability and prestige, they are not welcome as party members because of their unwillingness or inability to accept Communist Party discipline.

Americans must understand that the conspiratorial Communist Party, which openly teaches treachery, fraud, misrepresentation, duplicity and sedition as things to be proud of and indispensable to practical revolutionary organization, does not welcome men and women of deep integrity, character and ability.

Communists, who are committed to an inflexible and single-minded devotion to the one subject of the world proletarian revolution, do not welcome strong individualists into their leadership; although they are perfectly willing to use or to treat with compelling personalities if they think it serves the interests of the long range Comintern program.

(3) Opportunists

A third and very important type of Stalinist, even though transient in the Stalinist orbit, is the Opportunist Stalinist. Many trade union leaders and political figures will be found in this category.

Most of these individuals do not believe in Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism. They join with Communists, work with and for Communists, and fit their conduct into the pattern of Stalinist activity as laid down by the Communist Party, solely for real or fancied reasons of personal gain and temporary advantage.

Among this class of Stalinist will be found the nonCommunist so-called "pie-cards" in Communist controlled or dominated unions. These "pie-cards" are paid officials, who serve the interests of the Communist Party for a well-paying easy job. Another familiar type is the politician who accepts the intellectual valet service that Communists so well provide for prominent persons who come under their influence. Skillful and expert professional Communist writers, publicists and journalists give such political figures full treatment.

Opportunists of this type generally start out by believing that they can "play with the Communists and use them." They usually discover that a tired Communist can match the most lively dishonest politician any day, in trickery, fraud and sharp practices of all kinds.

During the period of collaboration with Communists, Stalinist Opportunists of this type, wittingly or unwittingly, follow the pattern of Stalinist activity.

(4) Dupes

The Communist program of operation behind false fronts, and through synthetic coalitions of various Communist-inspired front groups, results in the creation of a large number of the fourth type of Stalinist—the dupes.

Stalinist dupes are individuals who follow all or part of the Communist Party line in the hope of accomplishing some particular aspiration. They are too blind or thoughtless to perceive the Communist trickery in front groups behind the mask of humanitarianism.

Stalinist dupes follow the twists and turns of the party line, often through stupidity and lack of the mental capacity necessary to analyze and evaluate the devices and tricks employed by Communists. They are very properly comparable to the victims of confidence men. Too frequently they have the same ideological, economic or political "get-rich-quick" instinct that make the "sucker" or "chump" an "easy mark" for the confidence swindler.

Many Stalinist dupes are sincere and well-meaning, but are confused and thoughtless. Typical are those who will permit openly avowed Communists to lead a fake humanitarian program for the benefit of some victim of injustice or racial prejudice in America, and at the same time will dismiss as "capitalist propaganda" the horrible truth of Soviet Russia's slave labor camps in which millions die every year.

Stalinist dupes accept many of the claims and pretension of the Communists; that they represent "Twentieth Century Democracy." Such Stalinist dupes must be regarded as entirely separate from those honest, sincere Americans, who in sympathetic interest in some particular prob-

lem, may join a Communist sponsored front group, but who soon recognizes the Communist character of the movement; and who either get out promptly or else run the Communists out.

In contrast to the reaction of ordinary Americans, when they encounter Communists in an organization, Stalinist dupes will involve themselves in complicated logic to justify representation and participation for Communists. They will continue, in the face of the facts, to lend their names, funds and support to organizations sponsored by Communists. They apparently are incapable of understanding the basic truth that no Communist ever joins a reform movement of any kind except to twist it to the Stalinist line, or to wreck it.

Honest reform and improvement of unsatisfactory conditions is the one thing Communists fear and despise. Peace, progress and prosperity do not provide fertile fields for planting the Communist poison of revolutionary intrigue.

Stalinist dupes will be found frequently in trade unions, political movements, racial, religious and minority groups; and among faddists in the field of economics and political theory.

INTERCHANGEABILITY OF STALINIST TYPES

Americans must be alert to the fact that Stalinists frequently pass through various stages of Stalinist activity; and many Stalinists in one category, may try to pose in another category for strategic reasons.

Thus, actual Communists will pose as fellow-travelers until exposed, or until Communist Party policy decides that they must become publicly avowed Communists. The committee's records disclose many such instances.

Stalinist opportunists and Stalinist dupes may pass from one stage to another. Frequently a dupe will become an opportunist when jobs and publicity are dangled before his eyes, and, eventually, if he proves tractable enough, may be accepted in the Communist Party as a member.

The committee finds that the four general types of Stalinists herein described; (1) Communists; (2) Fellow-travelers; (3) Opportunists; and (4) Dupes, may be described properly as Stalinists. The committee finds that Stalinists are individuals who pursue the Marxist-Leninist-Stalinist brand of revolutionary theorizing and planning, and who advocate totalitarian government, under a "dictatorship of the proletariat," as propagated and disseminated from Russia by the Comintern and the Third International.

THE TELL-TALE MARKS OF STALINISM

The committee presents in its current report a comprehensive and definitive analysis of the various types and classifications of Communist front groups.

This compilation describes and interprets Communist front groups in two major divisions:

- (1) Organizations classified according to the proportion of Communist influence; and
- (2) Organizations classified according to the purpose or objective for which they are organized or infiltrated by Communists.

The average American will find that if he or she studies this orderly presentation of the degrees of Communist influences, and the purposes

for which Communists seek to influence any organization, it will bring order out of chaos and will enable him or her to evaluate and judge the nature and character of any organization from its methods, procedures, policies and public conduct.

The same criteria that may be used to evaluate and judge the Stalinist character of an organization, also may be used successfully to evaluate and determine the Stalinist character of an individual.

STALINISM IS A DISEASE

Many responsible agencies, legislative committees, police authorities, and expert students of Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism have compiled lists of activities and policies that stamp individuals and organizations as Stalinist.

The symptoms of Stalinist activity are such that it is possible to interpret the Communist fever chart of an individual or organization, just as a physician, who has studied the stigma and symptoms of disease, can chart the condition of a patient. Communism is a disease of the individual and the political organism. The first step a doctor takes to plan a cure for a disease is to study the patient's symptoms. The same sensible practice should be followed in dealing with an individual or organization suspected of Stalinist troubles.

The committee has compiled, after extensive research, a complete listing of the outstanding symptoms and indications of Communism and Stalinism in an organization.

The points of identification have been assembled into a series of questions. The factual answer to these questions will provide a report on the Stalinist character of an organization. With slight modification they also can be used to check the Stalinist character of an individual.

Basic Tests of a Communist-Stalinist Organization

There are nine basic tests that can be applied to any organization to determine its Communist or Stalinist character.

These nine points may be determined by the answers to the following questions:

- (1) Who are the organization's sponsors?
- (2) Who are the individuals and organizations who call for the group's formation?
- (3) Who does the printing and who directs and writes the organization's publicity?
- (4) What are the organization's policies?
- (5) What are the organization's tactics?
- (6) What is the organization's attitude on foreign affairs?
- (7) What is its attitude on domestic affairs?
- (8) What is its attitude on national security?
- (9) What is its attitude on Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism?

(1) Sponsorship

(a) Are the sponsors or signers of meetings, calls, conferences, conventions, etc., individuals who have records of public sponsorship, membership, public statements, donations, etc., in a series of Stalinist organizations and causes?

(b) Was the organization first announced and consistently publicized in the Communist and left-wing press?

(c) Do known Communist organizations and Communists have a prominent hand in promoting or initiating the organization?

(d) Is the organization endorsed by Communist dominated unions?

(e) Does the organization attract well-known patriotic anti-Communist liberals, or does it denounce and reject them?

(2) Organization

(a) Are key positions in the control of Communists? (Key positions include the chairman, secretary, secretary-treasurer, editor, publicist, attorney, and other paid or honorary staff positions, providing access to membership lists, financial records, emergency authority, and control of publications and public statements in the name of the organization.)

(b) Are the constitution and by-laws and rules of procedure so drawn as to permit a trained minority to control or disrupt the organization against the wishes of the majority if Communist tactics so decide?

(c) Does the organization's constitution or by-laws contain provisions for excluding from membership and participation, known Communists, Fascists, and other subversive individuals; or does it welcome Communists into membership and denounce any attempt to ban Communists as "red-baiting" and "splitting tactics"?

(d) Did the organization spring into existence overnight for some allegedly worthy purpose and immediately launch a fund-raising campaign, using the names of well-known Stalinists on its letterhead? (Does it make an accounting of its disposition of funds?)

(e) Does the organization represent itself to be nonpartisan, but actually engage in political activities, which follow the Communist Party line?

(f) Is the organization committed solely to its announced purpose, or is it set up so that it can join in Communist-inspired "coalitions" with other organizations?

(g) Can a few officials commit the organization to basic policies radically different from its announced purposes without securing the formal approval of the entire membership?

(h) Does a minority object to substantial wages and expenses for executive and staff work, and do "enthusiastic" Stalinists then volunteer to carry out the key duties of the organization without wages or for a small pittance?

(i) Are meetings arranged so that the agenda is elastic with no specific hour set for adjournment; and does a small minority consistently "talk the meeting to death." (After many members have left the meeting at a late hour, do certain individuals then introduce and adopt a series of Stalinist resolutions?)

(3) Printing and Publicity

(a) Does the organization have most of its printing (letterheads, announcements, publications and informational material) printed at plants that specialize in Stalinist literature, are owned or influenced by the Communist Party? (The union label of every print shop with a union contract is numbered. A checkup on ownership and policy will reveal that certain print shops in each city receive most of the Stalinist business.)

(b) Is the organization's literature, tickets, publications and promotional material consistently sold and displayed prominently in Communist bookstores and in Communist dominated union and organization offices and meeting places?

(c) Are Communist literature, pamphlets, newspapers and publications consistently displayed, promoted, sold and recommended in the organization's offices and meeting places?

(d) Are the organization's activities, public statements and policies consistently publicized in news columns and favorably commended editorially by *The Daily Worker*, *The People's Daily World*, *Political Affairs*, *In Fact*, and other Communist newspapers, magazines and propaganda media?

(e) Do the organization's paid advertisement and meeting notices appear consistently in Communist publications described in (d), above?

(f) Does the organization issue frequent public statements and adopt resolutions that defend, honor and support known Communists and Communist organizations?

(g) Are the printing, editing and public relations activities of the organization in the control of individuals with Communist records and leanings? (Is the organization represented by public relations and advertising firms that specialize in handling Communist organizations and individuals?)

(4) Policies

(a) Does the organization consistently feature speakers and guests who are known Communists, fellow-travelers and sympathizers?

(b) Does the organization completely change its policies, even to the extent of virtually dissolving and emerging with a new name and program, if the Communist Party line makes a "sharp turn" or major reversal of policy?

(c) Does the organization collaborate with and support the policies of conspicuous Communist organizations?

(d) Does the organization collaborate with, endorse and support Communist schools, cultural groups and educational activities?

(e) Does the organization consistently muster its leaders and members to seek to control the policies of other organizations?

(f) Does the organization welcome and seek affiliation with international organizations, movements and causes sponsored by the Soviet Union and by the Third International?

(5) Tactics

(a) Does the organization or its leadership advocate study of Marxism and Leninism?

(b) Does the organization advise its members to read, endorse, support and contribute to the *Daily Worker*, *The People's Daily World*, *Political Affairs*, *In Fact*, and other Communist publications?

(c) Does the organization consistently support, endorse and publicize prominent Communists, Stalinists and pro-Russian trade union leaders, and at the same time consistently denounce and condemn prominent anti-Russian and anti-Communist liberals and trade union leaders?

(d) Does the organization consistently denounce members who disagree with Stalinist programs, policies and resolutions as "labor spies," "professional disrupters" and promoters of "splitting tactics"?

(e) Does the organization consistently proclaim that Communists must be tolerated "because they are the only people working 100 percent for the interests of labor and minority groups"?

(f) Does the organization consistently insinuate public affairs as a "class struggle" between "capitalist oppressors" and downtrodden "toiling masses"?

(g) Does the organization and its leadership seek to identify every problem, complaint, dispute, disagreement and conflict with the need for making a change in the American system by abolishing capitalism and parliamentary government, while at the same time paying lip-service to "Democracy" and "Constitutional rights"?

(6) *Attitude on Foreign Affairs*

(a) Does the organization support the cause of Americanism or the cause of Soviet Russia and Communism?

(b) Does the organization denounce American and British foreign policy; but always praise and support Soviet Russian foreign policy?

(c) Does the organization follow the Communist policy of describing Soviet-dominated countries as "new democracies"?

(d) Does the organization consistently denounce the United States and its foreign policy as imperialistic and dominated by monopoly capital and militarists?

(e) Does the organization denounce the United States as leading the World into World War III, while praising Soviet Russia as a "peace-loving nation"?

(f) Does the organization oppose the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan?

(g) Does the organization attack anyone who criticizes Soviet Russia, as a "warmonger," and as a "betrayers of the Roosevelt policies"?

(h) Does the organization advocate appeasement of Soviet Russia and recognition and support of Communist regimes and revolutionary movements in other nations?

(i) Does the organization consistently denounce anti-Communist governments?

(7) *Attitude on Domestic Affairs*

(a) Does the organization condemn capitalism and a free economy as outmoded and doomed to early extinction?

(b) Does the organization advocate revolutionary, industrial unionism and the use of the general strike?

(c) Did the organization follow this pattern in connection with World War II:

I. Before Germany attacked Russia did it denounce preparedness; support defense plant strikes; and denounce President Roosevelt as an "imperialist warmonger"?

II. After Germany attacked Russia did it change radically to all-out support of the war effort, and condemn all labor disputes, even in nonwar industries?

III. After the U. S. Communist Party in 1945 formally resumed the "class war" did it make an abrupt change and oppose military preparedness and advocate all-out strikes and denounce United States policies?

(d) Does the organization oppose and condemn labor-management cooperation; and denounce labor union leaders who favor cooperation and understanding between employers and workers as "tools of the bosses" and "sellout artists"?

(f) Does the organization enter into labor disputes, minority and racial problems and other conflicts to advocate confusion, hatred and disunity?

(g) Does the organization support, endorse and advocate basic policies of the Communist Party? (Does it criticize or condemn Communism or policies of the Communist Party?)

(h) Does the organization denounce investigation and exposure of Communist activity? Does the organization denounce the prosecution, indictment and arrest of Communists as "invasion of civil rights" and as an attempt to "impose thought control in America"?

(i) Does the organization exploit and magnify any incident in which Negroes and Jewish people are involved to the detriment of the United States and the Constitution?

(j) Does the organization support legislative measures intended to regiment the people?

(k) Does the organization support all measures intended to weaken and destroy business and capitalist institutions?

(l) Does the organization attack and condemn anti-Communist unions and leaders in the A.F. of L. and the C.I.O.; and support and praise Communist dominated unions and Communist labor leaders?

(m) Does the organization particularly attack and vilify all anti-Communist progressive, liberal, trade-union, minority and even ultra-radical organizations because they oppose the Moscow brand of Communism-Stalinism?

(n) Does the organization advocate and support a Communist dominated third party political movement?

(8) *Attitude on National Security*

(a) Does the organization oppose a sound preparedness program and universal military training?

(b) Does the organization urge giving the atom bomb secret to Soviet Russia and oppose the official proposals of the United States in the United Nations for atomic controls?

(c) Does the organization oppose an Inter-American defense program and seek to smear supporters of such a program as attempting to push United States imperialism on South American nations?

(d) Does the organization support the policies and programs of the Communist Party in the United States toward military preparedness and assistance to peace-loving nations that are threatened by Russian aggression?

(e) Does the organization support and advocate "Win the Peace" movements and similar programs to weaken the military power of the United States?

(f) Does the organization support the United Nations in vague generalities but oppose United Nations action to investigate, condemn or stop Russian aggression?

(9) *Attitude on Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism*

(a) Does the organization or a substantial proportion of its leadership advocate and promote study of Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism as a system of government to supplant that of the United States?

(b) Does the organization advocate or pursue any of the Marxists-Leninist-Stalinist theories, ideas, strategy and tactics outlined in detail in the ensuing section of this report?

The percentage of "yes" answers to the above questions will give the proportion of Communist domination, control or influence in any organization.

Part II

COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

This section of the committee's partial report deals with organizations found to be controlled, to a lesser or greater degree, by the Communist Party of the United States.

In each specific case the reader is referred to the exhaustive analysis (Part I of this report) for classification and degree of Communist control.

With the exception of such out-and-out Communist organizations as the Communist Party itself, and the Young Communist League, the reader is cautioned to hold in mind that a Communist front organization is characterized by the fact that the majority of its members are non-Communists. If this were not true, it should be quite obvious that the organization would be actually a Communist organization, and not a front in any sense.

The committee has, so far as is possible, deleted the names of officers and sponsors of Communist front organizations, who were, in fact, merely dupes and innocents of Communist manipulation.

The mere fact that a person appears as a sponsor or endorser of a number of Communist front groups does not, by any means, indicate that he or she is actually a member of the Communist Party. While it certainly indicates a sort of unusual stupidity, it may, as a matter of fact, only mean that the individual is a good intentioned "sucker" for Communist deceit and deception.

On the other hand, the fact that a name may appear but once, or comparatively few times, is no indication that the person is not a member of the Communist Party. It may be indicative that he or she is a most important member of the secret, conspirative, illegal section of the party.

The final test must, necessarily, confine itself to certain obvious factors. First, the education, background, experience, and character of the individual concerned must be carefully ascertained. Certain individuals who might rate a hundred percent in each of these categories might easily be attracted to a Communist front that purported to stand for certain high ideals and purposes, and yet be horrified and indignant if anyone should so much as suggest that the organization worked for sinister and concealed objectives. On the other hand a real American patriot who rated zero in each of the suggested categories might reasonably be expected to root for Browder's right to destroy the country so long as he made no overt act for its accomplishment.

The psychological factors are not to be overlooked. The single-track mind, suffering from frustration and a sense of guilt, but nevertheless the mind of a loyal citizen unaware of the true purposes of the Communist Party, might well be ensnared into supporting Communist causes unwittingly in the unconscious desire to right some wrong, fancied or real. Reasonable allowances must be made in either of these two cases.

There are many individuals in the United States who would probably call themselves socialists. While they believe in many of the ultimate utopian ideals of Marxism they also are firm believers in freedom and the right of others to disagree with them and to work for their particular ideals. While the American Socialist may be said to be the most informed concerning the Stalinites, it is nevertheless true that many uneducated,

but nonetheless sincere, socialists are "suckers" for Communist "window-dressing" and purported causes.

We are concerned in this analysis with the bona fide, iron disciplined Communist revolutionary. Outstanding examples will be found in the Lawsons, the Maltzes, the Sorrells, the Kennys, the Sidney Rogers, and similar individuals. They cannot plead ignorance, either of philosophy, economics, or government, because they all demand recognition in these fields. The professors listed throughout this report can hardly fall back on the excuse that they are uninformed as to the true program of the Communist Party or its organizations, because they are supposed to be skilled in these matters.

The reader will find certain front organizations listed throughout this report that clearly indicate the Communist character of the group. Roughly, these organizations are created for publicly announced Communist causes—such as committees for the defense of avowed Communists—or brazenly advertised groups for the protection of Soviet interest against the interest of the United States. Only a moron might successfully contend that he truthfully didn't know what the organization really was and that he was, after all was said and done, an American patriot in going along with the Communist group.

Thus it may be that a person listed as supporting but one or two organizations may be more definitely in the Communist conspiracy than an individual who is listed in many. It depends on the organization.

The final test, therefore, is to be based on many factors, not the least of which, is the time of the organization and the particular party line existing when the organization was created and functioned.

As a general rule the individual who permitted his name to be used for a Communist front or cause after August, 1939, knew full well what he was doing, unless he was an ignorant recluse who never had access to the newspapers. There is also an allowance for participation in a few Communist fronts during the war, when the United States necessarily was aligned with the Soviet dictatorship in the war against Nazi Germany, but the type of fronts in this field are extremely limited.

The interested reader will carefully check the index of this report and the index of previous reports, and, by following the classifications listed herein and evaluating the degree of control and disguise of the front, easily arrive at indisputable conclusions susceptible to the most thorough documentation and proof.

The Communist fronts are arranged in this part of the report in alphabetical order. The committee has selected the most important fronts for this listing. But the arrangement here does not purport to be inclusive, either as to this report, or as to the headings. The committee has included those Communist organizations that are important to California, or as filling in the general pattern of Communist intrigue. Any particular Communist front listed alphabetically hereafter may include a dozen or more subsidiary fronts, found to be Communist instruments by this committee. The entire list will be found in the index.

It is suggested that the index be used if the organization being researched does not appear in the alphabetical arrangement.

The committee believes that this partial report on Communist front organizations will be of great assistance to the Members of the Senate

and the people of California, and that it will serve materially to illustrate and reveal the extent of the criminal conspiracy that menaces our State and our Nation.

ABOLISH PEONAGE COMMITTEE

This Communist front came into being in the latter part of 1939. It was organized by the Midwest Division of International Labor Defense, "the legal arm of the Communist Party." This front functioned through 1940 and 1941, during the period of the Stalin-Hitler Pact when the Communist Party and its fronts were agitating against the United States' entry into the "Imperialist war," as well as against all national defense preparations. The Communist purpose behind the Abolish Peonage Committee was (1) To provoke national disunity and social friction against the national defense program; (2) to smear the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Justice as an "American Gestapo" in line with Vito Marcantonio's radio speech of August 13, 1940, and (3) to recruit Negroes for the Communist Party.

William L. Patterson was Executive Secretary and Bob Wirtz was Corresponding Secretary of the Abolish Peonage Committee. Among others connected with this organization are John P. Davis, Executive Secretary of the National Negro Congress; Louis Colman, Washington representative of the International Labor Defense; Ishmael P. Flory, member of the Communist Party, Chicago, and a member of the National Negro Congress; Mrs. Eva T. Wells, member of the Illinois State Advisory Board of the International Labor Defense; Mrs. Mary A. Sweres, member of the National Committee of the International Labor Defense; Theresa Ehrlich, member of the legal staff of the International Labor Defense; Harold Preeze, author of *Peonage—1940 Style Slavery*; Pearl M. Hart and Sema B. Belgrade.

Harold Preeze is a former organizer for the Communist Party in the southern states and a frequent contributor to such Communist publications as the *New Masses*, the *Daily Worker*, the *International Labor Defense News*, the *American Peace Mobilization Newscaster*, the *Protestant* (originally known as the *Protest Digest*), and the *Midwest Daily Record*. Preeze has also been known as Richard Randall.

Theresa Ehrlich, Pearl M. Hart, and William L. Patterson have been associated with the Communist Party Abraham Lincoln School, Chicago.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE

The Abraham Lincoln Brigade was the fifteenth of the so-called International Brigade established by the Spanish Loyalist government in its decree of September 23, 1937. This brigade was composed of Americans, Canadians, and British volunteers. The Lincoln and George Washington Battalions formed a part of this unit. They were combined to form the Lincoln-Washington Battalion after the heavy casualties which resulted from the Brunete offensive of July, 1937.

Edwin Rolfe, official historian of the Lincoln Battalion, has estimated that 2,800 Americans went to Spain, of whom at least 1,800 returned to the United States to form the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. The supporters of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade became the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the spring of 1937, some months after the departure of the first American volunteer.

The Abraham Lincoln Brigade, the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, and the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade are all Communist-dominated organizations serving the objectives of the Communist Parties in the United States and Spain. Earl Browder boasted that "over 60 percent of the Lincoln Battalion members were members of the Communist Party."

Among the known Communists, connected with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, are Robert Minor, acting General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States; John Gates, former Secretary of the New York State Young Communist League; William Lawrence, formerly organizational Secretary of the Communist Party of the State of New York; Joe Dallet, one time Communist candidate for Mayor of Youngstown, Ohio; T. H. Wintringham, formerly connected with the Communist east coast newspaper, the *Daily Worker*; Saul Wellman, former member of the New York State Committee of the Young Communist League; and Steve Nelson, a former member of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States, and presently chairman of the Communist Party National Groups Commission.

The command of the International Brigade was entirely in the hands of emigres from Russia.

John G. Honeycombe (see committee's 1943 report) estimated that 1,350 men were either lost or killed out of approximately 3,000 Americans in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

The following is a list of California Communists and sympathizers who were members of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade: Ray Anderson, Doc Bissell, Joseph Bianco, Archie Brown, William Bailey, Joseph Barran, E. W. Bridges, William Baker, Max Bowers, Arthur Brown, Benjamin Brown, Hy Brown, Morris Conway, Leon Cohen, Maurice Conway, Gordon Chilton, Durward Clark, John C. Coon, William Carroll, Jimmie Crooks, Frank J. Civiern, Dr. Thomas Dunn, Matthew Dykstra, Norman E. Dorland, Walter Dicks, Cleo Duncan, Russell Dell, Lowell Duncan, John Devine, Dr. Leo Eloesser, Leif Erickson, Howard Earl, Jack Egan, Francis Feingersh, Wallace Fishman, John Flanner, Robert Ford, Edward Fliegel, Jerome Ferroggiarco, Marshall Garcia, Howard Goddard, Samuel A. Grant, Jack Goldstein, Almon Gregarie, Antonie Gomez, Preston Hill, John G. Honeycombe, Harold Hoff, Francis Herman, Jackson Haynes, Aaron Johnson, Erie Jackson, Ivan Katnie, Luke Kirman, John H. Kleinow, George Kaye, Arthur Laudis, Ben Levine, Thomas Limau, Elliott Loomis, Alfred Lallemand, Charles Mayer, Luchell McDaniels, Donald McLeod, H. B. Megguler, Felix Montanarella, Paul Merkel, Lewis Masterson, Julius Molnar, Robert Nelson, Frank J. Owiere, Earl Ozias, Leonard Olson, Henry Olsen, Kenneth Parmelee, James Pierce, John Peterson, Henry Rubin, William Reed, Nicholas Ramiriz, Hyman Rossman, Boroslaw Sliven, Herbert H. Searl, Chester Stimson, Albert Stanford, William Slavin, Albert B. Stanford, Theodore Schneider, Michael Shanzky, Robert Schweinsent, Donald Simpson, Samuel W. Stone, Fredrick Thompson, James N. Thornton, Don Werglen, Alice Wagner, George Walters, Henry Wentworth, Frank E. Wilson, Louis Widder, Wilbur Wellman, John Williams, and Harry Yanowsky.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN SCHOOL

This Communist institution was established in the early part of 1943 at 30 Washington Street, Chicago, as a streamlined version of the Workers' School which was openly run by the Communist Party. This Communist school follows the general pattern of the People's Educational Center, in Los Angeles, and the California Labor School, in San Francisco. (See Committee's 1947 Report.)

Among those with Communist or Communist fellow-traveling records connected with the Abraham Lincoln School are the following: Alban D. Winspear, William L. Patterson, who received three years training in the Soviet Union; Hart Baker, International Labor Defense; John T. Bernard, William Blake, Anna Mae Brady, Milt Burns, Chicago Communist Party member; Jack Conroy, writer for the Communist press; Ernest De Maio, Theresa Ehrlich, International Labor Defense; Courtland Eyer, Gerald Fielde, James W. Gilman, Albert E. Glenn, Pearl M. Hart, Josephine Herbst, Conrad Komorowski, Ludwig Kruhe, Julian Lewis, Metz T. P. Lochard, Herbert March, organizer for the Young Communist League; Stanley J. Marks, C. J. McClanahan, Vera Mirova, Karl H. Niebyl, Grant W. Oakes, Harvey O'Connor, Jessie Lloyd O'Connor, Paul Romaine, Charles S. Seely, Frank G. Spencer, Morris Topchevsky, Robert Travis and Ronald Thompson.

William L. Patterson was graduated from the Hastings College of Law, University of California. He was the Executive Secretary of the Abolish Peonage Committee and the former Executive Secretary of the International Labor Defense. He was a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, and the party's candidate for Congress in Chicago and New York. He spent several years in the Soviet Union and in the Far Eastern Republics. He has been a director of the National Negro Congress.

ACTORS' LABORATORY THEATRE

This red front is also referred to as the Hollywood Actors' Laboratory School. John Howard Lawson has been prominently connected with the school's activities. A pamphlet entitled "*A Word About the Lab*" reads, in part, as follows:

"On the day after Pearl Harbor the Actors' Laboratory went to war. An emergency meeting of the executive board was called, and a policy was adopted which has been the basis of lab. work during the past two and a half years.

"The war job that the lab. has undertaken for itself has been to organize entertainment for servicemen, utilizing the talents of the legitimate actor who is neither a vaudevillian nor a star. To date the lab. has produced seven full length plays which have played and replayed most of the military camps and installations in California, using the volunteer talents of close to two hundred actors. This work has been done in close cooperation with the Hollywood Victory Committee and U. S. O. Camp Shows, Inc. In line with its experimental approach to craft problems, the lab. has developed a technique of presenting plays at camps under the crudest of conditions."

A program of the Actors' Laboratory Theatre in the files of the Senate Committee presents one act plays by Irwin Shaw, Anton Chekov and Sean O'Casey. "*The Sky and Lonely*" is by Irwin Shaw; "*The Bear*" and "*The Evils of Tobacco*" are by Anton Chekov; Morris Carnovsky doing "a free adaptation" of Chekov's "*The Bear*" and "*Pound on Demand*" by Sean O'Casey.

An article in the *Communist Daily Worker* for April 23, 1936, indicates the Communism of Irwin Shaw. The article is entitled "Left Theatre Takes Stock" and is accredited to Ben Irwin. Referring to one of the many red conferences of the New Theatre League the writer of the article calls attention to "the movement that has introduced such figures as Clifford Odets and more lately Irwin Shaw, young author of the new antiwar play *Bury the Dead* to the American theatre scene, along with a host of other contributions including *Private Hicks* and *Newsboy*."

Irwin Shaw is listed among the committee members and sponsors of the Communist Harry Bridges Defense Committee. The *Daily Worker* for April 6, 1937, lists Irwin Shaw as a member of the Advisory Board of Frontier Films, together with such noted Communist Party liners as Bruce Bliven, Malcolm Cowley, Waldo Frank, Lillian Hellman, Max Lerner, Archibald MacLeish, Lewis Milestone, Clifford Odets, George Seldes, George Soule, and Arthur Zugsmith. Shaw appears as one of the signers of the Communist inspired document on the Moscow Trials, defending Stalin's purge of the old Bolsheviks. During the Stalin-Hitler pact Shaw joined with notorious Communists and fellow travelers in signing a letter addressed to President Roosevelt protesting attacks upon the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and condemning the "war hysteria" being "whipped up by the Roosevelt administration."

Morris Carnovsky was a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. He was affiliated with the Communist front Allied Voters Against Coudert, together with Stephen S. Wise, Johannes Steel, A. Clayton Powell, Max Lerner, Dashiell Hammett, and Arthur Garfield Hays. Senator Frederick R. Coudert, Jr., was the cochairman of a committee of the New York Legislature and made an investigation into subversive activities in the public schools of New York State. The Allied Voters Against Coudert is an example of the Communist apparatus for character assassination in operation against one who opposes the efforts of the Communist Party to undermine and destroy the American Government. Incidentally, Senator Coudert was reelected to office by a substantial majority. Morris Carnovsky was among the signatories to the petition sponsored by the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom to discontinue the Dies Committee. He was one of the sponsors of a dinner given by Communist Donald Ogden Stewart in tribute to the contributions of the foreign born, held in New York. (Under the general auspices of the Communist front, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.) The *Daily Worker* for January 11, 1938, lists Morris Carnovsky, together with Dennis King, Jules Garfield, Luther Adler, Tookie Hunter, Harold Johnsrud and Margaret Waller as supporting the "*Boycott Japanese Goods Conference*" of the Communist front, American League for Peace and Democracy. He was one of the sponsors of the most brazen of all Communist fronts, the American Peace Mobilization. Together with Canada Lee, Howard Bay, and Paul Robeson,

Carnovsky switched over after the invasion of Russia and became a member of the Communist front, Artists' Front to Win the War. He was a member of the Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges, Celebration of 15 Years of Biro Bidjan, Jewish Peoples Committee, Abolish the Dies Committee, National Wartime Conference of the Professions, The Sciences, The Arts, The White-Collar Fields, and Negro Playwrights Co., Inc. He served on the Advisory Council of the Theatre Arts Committee together with Francis E. Faragoh, John Howard Lawson, Dudley Nichols, George Sklar, Donald Ogden Stewart, Frank Tuttle, and Orson Welles. He was signatory to the statement on the Moscow Trials together with such notorious Communists and Communist fellow travelers as Haakon M. Chevalier, Jack Conroy, Malcolm Cowley, Kyle Crichton, Lester Cole, Jerome Davis, Muriel Draper, Guy Endore, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Jules Garfield, Robert Gessner, Michael Gold, William Gropper, Harrison George, Dashiell Hammett, Clarence Hathaway, Lillian Hellman, Langston Hughes, V. J. Jerome, H. S. Kraft, John Howard Lawson, Corliss Lamont, Melvin Levy, Albert Maltz, A. B. Magil, Bruce Minton, Moissaye J. Olgin, Samuel Ornitz, Dorothy Parker, Paul Peters, Holland D. Roberts, Paul Romaine, Morris U. Schappes, Edwin Seaver, George Seldes, George Sklar, Lionel Stander, Maxwell S. Stewart, Paul Strand, Anna Louise Strong, John Stuart, Genevieve Taggard, Max Weber, and Marguerite Young.

The Executive Board of the Actors' Laboratory is composed of Roman Bohnen, Chairman; Sam Levene, Vice Chairman; Larry Parks, Treasurer; Helen Slote, Executive Secretary; and John Berry, Lloyd Bridges, Phoebe Brand, Phil Brown, Morris Carnovsky, Hume Cronyn, Jules Dassin, Ed Dmytryk, Jody Gilbert, Ruth Nelson, S. Sylvan Simon, Art Smith, Gloria Stuart, Mary Tarcai, and Irene Tedrow, board members.

Among the audience sponsors we find the following: Alvah Bessie, Mrs. M. Blankfort, Sidney Buchman, Vera Caspary, Dorothy Comingore, Marc Connelly, Richard Conte, George Coulouris, Katherine De Mille, Julius Epstein, Howard Estabrook, William Fadiman, Francis Edwards Faragoh, Mrs. Ira Gershwin, Jay Gorney, Michael Kanin, Charles Katz, Gene Kelly, Alexander Knox, Harry Kurnitz, Ring Lardner, Jr., Melvin Levy, Mrs. Peter Lorre, Kenneth MacGowan, Aline MacMahon, Albert Maltz, Mary McCall, Jr., Ruth McKenny, Lewis Milestone, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Nichols, Bette Odets, Clifford Odets, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ornitz, Gregory Peck, Mita Reis, Mrs. E. Riskin, Allen Rivkin, Earl Robinson, Gale Sondergaard, Donald Ogden Stewart, Gloria Stuart, Barry Trivers, and Dalton Trumbo.

Louis J. Russell, former Federal Bureau of Investigation agent testified before the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives October 28, 1947 (page 388 of the committee's report) that Alvah Bessie held Communist Party card 47279 in 1944. Bessie's address was given on the card as "4653 Coldwater Canyon, Hollywood." Russell testified that the card contained the notation "New card issued on December 10, 1944."

Alvah Bessie's Communist record is set forth at page 388 to page 393 of the above mentioned congressional report and is reproduced here

as corroborating the findings of the California Legislative Committee investigating subversive activities.

"According to the records of the Committee on Un-American Activities, Alvah Bessie is one of the leading contributors to the Communist publications in the United States.

"He has been connected with *New Masses*, a weekly publication of the Communist Party, as contributing editor, since 1937. During this period he has contributed over 85 articles. As a standard Communist rule, such officials of the Communist Press are required to be members of the party.

"The *People's World* of October 11, 1939, which is the official Communist organ of the west coast of the United States, devotes an article in praise of the writings of Alvah Bessie. The *People's World* of August 26, 1943, lists Alvah Bessie as a speaker at a benefit given under the auspices of the *People's World*.

"In the September 22, 1942, issue of the *Weekly Review*, a publication of the Young Communist League, Alvah Bessie is listed as an instructor at the Workers School in New York City. The Workers School was established by the Communist Party of the United States. Alvah Bessie has also been an instructor at the People's Educational Center (*People's World*, January 11, 1944, p. 5).

"Alvah Bessie, according to the November 16, 1943, issue of the *People's World*, was a speaker at a West Side Los Angeles rally sponsored by the International Workers Order. The International Workers Order, a Communist-front organization, has been cited as such by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on January 3, 1940, June 25, 1943, and May 29, 1946.

"In addition to this citation, it was cited by the House Committee on Appropriations, in a report dated April 21, 1943, and by special legislative committees of the states of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and California.

"Former Attorney General Francis Biddle, in his listing of Communist-front organizations, which appeared in the Congressional Record of September 24, 1943, characterized the International Workers Order as 'one of the strongest Communist organizations.' The *People's World* of November 10, 1942, lists Alvah Bessie as the coauthor of a pamphlet issued by the International Workers Order in connection with its front-line fighter's campaign.

"Alvah Bessie was a contributor to the July and September 1937 and January 1938 issues of the magazine *Fight*, which magazine was the official publication of the American League Against War and Fascism. The American League Against War and Fascism was active in the period 1932 to 1937 in behalf of the Soviet foreign policy. It proclaimed an openly treasonable program.

"It was cited as subversive by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on January 3, 1940, March 29, 1944, and May 29, 1946. Former Attorney General Francis Biddle cited this organization as established in the United States in an effort to create public sentiment on behalf of a foreign policy adapted to the interests of the Soviet Union.

"Alvah Bessie was also the sponsor of the organization known as the Artists' Front to Win the War (the official program, Octo-

ber 16, 1942). While in 1942 all Americans were interested in winning the war, the Artists' Front to Win the War echoed the demand of the Communist Party of the United States for the express purpose of placing pressure upon the military leaders in this country by a demand for an immediate opening of a second front in Europe at a time when Russia was suffering military reversals. The Artists' Front to Win the War was sponsored by the same persons who, during the Stalin-Hitler pact, were referring to the United States as a war-mongering nation and demanding the discontinuance of America's lease-lend program, which was designed to aid Great Britain in its struggle against Nazi Germany.

"Alvah Bessie was a sponsor and consistent supporter of the League of American Writers (*New Masses*, April 22, 1941, and June 17, 1941; *Daily Worker*, September 14, 1942; and *People's World*, September 23, 1942). The League of American Writers, which was an affiliate of the International Union of Revolutionary Writers, with headquarters in Moscow, was pledged to the defense of the Soviet Union and "use of art as an instrument of the class struggle." The Special Committee on Un-American Activities has cited this organization as a Communist front in reports of January 3, 1940, June 25, 1942, and March 29, 1944. Former Attorney General Francis Biddle in his characterization of this organization stated "the overt activities of the League of American Writers in the last two years leave little doubt of its Communist control" (Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686).

"Alvah Bessie has openly avowed himself in support of the Soviet Union. He has also contributed articles to the magazine *Soviet Russia Today*, which magazine is devoted to the interests of the Soviet Union (September, 1937, p. 6; October, 1941, p. 30; January, 1942, p. 29; and February, 1942, p. 29).

"Earl Browder, former head of the Communist Party of the United States, in testifying before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, stated that the Communist Party formed certain of its members into a fighting force known as the Abraham Lincoln Brigade for participation in the Spanish Civil War. This effort was initiated at the Seventh Congress of the Communist International in the summer of 1935. Alvah Bessie was a staff officer of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and fought in Spain as an ally of other Communist units which were supporting the Loyalist cause (*People's World* of December 30, 1942; files of the Committee on Un-American Activities).

"Alvah Bessie was a member of the advisory board of the periodical *New Currents* (March, 1947) and a member of the editorial staff of the publication *Mainstream* (winter, 1947). Both these publications were organized by leading Communists and supported by the Communist press.

"The *Daily Worker* for December 12, 1938, carries an article concerning the returning veterans of the Lincoln Brigade entitled 'Huge Parade Will Greet Boys at Ship.' Returning veterans are listed according to state, and the name Alvah Bessie is listed under the State of New York.

"The *Daily Worker* for December 12, 1938, carries an article entitled 'Unions Will Form Guard of Honor' concerning the arrival of 150 veterans of the Lincoln Brigade. Alvah Bessie was listed as a commissar in the returning group.

"The *Daily Worker* for January 11, 1941, carries an article on page 7 entitled 'Bells Toll for Hemingway at Vet's Symposium.' This article stated that a number of the veterans of the Spanish Civil War, being angered at the picture of the Spanish Civil War presented by Ernest Hemingway in his latest book, *For Whom the Bell Tolls*, had announced their intention of speaking from the floor at a symposium of the book which was to be held at 50 East Thirtieth Street (the headquarters of the Communist Party U. S. A.) under the auspices of the Workers School. Alvah Bessie, sergeant adjutant of the Lincoln Battalion and well-known short-story writer and novelist was listed as one of the speakers.

"A leaflet which was distributed in the Los Angeles area disclosed that a meeting sponsored by the American Committee for Spanish Freedom and by the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade was to be held at the Embassy Auditorium, 843 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, California. On June 10, 1946, Alvah Bessie undertook to act as chairman of this meeting, introducing first Russell Nixon, described as a former professor of Harvard University and an economist of the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America, C.I.O., a Communist-controlled union.

"The *Daily Worker* for September 29, 1946, on page 3 carries a photograph of Gen. Karol Swierczewski, of Soviet controlled Poland, pictured with Americans whom he decorated with the Dombrowski Medal at the national convention of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. Bart van der Schelling accepted the award for Alvah Bessie.

"The publication *Volunteer for Liberty* for November, 1946, in reporting the election of officers of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade listed Alvah Bessie as a member of the national executive board.

"Alvah Bessie was listed as a sponsor for a theatrical program to be held January 19, 1947, at the Valeska Theatre, New York, entitled 'Stars Entertain for Republican Spain.' The program was arranged for the benefit of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

"On April 12, 1944, a mass meeting was held at the Philharmonic Auditorium at Los Angeles for the benefit of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. This committee (Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee) has furnished transportation and support for international Communist agents like Gerhardt Eisler.

"It has been cited for contempt of Congress.

"Alvah Bessie took part in this meeting and made an eloquent plea for money, stating that \$560,000 was needed to carry out the program of relief undertaken by the committee. He stated that a \$60,000 hospital was to be built in Mexico and that the money was to be used to take care of Loyalists wherever they might be. During the taking of the collection, Bessie took off his necktie and said he would auction it off to the highest bidder. He stated that the tie had a history, that when he was in Spain in 1937 and 1938 with the

Abraham Lincoln Brigade, he had purchased the tie at Barcelona, Spain.

"The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, together with the Council on African Affairs, held a dinner at the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, California, February 4, 1945. Alvah Bessie attended this meeting and introduced the featured speaker of the evening, Paul Robeson, who is a devout Soviet apologist.

"Virginia Wright in her column in the *Los Angeles Daily News*, June 11, 1945, stated that Alvah Bessie, Warner Bros. screen writer, would be the principal speaker Saturday night in the garden cabaret to be held for the benefit of the Spanish maquis at 636 Reese Place, Burbank. This article stated that: 'Some 50,000 Spanish maquis, remnants of the men who fought for the Spanish Republic and then joined with the United Nations in liberating France, are now destitute in Europe.'

"'It is of these Alvah Bessie speaks with knowledge. He was one of the group of Americans who fought in Spain as part of the famous Lincoln Brigade.'

"It was further indicated that the program was planned by the Burbank chapter of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

"The *Daily Worker* for September 27, 1942, published a class schedule for the Workers School, 35 East Twelfth Street, New York City. This was at the time the official school of the Communist Party was conducted at party headquarters. Alvah Bessie is listed as teaching a course 'Literature and the World We Live in.'

"On page 17 of a booklet entitled '*Workers School*' announcing courses for the winter term, 1943, Alvah Cecil Bessie was listed as lecturing on literature and the world we live in, which is stated to be a course of 12 lectures (and discussions) that will attempt to relate the world in which we live to some outstanding achievements of literary art of our time. The announcement states that leading dramatic writers (Steinbeck, Smolokov, Richard Wright, Lillian Hellman, Clifford Odets, and others) will be used as a point of departure for discussions of the history of social institutions as they have been reflected by the writers of all times.

"The School for Writers, 1717 North Vine Street, Hollywood, California, which was sponsored by the League of American Writers, in a prospectus for the summer term of 1943 shows Alvah Bessie as teaching a course in short stories. * * *

"A letterhead on recent literature put out by the American-Russian Institute of Southern California lists Alvah Bessie as being on the board of directors. This organization has conducted active pro-Soviet propaganda.

"In a pamphlet entitled '*Informed Speakers Offer You Facts on the U. S. S. R.*' there appeared the following information:

"'The American Council on Soviet Relations has a speakers' bureau to supply just such information. We can provide your organization with speakers who by study or by personal experience know the Soviet Union.'

"Alvah Bessie was listed as an available speaker.

"A 10-cent pamphlet by Alvah Bessie, *The Soviet People at War*, was published by the American Council on Soviet Relations,

112 East 19th Street, New York. This organization has been cited as a Communist Party instrument by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944, and by the Committee for Cultural Freedom, headed by John Dewey in April, 1940.

"A pamphlet entitled '*Hear About the U. S. S. R.*' was published by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. This pamphlet explains the speakers' bureau of the organization and is addressed particularly to organizations who might be interested in securing a speaker on various Russian topics. Alvah Bessie, author of *Men in Battle*, was listed as an available speaker.

"The *Daily Worker* for December 29, 1942, carries an article captioned 'Allied notables hail IWO booklet on war.' The article states that numerous acknowledgments from prominent leaders in all walks of life were pouring into the International Workers Order offices in New York City on receipt of a fraternal de luxe limited edition of *This Is Your Enemy*, written by Alvah Bessie, American novelist.

"The International Workers Order arranged a symposium for November 22, 1943, to be held at the Studio Carpenters Hall, 5164 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. Approximately 530 people attended this meeting. Alvah Bessie spoke.

"The *People's World* newspaper for March 17, 1945, reports that Alvah Bessie would speak on the last link in the Axis chain on Monday, March 19, 1945, at the Screen Cartoonist Guild, 6272 Yucca, Hollywood. According to the announcement, admission would be free and refreshments would be served under the auspices of Lodge 469 of the International Workers Order.

"The *People's Daily World* for November 13, 1945, in a write-up on a meeting sponsored by the American Committee for Spanish Freedom, relative to a "Break relations with Spain rally" to be held at the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles, November 16, 1945, stated that a number of Hollywood personages would participate in the evening event with the script for the skit being provided by Alvah Bessie. Alvah Bessie's name appears on the letterhead of the American Committee for Spanish Freedom as a sponsor. This organization was part of the Communist campaign in behalf of Soviet policy in the Spanish Civil War.

"On December 16, 1945, a 'welcome home, Joe' dinner was given as a 'tribute to America's young fighting men and women on the occasion of the second anniversary of American Youth for Democracy.' This organization was formerly known as the Young Communist League. Alvah Bessie's name appeared on a program along with the names of John Howard Lawson and Paul Robeson.

"The *Chicago Herald-Tribune* for June 9, 1941, reports that Alvah Bessie was elected a member of the national executive board of the Fourth American Writers Congress.

"Sender Garlin, in the *Daily Worker* for June 11, 1941, in commenting on the Fourth American Writers Congress stated that: 'Alvah Bessie, veteran of the Spanish War, spoke on the writers and the struggle of fascism in Spain. He told not only of the men who fought for Spain but of those literary mercenaries who betrayed

Spain's cause and the cause of mankind when Spain was temporarily defeated. * * *

"On November 12, 1943, the forum of the League of American Writers presented the subject 'This is Treason,' a forum on Hitler's secret weapon. The proceeds of this forum were to go to an organization known as Sleepy Lagoon Defense Committee, an affiliate of the International Labor Defense cited by Attorney General Biddle as the 'legal arm of the Communist Party.'

"At this forum Alvah Bessie read a paper by Dr. Harry Hoijer, reviewing Allen Chase's book *Falange*. Prior to the reading of the paper Bessie stated that the Fascists of Germany and Italy really instigated the so-called Spanish Civil War and were aided by the United States through its neutrality laws as well as the appeasement policy of Great Britain and France. He said the appeasement policy gave the Japs time to prepare and also permitted them to buy more scrap to wage war ultimately against the Allies.

"In 1944 Alvah Bessie was listed as being on the national board of the League of American Writers.

"The magazine *New Currents* in its December, 1944, and January, 1945, issues lists Alvah Bessie as a member of its advisory board. This magazine is a publication of the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists, and Scientists, Inc. The writers for this magazine have included those who have contributed to the Communist and Soviet press.

"The Independent Citizens Commission of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions publishes a monthly journal of opinion, the *Independent*, which is sent to all members and to more than 100 daily and weekly newspapers throughout the country. Alvah Bessie is listed as one of the contributing editors to this publication. This organization has been repudiated by Harold L. Ickes and other liberals as Communist-dominated.

"The *Daily Worker* for September 22, 1946, published photographs of Alvah Bessie and others who were to be connected with a new magazine, *Mainstream*. Bessie was indicated to be on the editorial board. *Mainstream* was described as a Marxist literary magazine, aiming to advance a people's working-class literature in America. It was stated that the magazine would strive 'to stimulate and guide Marxist thinking in literature.'

"A brochure advertising this magazine states 'the fundamental character of this magazine is determined by its allegiance to the Marxist science of history, culture, and human progress * * *.' The brochure states: 'We call upon writers to fight anti-Communist influences in writing today, we fight the literary anti-Sovietes who constitute an auxiliary legion of the war makers.'

"The *Daily Worker* for April 13, 1940, carried an article captioned 'Philadelphia anti-Dies rally to hear noted authors.' The article states that noted authors would speak at a big mass meeting in Town Hall, 150 Broad Street, on the following night, in a protest against the Dies Committee unconstitutional raids on the seizure of material from Communist Party and IWO offices there. The speakers included Ruth McKenney, William Blake, Alvah Bessie, Mark Blitzstein, Bruce Minton, and others. The meeting was to be under

the auspices of the People's Forum, with the New Masses participating.

"Alvah Bessie, writer, New York, N. Y., appeared on a list captioned 'I hereby join in signing the January, 1943, "Message to the House of Representatives" opposing renewal of the Dies Committee. Copies of this list were transmitted to Members of Congress by the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties, 1123 Broadway, Room 907, New York, N. Y.'

"The *Daily Worker* for February 18, 1942, carried an article concerning the individual's interest in the immediate release of Earl Browder. Alvah Bessie is listed with many others by the Citizens Committee as having communicated with the Chief Executive of the Nation on the Browder case, calling upon him 'to correct his injustice by an act of executive clemency.'

"Page 3 of the *Daily People's World* for April 19, 1946, carries an article entitled 'Forum Tonight to Hear Report on Peace Meet.' It was stated that a report on the Win-the-Peace Conference, by William Pomerance, executive secretary, Screen Writers Guild, would highlight the Hollywood Forum on the following night at the Allan Rudack Studio, 7312 Beverly Boulevard. Waldo Salt was to be moderator of the forum, and Alvah Bessie was included among the speakers. The Win-the-Peace Conference is the most recent version of the American Peace Mobilization, which picketed the White House during the Stalin-Hitler pact."

Letters recently received by agents of this committee indicate that the Actors' Laboratory Theater has access to the mailing lists of the Communist Party. (See the Committee's 1947 Report.)

A letterhead of the Actors' Laboratory Theater for February, 1948, gives the headquarters of the organization as 1455 North Laurel Avenue, in Hollywood. The telephone number is HOLLYWOOD 6391. The letterhead carries the caption: "*The Actors' Laboratory Inc. is a Non-Profit Corporation composed of a Theater Wing and a Workshop Training Program—Founded 1941.*"

The executive board is listed on the letterhead and it is as follows: Roman Bohnen, J. George Bragin, Phoebe Brand, Lloyd Bridges, J. Edward Bromberg, Phil Brown, Morris Carnovsky, Howland Chamberlin, Hume Cronyn, Michael Gordon, Rose Hobart, H. S. Kraft, Will Lee, Daniel Mann, Joseph Papirofsky, Larry Parks, Abraham L. Polonsky, Anthony Quinn, Waldo Salt, Art Smith, Mary Tareai, George Tyne, John Vernon, John Wexley, and Mervin Williams.

Oliver Carlson, who testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington as an expert witness on Communism, wrote in the *American Mercury* in the February 19, 1948, issue, as follows:

"Actors' Laboratory, Inc., located at 1455 North Laurel Avenue, in Hollywood, is something else again.

"Its primary function apparently is to draw ambitious young actors and actresses into the orbit of Communist front organizations. Ostensibly the Actors' Laboratory is a combination training school and experimental theatre, but in fact it has always been more political than artistic.

"Communist Party literature is always available at the Actors' Lab, and the organization has frequently donated funds and talent to help put across pro-Communist demonstrations. Its activities are well publicized in the *People's World*.

"The list of sponsors and directors of the Actors Laboratory comprises a representative cross section of Hollywood Stalinism. The 'audience sponsors' include Alvah Bessie, Ring Lardner, Jr., Albert Maltz, Dalton Trumbo, Donald Ogden Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Ornitz, Gale Sondergaard and Sidney Buchman.

"The members of the Actors' Lab's executive board and faculty include: J. Edward Bromberg, who came to Hollywood from the Group Theatre in New York, where, according to testimony received by the house committee, he was a member of the local party faction; actor Morris Carnovsky, who has been active in the Hollywood Writers Mobilization, the PCA and other fronts; Larry Parks, the actor who has become notorious for his ardent defense of Soviet and Communist policies in the past two years, and who has also been active in the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee; Hy Kraft, who was a sponsor of the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League, who signed a petition in 1938 justifying Stalin's purges in Russia, and who has been a frequent speaker at front meetings; Abraham L. Polonsky, a screen and radio writer who was (according to the *People's World* of September 24, 1946) Secretary of the Hollywood Writers Mobilization, and who was also active in the Hollywood Community Radio Group, another Communist front; Anthony Quinn, a popular Mexican-born screen star who is a favorite of the *People's World*; and Jacobina Caro, whose husband is Sidney Davison of the PEC, and who was registered as a Communist in Los Angeles in 1940, under the name of Mrs. Jacobina Davison."

Rose Hobart was subpoenaed and testified before the committee at its Los Angeles hearing on February 19, 1948. She stated that she was an actress, presently employed in a play titled "Deep Are the Roots."

Miss Hobart refused to say whether or not she was a member, or had been a member, of the Communist Party, thus following the current Communist Party line to avoid exposure. Her testimony followed the usual, evasive and argumentative pattern set by Communists who have been brought before the committee.

After having conferred innumerable times with William B. Esterman, her attorney, Miss Hobart admitted that she was associated with the Actors Laboratory Theatre, and, because it was a matter of record, stated that she was a member of the board of directors. She said that the group meets in a building located at 1455 Laurel Avenue, in Hollywood.

The committee found that there is no doubt concerning Rose Hobart's Communist connections.

Roman Bohnen, also of the Actors Laboratory Theatre, was subpoenaed and testified before the committee February 19, 1948. He followed the same pattern set by Rose Hobart and evaded or refused to answer most questions. He was willing to admit that he was an actor, "between engagements." He finally stated that he was the chairman of the board of directors of the Actors Laboratory Theatre. He testi-

fied that the school had been certified by the State Department of Education for federal funds. He reluctantly admitted that Jacobina Caro (admitted Communist) was a member of the faculty of the Actors Laboratory Theatre. He refused to state when he had joined the Communist Party, or whether he had been or was presently, a member of the Communist Party.

J. Edward Bromberg was also subpoenaed and testified on February 19, 1948. He also was willing to admit that he was an actor and unemployed at the time of testifying. He admitted that his name was on the letterhead of most of the "Actors' Lab stationery," as a member of the board of directors. He was willing to say that he was connected with such organizations as published his name on their letterheads.

Bromberg stated that he was born in Hungary and that he was a naturalized citizen. He refused to answer whether or not he had ever been, or was at the time of testifying, a member of the Communist Party.

Will Lee appeared and testified February 18, 1948. He stated that he was an actor, employed as a teacher at the Actors Laboratory Theatre. He also said that he was a member of the executive board. Like all of the other Communists who had appeared before the committee in this phase of its investigation, Will Lee refused to answer whether or not he had been, or was, a member of the Communist Party.

AGE OF TREASON

Official publication of the American Peace Crusade with which Herbert Biberman, Carey McWilliams, Mrs. Mary Aidlin, Maynard Hamilton, Dr. Morris Feder, Rev. Carl Allen, Herb Sorrell, Philip M. Connelly, Mrs. Lee Bachelis, Rev. Hamilton Boswell, Don Healey and Earnest Dawson were associated.

ALL-AMERICA ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE

Attorney General Francis Biddle found the All-America Anti-Imperialist League a Communist front. The Fourth National Convention of the Communist Party (then known as the Workers' Party) in August, 1925, reported that "our party was largely instrumental in the establishment of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League * * *."

The statement of the convention was modest as there is no doubt whatsoever that the Communist Party was solely responsible for the organization.

The All-America Anti-Imperialist League functioned from 1925 until 1933, when it was supplanted by the American League Against War and Fascism.

Manuel Gomez was the league's secretary during its early years. He was replaced by William Simons. Both Gomez and Simons were publicly avowed members and leaders of the Communist Party. The *Labor Defender* of November, 1928, carried a picture of a group of delegates to the Second World Congress of the Communist International in which Manuel Gomez appeared together with Lenin and other high functionaries of the world Communist movement. William Simons was Communist Party organizer in Omaha, Nebraska, in 1936.

Paul Crouch was acting secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League for a brief period in 1928. Crouch had been court-

martialed and convicted of disseminating Communist propaganda within the United States Army while he was stationed in Hawaii. Together with Walter M. Trumbull, who was convicted on the same charge, he served a term of imprisonment at Alcatraz. Crouch later became a Communist Party organizer in Alabama.

Scott Nearing, William Z. Foster, Albert Weisbord, Ben Gold, Max Schachtman, Harry Gannes, William F. Dunne, and Harriet Silverman are among the publicly avowed Communist Party members who served on the national committee of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League.

In its later years, the organization was known by the shorter name, Anti-Imperialist League. Throughout its existence, it was affiliated with the League Against Imperialism which, in turn was the world-wide organization directly under the control of the Communist International.

Langston Hughes was affiliated with the organization.

Among the members of the National Committee in 1928 were the following: Roger Baldwin, Charlotte Anita Whitney, Scott Nearing, John Brophy, William Z. Foster, Paxton Hibben, W. E. B. Du Bois, William Pickens, Robert W. Dunn, Robert Morss Lovett, Arthur Garfield Hays, Ben Gold, Freda Kirchwey, Lillian Herstein, Max Schachtman, Harry Gannes, Arthur C. Calhoun, Fred T. Douglas, Ernest Unter-mann, William F. Dunne, Harriet Silverman, Eduardo Machado, P. T. Lau, Theodore Debs, and G. F. Vanderveer.

ALL-CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE FOR DEFENSE OF CIVIL RIGHTS AND AID TO LABOR'S PRISONERS

This Communist conference was held in San Francisco, April 23, 1938. It was called into being by the Northern California District of the International Labor Defense, the "legal arm of the Communist Party."

Ellis E. Patterson, Reid Robinson, Frederick Conliff, Tom Mooney, J. V. McNamara, and Henry Schmidt, were among the endorsers of this organization.

ALL-UNION SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH FOREIGNERS (VOKS)

Roman Weller of Moscow, representing the Bureau of Cultural Relations came to the United States in 1925 to "establish closer cultural relations between the United States and the Soviet Union."

Anna Louise Strong in her book, *I Change Worlds*, tells how she organized the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and wrote its first prospectus. Anna Louise Strong has been the editor of the *Moscow News* for a number of years.

VOKS is the abbreviated reference to the organization.

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

In its 1943 Report to the Legislature, the Legislative Committee investigating un-American activities in California reported the following finding:

"The American Civil Liberties Union may be definitely classed as a Communist front or 'transmission belt' organization. At least 90 percent of its efforts are expended on behalf of Communists who

come into conflict with the law. While it professes to stand for free speech, a free press and free assembly, it is quite obvious that its main function is to protect Communists in their activities of force and violence in their program to overthrow the government."

During the Stalin-Hitler Pact the American Civil Liberties Union suddenly took the position that persons who support "totalitarian dictatorship" in any country can give nothing more than a tongue-in-cheek allegiance to civil liberties in the United States. Although the American Civil Liberties Union was organized in 1920 and had been defending Communists for over 20 years while the "totalitarian dictatorship" was in ruthless operation denying elementary rights to the citizens of Russia, it took the Stalin-Hitler Pact to awaken the organization.

The resolution adopted by the American Civil Liberties Union, however, was encouraging to the California Legislative Committee investigating un-American activities in California. While its philosophy and its activities plus its Communist and Communist Party traveling membership, placed the organization indisputably in the Stalinite solar system, the action of 1940, on the surface, indicated that the loyal element within the American Civil Liberties Union was about to capture the organization for American purposes.

The *Daily Worker* for March 19, 1940, carried the text of a letter signed by 17 alleged "Liberal Leaders" addressed to the American Civil Liberties Union. These alleged "Liberal Leaders" asked some embarrassing and pertinent questions: "The phrasing of the resolution is dangerous," declare the 17. "Its context is worse. The Civil Liberties was founded in 1920. The Soviet Union was established in 1917, and with it the 'dictatorship of the proletariat.' We are told that Communists are to be barred from office or employment in the Civil Liberties Union because, while fighting for civil liberties in America, they accept their suppression in Soviet Russia. Why then, did the Civil Liberties Union wait until 1940 before seeking to bar them?" The letter goes on to state: "But civil liberties within the Soviet Union were no different before the (Stalin-Hitler) Pact than after. One could not print an opposition paper in Moscow in August, 1939, before the Pact, or after it, in September, 1939."

When it is remembered that the U. S. Communists under directive of the Kremlin were vigorously supporting the Stalin-Hitler Pact while Hitler and Stalin were looting Europe, the Communist character of the 17 "Liberal Leaders" becomes obvious. Their letter continues:

"Could it be that the majority of the national committee and board of directors of the Civil Liberties Union is taking sides in the developing European conflict? Is their real objection an objection to the position of the Soviet Union in that conflict? Has that question anything to do with the need for defending civil liberties in America? * * * The Civil Liberties Union was formed in 1920 to fight postwar hysteria. It would be a great pity if it were now to become the victim of prewar hysteria."

Among the 17 "liberal leaders" signing this letter were two high officials in the executive branch of the United States Government, namely Robert Morss Lovett and Henry T. Hunt, both of whom were appointees of the Department of the Interior. I. F. Stone and James Wechsler were

connected with the Washington Bureau of Marshall Field's left-wing newspaper PM. William F. Cochran, also a signer of the letter, is a millionaire real-estate operator in Baltimore. All of the 17 signers have been consistent supporters of the Communist Party, its leaders, and various front organizations. John T. Bernard, Prof. Franz Boas, Howard Costigan, Theodore Dreiser, Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, Prof. Robert S. Lynd, Carey McWilliams, Rev. Dr. A. T. Mollegan, Prof. C. Fayette Taylor, Charles S. Ascher, Gardner Jackson, and Maxwell S. Stewart.

Undoubtedly the American Civil Liberties Union was resorting to drastic Communist strategy in retreating during the Stalin-Hitler Pact. This fact is strongly indicated by the personnel of the National Committee and the Board of Directors in 1946. On the letter of the American Civil Liberties Union signed by A. A. Heist for September, 1946, we find many of the 17 so-called "liberal leaders" listed.

So that the members of the Legislature and interested persons may check the pattern in this Report, the names listed for the National Committee and the Board of Directors of the American Civil Liberties Union are here published.

The National Committee is composed of Louis Adamic, Bishop James Chamberlain Baker, Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes, Prof. Edwin M. Borchard, Van Wyck Brooks, Dr. Henry Seidel Canby, John M. Coffee, Morris L. Cooke, Prof. George S. Counts, Melvyn Douglas, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Kate Crane Gartz, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, Dr. John A. Lapp, Max Lerner, William Draper Lewis, Robert Morss Lovett, Prof. Robert S. Lynd, Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Carey McWilliams, A. J. Muste, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Prof. Max Radin, A. Philip Randolph, Raymond Swing, Oswald Garrison Villard, and Dr. William Lindsay Young.

Among the members of the Board of Directors are Ernest Angell, Prof. Paul F. Brissenden, Morris L. Ernst, Osmond K. Fraenkel, Walter Gellhorn, Arthur Garfield Hays, Dorothy Kenyon, Corliss Lamont, Prof. Eduard C. Lindeman, Elmer Rice, Whitney North Seymour, and Rev. William B. Spofford.

The director of the Southern California branch is Aaron Allen Heist. Dr. Clinton J. Taft is listed as Director Emeritus. The Southern California Committee is as follows: Dr. E. P. Ryland, A. L. Wirin, Mrs. John Beardsley, Dr. Oliver H. Bronson, Reuben Borough, Floyd Covington, Hugh Hardyman, Rev. Allan Hunter, J. W. MacNair, Carey McWilliams, Robert Morris, Fred Okrand, Prof. J. B. Ramsey, Mrs. Ralph Smith, and J. B. Tietz.

A letter signed by Isaac Pacht under date of December 23, 1946, from 257 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, lists a campaign committee composed of Jerome W. MacNair, William C. Carr, J. B. Tietz, and Margaret E. Hughes.

This letterhead also lists a Membership Committee composed of the following: Bishop James C. Baker, Mrs. Helen Beardsley, Edmund W. Cooke, Dr. George Day, Melvyn Douglas, John Anson Ford, Dr. Lowell Frost, Mrs. Lowell Frost, Prof. Hubert Herring, Dr. Raymond G. McKelvey, Loren Miller, Judge Isaac Pacht, Dr. Robert B. Pettengill, Mrs. Ralph Smith, and James Wallace.

The *Open Forum*, official bulletin of the Southern California branch of the American Civil Liberties Union, lists Aaron Allen Heist, as the

From the foregoing testimony of Mr. Besig, who is indisputably a sincere man, the committee is given one of the elemental tests for determining the character of a suspected organization. Applying the same rule to the American Civil Liberties Union, its Communist front character is indicated. When the other tests are applied no doubt at all is left in the mind of a reasonable person.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR A FREE INDONESIA

See American Committee for Indonesian Independence.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR A KOREAN PEOPLE'S PARTY

This is just one of many Communists fronts for the purpose of protesting American policy in Korea and creating pressure for the recall of American occupation forces from that country.

Among other such Communist fronts for the same purpose are the Korean Culture Society, the American Committee to Aid Korean Federation of Trade Unions, and the Korean Independent News Company.

All of these organizations have had the support of the over-all Communist front in this field, the National Win the Peace Committee.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRACY AND INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM

This Communist front was established on Lincoln's birthday in 1939. It announced that it stood for the "preservation and extension of democracy and intellectual freedom." Franz Boas was the chairman of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom.

The American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom was the successor to the Communist front, the Scientists' Committee.

The activities of this group were always in behalf of Communists. Franz Boas, Walter Rautenstrauch, and Max Yergan, chairman and executive committee members respectively, have all been associated with Communist front organizations defending Communists. Boas, Rautenstrauch, and Yergan have been affiliated with International Labor Defense, National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, National Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America, National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, Greater New York Emergency Conference on Inalienable Rights, and Committee on Election Rights. These three men have been signers of various statements in defense of the Communist Party.

The American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom has followed the Communist Party line as it switched and squirmed in support of the foreign policy of Soviet Russia.

Other party-liners on the executive committee of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom are Prof. Eric T. Bell, Prof. Raymond T. Birge, Prof. Olga Bridgman, Dean Samuel B. Morris, Prof. Edward C. Tolman, and Prof. Bailey Willis.

The Communist-defending proclivities of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom is indicated in a petition sponsored by the organization calling for the discontinuation of the Dies Committee. Among those who signed this petition are Clarence

M. Dykstra, Frank Kingdon, Mary E. Woolley, Francis J. McConnell, Paul Robeson, Van Wyck Brooks, Lillian Hellman, Emil Lengyel, Elmer Rice, Henry Pratt Fairchild, Sophronisba P. Breckinridge, Edward C. Tolman, Jerome Davis, Robert Inglehart, Matt Lerner, George Soule, Malcolm Cowley, Freda Kirchwey, Maxwell S. Stewart, Dashiell Hammett, Leane Zugsmith, Arthur Kober, Countee Cullen, Alfred Kreynborg, Donald Ogden Stewart, Herman Shumlin, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Aaron Copland, Rockwell Kent, Morris Carnovsky, Max Yergan, Dorothy Kenyon, Hugh De Lacy, Mary Van Kleeck, Charles Erskine, James B. Carey, Martha Dodd, and George Seldes.

It is interesting to note that a Washington State Legislative Committee elicited testimony from Mrs. Katharine Fogg, a Democratic leader and ex-legislator, that Hugh De Lacy is a member of the Communist Party. Mrs. Katharine Fogg is reported as testifying: "I wanted to quit the Communist Party long before I did, but I was told I could not quit, and at a picnic at Shadow Lake, Hugh De Lacy wiggled his finger at my nose and said: 'Katharine Fogg, we made you and we'll break you'."

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR INDONESIAN INDEPENDENCE

This front was organized to create support for the Indonesian revolution. The National headquarters is at 23 West Twenty-sixth Street in New York City, and the group is supported by Hugh De Lacey, Elmer Benson, Muriel Draper, Frederick V. Field, Dr. Henry Pratt Fairchild, W. E. B. DuBois, James Dombrowski, Louis E. Burnham, Dr. Harl R. Douglas, Zarko M. Buncheck, Henrietta Buckmaster, and Zlato Balokovic.

Stemming from this red front are several subsidiary committees, such as the American Committee for a Free Indonesia, Los Angeles, and the American Committee for a Free Indonesia, San Francisco.

Leo Gallagher, notorious California Communist attorney is listed on the letterhead of the Los Angeles branch of the American Committee for Indonesian Independence as chairman; George K. Anang, vice chairman, Ede Kemnitzer, secretary, and Ann Budiselick, treasurer. The Los Angeles headquarters is given as 8706 Melrose Avenue, telephone number Bradshaw 2-3774.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

The American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born is the organization that succeeded the National Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born. This Communist front works closely with the International Labor Defense, the legal arm of the Communist Party, in defense of foreign-born Communists and sympathizers. Since the Communist International, by its own admission, has been constituted as a world party, its agents travel frequently from country to country. The American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, by protecting foreign Communists who come to this country, has aided in enabling them to operate here.

The National Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born and its successor, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, have consistently followed the Communist Party line in all of its twisting curves for the support of Soviet foreign policy.

Among those who have been affiliated in one capacity or another with the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born are the following: Donald Ogden Stewart, Joris Ivens, Edward G. Robinson, Jacob Ben Ami, Zlatko Balokovic, Ray Lev, Maurice Hindus, Prof. Emil Lengyel, Prof. Max Lerner, Ella Winter, Maxim Kopf, Pachita Crespi, Yasuo Kuniyoshi, Dr. Li Yu Ying, Dr. Bela Schick, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Charles Collins, Hugo Ernst, Leo Krzycki, Michael Obermeier, Michael Quill, Dr. Ira DeA Reid, Vito Marcantonio, Canada Lee, William Rose Benet, Dr. Aaron Bodansky, Irene Bordoni, Louis B. Boudin, Henrietta Buckmaster, Morris Carnovsky, Aaron Copland, Kyle Crichton, Joseph Curran, Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, Abram Flaxer, Langston Hughes, George Jessel, Emil Ludwig, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic March, Dudley Nichols, Olga Petrova, Prof. Arthur Upham Pope, Louis S. Posner, Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., Elmer Rice, Paul Robeson, Doris Rosenthal, Lisa Sergio, Frank Tuttle, Orson Welles, Dr. Max Yergan, Blanche Yurka, William Zorach, Bishop James A. Baker, Hugh De Lacey, Leo Eloesser, Guy Endore, Bishop Edward L. Parsons, Reid Robinson, Maxwell S. Stewart, Theodore Dreiser, Mary McLeod Bethune, Dr. Franz Boas, Van Wyck Brooks, Thomas F. Ford, Dr. Frank P. Graham, Sidney Hillman, Rockwell Kent, Robert Morss Lovett, Rev. Sidney Lovett, Dr. Henry N. MacCracken, Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Culbert L. Olson, Prof. Max Radin, Prof. Walter Rautenstrauch, Rose Schneiderman, Dr. Guy Emery Sipler, Dr. Harry F. Ward, Dr. Mary E. Wooley, Pearl M. Hart, Carey McWilliams, Prof. Thomas Addis, Prof. Sophonisba Breckinridge, Rabbi Henry Cohen, Rev. Stephen Fritchman, Aline Davis Hays, Carol King, Rev. Edgar A. Lowther, Lewis Merrill, Stanley Nowak, Rev. Max C. Putney, Michael Quill, Adolph J. Sabath, George Seldes, Peter Shipka, Herman Shumlin, Curt Swinburne, Donald Henderson, Manuel Buaken, Frederick N. Myers, Frederick V. Field, Lewis Alan Berne, Joseph Cadden, Martha Dodd, Muriel Draper, Abram Flaxer, Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, Genevieve Taggard, Rev. John B. Thompson, Oswald Garrison Villard, Dr. J. Raymond Walsh, Art Young, Louis Adamic, and James Waterman Wise.

Joseph Dean was the President of the National Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers; Henry T. Hunt, Legal Adviser; Nina Samorodin, Secretary-Treasurer; Max Orlowsky, First Vice President; and P. Pascal Cosgrove, Second Vice President.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR RUSSIAN FAMINE RELIEF

James H. McGill, A. W. Ricker, and Walter W. Liggett entered into a contract with official representatives of the Soviet Government in 1922, whereby they were to set up the American Committee for Russian Famine. The organization immediately assumed a political character.

One of the organization's leading speakers, Isaac McBride, declared: "We are going to milk the bourgeoisie of this country and they will help us to keep up the struggle against themselves."

The Communists are not quite so frank about their purposes in 1948 as they were in 1922. McBride, however told the truth in 1922 and expressed the well known principle of all Communist front groups: Make the non-Communists work for Communism and their own destruction.

James H. McGill was the secretary-treasurer of the American Committee for Russian Famine Relief.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR SPANISH FREEDOM

Over 34 of the sponsors of the Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee are also officers and sponsors of the American Committee for Spanish Freedom. The national offices of this organization are located at 55 West Forty-second Street, New York City.

The American Committee for Spanish Freedom has made no attempt to conceal its objective in forcing a break in diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain.

As is usually the case, the key position of this Communist-front is held by a member of the Communist Party. Allen Chase is the secretary. In 1936 Allen Chase was a candidate for Congress in New York on the Communist Party ticket.

Bartley Crum is the Vice Chairman of this Communist transmission belt. Crum has had extensive association with the Communist-front movement in the United States.

Samuel J. Novick is the treasurer of the organization. Novick's Communist affiliations are numerous.

Other individuals with extensive Communist or fellow traveling affiliations are the following: Lewis Merrill (alias Louis Cohen), International President of the United Office and Professional Workers of America; Joseph Curran, National Maritime Union; J. Rubin, Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union; Lewis O. Hartman, Boston Bishop; J. Raymond Walsh, Research Director for the Congress of Industrial Organization; Stephen H. Fritchman, newly appointed Pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles; and Albert E. Kahn.

J. Raymond Walsh has a long Communist fellow-traveling record and is affiliated with the following Communist Front groups: American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, American Council on Soviet Relations, American Student Union, Council for Pan-American Democracy, Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance, League of American Writers, National Citizens Political Action Committee, National Emergency Conference, National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. He was one of the signers of the Open Letter for Closer Cooperation With the Soviet Union.

Stephen H. Fritchman replaced the Reverend Ernest Caldecott as Pastor of the First Unitarian Church at Eighth and Vermont Streets in the City of Los Angeles, much to the chagrin of that portion of the congregation who believe in the United States of America. Fritchman is a very active Communist-fronter. He has been connected with the following Communist front organizations and activities: Committee to Defend America by Keeping Out of War (during Stalin-Hitler Pact), Congress of Youth, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, Emergency Peace Mobilization, New Masses, American Youth Congress, Greater Boston Committee for the Boycott of Japanese Goods, North American Spanish Aid Committee, and the United American Spanish Aid Committee. During the American Peace Mobilization Conference held in Chicago in October of 1940, Fritchman helped register delegates.

A letter, under date of November 1, 1945, signed by Communist Leo Gallagher, Los Angeles Chairman of the American Committee for Spanish Freedom, closes with the following:

It is with great pride that we present at this meeting, Congressman John M. Coffee, Mr. Bartley Crum, and Mr. Frederick Thompson. Also representatives from the A.F.L. and C.I.O. and Hollywood will participate in the program. This meeting MUST be a success and the Shrine must be filled. No admission will be charged, but we feel it is the obligation of everyone to be present on November 16th. Your presence will signify your interest in the cause of Spain and the cause of world-wide democracy.

An enclosed leaflet announces a mass meeting at the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles, and, in addition to Congressman Coffee, Bartley Crum, Frederick Thompson, Dalton Trumbo is listed as the chairman of the meeting.

The letterhead of the Gallagher letter above referred to, lists the headquarters of the American Committee for Spanish Freedom as 5245 De Longpre Avenue, Los Angeles, and the telephone number 11010. Carey McWilliams is an honorary chairman; Norman Pearlman, treasurer; and Arthur Landis, executive secretary. The following Communist fronts are listed as "sponsoring organizations": Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, National Citizens Political Action Committee, Los Angeles CIO Council, Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, Musicians Congress, and American Youth for Democracy.

Individual sponsors presents the old guard, for the greater part, of Communists and stalwart Communist fellow-travelers. The list is as follows: Mrs. Fay E. Allen, Reuben Borough, John M. Coffee, Philip M. Connelly, Peter De Lima, Kate Crane Gartz, Leo Gallagher, Yip Harburg, Robert W. Kenny, Carey McWilliams, Ben Margolis, Albert Maltz, John T. McTernan, Senial Ostrow, Ellis E. Patterson, and Milton S. Tyre.

Albert Maltz is an important Communist in the solar system of Communist front organizations. Louis J. Russell, former member of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, testified before the Thomas Committee in Washington October 28, 1947, that Albert Maltz held Communist Party card number 47196. The address on the Communist Party card was given as 8526 Linden Hurst, Los Angeles. Mr. Russell testified that the card contained a notation "1944 Card No. 46801."

The Communist record of Albert Maltz is set forth in the Congressional Report at page 371, and because it corroborates the findings of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities it is here reproduced.

Albert Maltz has not to our knowledge publicly admitted membership in the Communist Party. However, complete loyalty to the Communist Party has seldom been so startlingly demonstrated as it has been in the case of Mr. Maltz. The outstanding demonstration occurred when Mr. Maltz started a literary and communistic furore by criticizing the traditional Communist premise that "art is a weapon." His criticism was contained in an article in the *New Masses*, official weekly publication of the Communist Party, on February 12, 1946. This heresy by Mr. Maltz was immediately denounced by Communist leaders at mass meeting and

in article upon article in the *New Masses* and other official party publications. On April 7, 1946, Mr. Maltz yielded to the pressure and publicly recanted his statements in an article in the *Worker*, official newspaper of the Communist Party. This controversy, which attracted nation-wide attention has been reviewed in *Life* magazine for July 29, 1946; in the *Washington Post* for February 25, 1946; and in the *New York World-Telegram* for September 18, 1946. The *Washington Post* said in part:

"It seems that a Communist critic, one Comrade Albert Maltz, had dared to say, almost in as many words, that a literary artist need not be expected to turn himself inside out trying to keep up with every kink and kidney bending in the party line." The *World-Telegram* noted that: "The party promptly dropped a ton of bricks on Mr. Maltz." *Life* magazine observed thus about Mr. Maltz' recanting: "Folding completely before the party discipline, Maltz, even castigated his sympathizers who had objected to the abusive tone in which correction had been administered." On at least four occasions Albert Maltz has publicly supported the Communist Party. The *Daily Worker*, official Communist newspaper, on May 4, 1936, page 2, announced that one of Albert Maltz' plays would be given for the benefit of the Communist Party. The *Daily Worker* for March 5, 1941, page 2, reported that Mr. Maltz was one of the signers of a statement to the President defending the Communist Party, and on July 19, 1942, page 4, the same publication listed Mr. Maltz as a signer of an open letter denouncing former Attorney General Biddle's charges against the Communist Party and Communist Party Member Harry Bridges. The *New Leader* for February 8, 1941, listed Mr. Maltz as being on the "call" of a conference to keep the Communist Party on the state ballot in New York.

On July 21, 1940, page 1, the *Worker* announced that Albert Maltz would write a serial story, the "Underground Stream," depicting the life of a Communist organizer and hero. The Communist Party's official organ, the *Daily Worker*, said on January 25, 1943, in an article by the worker columnist and party member Mike Gold, that: "I can think of almost no American author who has done an adequate portrait of an American Communist. Albert Maltz in 'Underground Stream' did a wonderful sketch but not a sufficiently rounded portrait of the American Communist." The Communist Party organizer and hero of "The Underground Stream" is a character named Frank Prince who is killed by a Black Legion crew on orders of the management of an industrial plant because the organizer refused to desert the Communist Party. Prince had become a Communist, Maltz writes, as a result of "daily events, his work and life—and among those events a tire chain wielded by a policeman * * * later, the acceptance of certain principles, of the political program for which the Communist movement stood, had kept him in the party" (p. 103).

The *Daily Worker* of June 8, 1938, announced that "The New York State Committee of the Communist Party will honor a group of 20 students who will complete the two-week National Training School for State Literary Directors on June 15, 1938." Albert Maltz was named by the *Daily Worker* article as one of the main speakers at the event. He was to share the speaking platform with such prominent Communists as Alexander Trachtenberg and Michael Gold.

The John Reed Clubs were openly communistic organizations named in honor of John Reed, one of the founders of the Communist Party in the United States, and whose ashes were interred in the Kremlin in Moscow. The *Daily Worker* for February 10, 1934, listed Albert Maltz as a speaker at a John Reed Club symposium in New York City.

Other Communist individuals have been defended by Albert Maltz on a number of occasions. Mr. Maltz is a member of the Eisler Defense Committee, which the Communists organized after Gerhart Eisler, an agent of the Communist International, was convicted in the United States courts of passport fraud and contempt of Congress. Mr. Maltz' affiliation with the organization is recorded in a pamphlet of the committee, entitled "Eisler Hits Back," page 15. Mr. Maltz also signed an appeal to the President under the auspices of the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder, according to a leaflet of the organization. Earl Browder is the former general secretary of the Communist Party in the United States. The committee in his defense was cited as a Communist organization by Attorney General Biddle (Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7687) and by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944. The *New York Times* for October 9, 1944, page 12, listed Albert Maltz as a signer of an open letter sent to Governor Dewey of New York by the Schappes Defense Committee. This committee worked for the release of Morris U. Schappes, an avowed Communist teacher convicted of perjury in New York City, and the committee was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944. The *Daily Worker* for December 19, 1940, page 5, listed Albert Maltz as one of the signers of an appeal on behalf of Sam Darcy, a Communist organizer. Mr. Maltz' defense of Harry Bridges has previously been referred to. Mr. Bridges led the disastrous San Francisco general strike of 1934 and was identified as a Communist Party member by the *Daily Worker* itself.

Albert Maltz has been associated with many official Communist publications. He has written for the *Daily Worker*, as shown by the issues of the publication for December 16, 1933; September 17, 1934; and December 21, 1935. Mr. Maltz has also taken an interest in the *Daily Worker's* financial problems. The publication on March 25, 1945, listed Mr. Maltz as a member of a committee "to sponsor support for the *Daily Worker* and the *Worker*" (the Sunday edition). The article stated, under a headline reading, "Leading citizens sponsor financial aid for *Worker*," that "The committee has a wide representation of people who in their daily active work have come to accept the *Daily Worker* and the *Worker* as indispensable journals of opinion and action." Similar information is carried in the *Daily Worker* for April 1, 1945.

New Masses is an official weekly magazine of the Communist Party. That Albert Maltz has been a contributor to *New Masses* is proven by the issues of the publication for December 15, 1936, page 37; January 26, 1937, page 25; and August 17, 1937, page 16. The *Western Worker*, an official Communist publication, announced on November 30, 1936, that Albert Maltz would be among the contributors to *New Masses* when the *New Masses'* twenty-fifth anniversary issue was put out on December 10, 1936. The *Daily Worker* for October 7, 1938, reported that an emergency meeting held for *New Masses* on the same day at the Man-

hattan Opera House in New York City would include a speech by Albert Maltz. The issue of *New Masses* for April 2, 1940, page 21, listed Albert Maltz as one of the signers of a *New Masses* letter to the President. Albert Maltz served on the sponsoring committee of a morale meeting for Romain Rolland—which the *New Masses* held at Carnegie Hall in New York on March 30, 1945. This was reported in the *Daily Worker* for March 14, 1945, and *New Masses* for April 16, 1945.

New Currents is a weekly magazine in the English language dealing with Jewish matters. It has the official approval of the Jewish Commission of the Communist Party and has been cited as a Communist organization by the Committee on Un-American Activities on September 2, 1947. The issue of *New Currents* for March, 1944, page 2, lists Albert Maltz as a member of the advisory board of the magazine.

Mainstream is a literary magazine which has been prominently promoted by the Communist press and which advertises itself in the *Daily Worker* as a "Marxist literary quarterly." The *Worker* for September 22, 1946, lists Albert Maltz as a member of the editorial board of *Mainstream*.

People's World is the official west coast organ of the Communist Party. Albert Maltz was a speaker at a meeting entitled "Hollywood Forum" which was held in Los Angeles on April 9, 1946, under the auspices of the *People's World*, according to the *Daily Worker* for April 15, 1946, page 11. The *People's World* of July 26, 1944, reported that it would run a short-story contest between August 1, 1944, and February 1, 1945, and that Albert Maltz would be one of the judges of the contest. The *People's World* for June 1, 1945, said it was running a short-story contest and that Mr. Maltz was serving as a judge.

Among other associations with the Communist press, Albert Maltz is shown to have served on the editorial council of *Equality*, according to issues of the magazine for July, 1939, June, 1940, and July, 1940. *Equality*, which appeared from May, 1939, until late 1940 consistently followed the Communist Party line and its managing editor was Abraham Chapman who has been identified as John Arnold, a member of the New York State Jewish Bureau of the Communist Party. Albert Maltz was one of the incorporators of *Jewish Survey*, according to records of incorporation of New York State. *Jewish Survey*, incorporated in 1939 and dissolved on December 2, 1942, was run by writers for the Communist press such as Louis Harap. Contributors included David Zaslavsky of the Moscow Pravda and Max Perlow and Albert E. Kahn, well-known Communist leaders. Mr. Maltz was a contributor to *Laisve*, official Communist publication in the Lithuanian language field, according to a copy of the paper for May 28, 1941. Mr. Maltz also contributed to *Neues Deutschland* (New Germany), official organ of the Free German Committee of Mexico, which had its headquarters in Moscow and which consisted largely of Communist refugees like Otto Katz and Paul Merkel. He contributed to the January, 1945, issue and the March and April, 1946, issues of *Neues Deutschland*. It should be noted that it is standard practice for the *Daily Worker* and other Communist publications to accept only Communist Party members for official positions on the publications. It need scarcely be observed that contributors to such publications are required to follow the Communist Party line in their writings.

Official Communist publishing houses have published works by Albert Maltz. Mr. Maltz is listed as one of the authors in an International Publishers catalog, undated, and also in a catalog issued by the Workers Library Publishers in 1938. International Publishers in 1935 published a book entitled "Proletarian Literature in the United States" which included one of Albert Maltz' short stories. The *Daily Worker* for July 12, 1938, announced that International Publishers was issuing a book of short stories by Mr. Maltz entitled "The Way Things Are." The Department of Justice has cited International Publishers as a "publishing agency of the Communist Party" (brief in the case of William Schneiderman, p. 145). It has been similarly cited by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944.

Official Communist sources have frequently voiced approval of Albert Maltz' writings. *Communist International*, the official organ of the Communist International, on the back cover of its May, 1938, issue advertised Mr. Maltz' book, "The Way Things Are," and described the book as "a book of stirring stories of the class struggle in the United States." The official west coast Communist organ, the *People's World*, on January 4, 1945, page 5, listed Mr. Maltz' book, "The Cross and the Arrow," as one of the 25 best books of 1944 and the reviewer stated that: "With this novel Maltz earned a position among the leading figures in American fiction today." The Progressive Book Shop, one of a nation-wide chain of Communist book shops, held a "Meet the Author Party" to publicize Maltz' book, "The Cross and the Arrow," according to the *California Eagle* for October 5, 1944. Albert Maltz himself testified before the California Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities on October 13, 1944, that the Progressive Book Shop had sponsored an autographing party for this book of his, "The Cross and the Arrow" was made a selection of the Book Find Club, according to *Plain Talk* for May, 1947, page 28. The Book Find Club is a Communist version of the book-of-the-month clubs and promotes the writings of authors sympathetic to the Communist viewpoint. The Abraham Lincoln School, Chicago, has been cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944, and has been refused support by the American Federation of Labor in Chicago on the grounds of "Communist affiliations." The *Daily Worker* for April 21, 1946, announced that a literary criticism seminar of the Abraham Lincoln School would be held for the purpose of giving writers, critics, and others interested in evaluating the Marxist criticism of literature an opportunity to discuss the works of Albert Maltz and others.

The Los Angeles Workers' School was a Communist school directed by Eva Shafran, a Communist organizer; La Rue McCormick, who was a Communist candidate for California State Senator, served on the board of directors of the school. Albert Maltz was a lecturer at the school during its spring and summer sessions in 1943, according to official pamphlets of the school and also the issues of the *People's World* for April 16, 1943, page 5; April 23, 1943, page 5; May 7, 1943, page 5; May 13, 1943, page 5; May 21, 1943, page 5; and July 14, 1943, page 3.

The People's Educational Center, started in Los Angeles in the fall of 1943, is the successor to the Los Angeles Workers' School. It was cited as a Communist-front organization by the California State Legislative

Committee on Un-American Activities, and records show that the center's staff and faculty include numerous card-holding members of the Communist Party, such as Carl Winters, Eva Shafraan, Mildred Raskin, and Bruce Minton. The *People's World* for December 2, 1943, reported that the People's Educational Association, the sponsoring organization for the People's Educational Center, met during the previous week in the Hotel Hollywood in Los Angeles and that one of the persons representing the association at the meeting was Albert Maltz. The same article said Mr. Maltz urged the association to establish a Hollywood branch of the People's Educational Center and offered for the use of such a branch the League of American Writers School at 1717 North Vine Street. The *Labor Herald* for June 1, 1945, announced that a bi-monthly forum by the People's Educational Center was scheduled to begin on June 10, 1945, with Albert Maltz leading a discussion on "What to Do With Germany."

The Workers Book Shop, 50 East Thirteenth Street, New York City, is headquarters of a chain of Communist bookshops, which are the official outlets for Communist literature and at which tickets for Communist Party and front functions customarily are sold. The New York Workers Book Shop put out a pamphlet in 1938 entitled "*Very Urgent*," which requested money for the Workers Book Shop mural fund. Albert Maltz was listed in the pamphlet as one of the active sponsors.

Albert Maltz has been affiliated with numerous organizations which specialize in the defense of Communists. The International Labor Defense has been described as the legal arm of the Communist Party by Attorney General Biddle and has been cited for its Communist character by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities. Prof. John Dewey's Committee for Cultural Freedom, Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, and the California Committee on Un-American Activities. *Equal Justice* was a publication of the International Labor Defense. Albert Maltz was one of the signers of an open letter to Attorney General Biddle which appeared in *Equal Justice* for the spring of 1942.

The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, which specialized in defending Communists also, was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on June 25, 1942, and March 29, 1944. Attorney General Biddle also cited the organization, pointing out that it had defended such prominent Communists as Sam Darcy and Robert Wood, party secretaries for Pennsylvania and Oklahoma, respectively. An official program leaflet listed Albert Maltz as one of the sponsors of the Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America, which was held in Washington, D. C., June 7 through 9, 1940, and out of which grew the organization, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. Albert Maltz was listed as a sponsor of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties on a letterhead of the organization dated November 6, 1940. Mr. Maltz has also signed appeals in behalf of the Communist Party and individual Communists under the auspices of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, according to the *Daily Worker* for December 19, 1940, page 5, and July 19, 1942, page 4.

The Greater New York Emergency Conference on Inalienable Rights was a Communist-front organization specializing in the defense of Communists and closely interlocked with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. The Inalienable Rights Conference was cited

for its Communist character by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944, and by Prof. John Dewey's Committee for Cultural Freedom in April, 1940. The *New Leader* for February 8, 1941, reports that Albert Maltz was on the "Call" of the Inalienable Rights Conference to keep the Communist Party on the state ballot in New York.

The Civil Rights Congress is the successor of the International Labor Defense, legal arm of the Communist Party. The House Committee on Un-American Activities, in a report on September 2, 1947, described the Civil Rights Congress as "dedicated not to the broader issues of civil liberties, but specifically to the defense of individual Communists and the Communist Party." This congress is now defending such persons as Gerhart Eisler, agent of the Communist International, convicted of contempt of Congress. A letterhead dated May 11, 1946, shows that Albert Maltz is a public sponsor of an organization entitled "Veterans Against Discrimination of Civil Rights Congress of New York," which is an acknowledged part of the Civil Rights Congress.

The Committee for Citizenship Rights was avowedly organized to oppose the threatened revocation of citizenship of William Schneiderman, Communist Party organizer, according to a letter of the organization dated January 10, 1942. It was cited as a Communist-front organization by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944. The same letter referred to above listed Albert Maltz as an endorser of the Committee for Citizenship Rights.

The American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born, which also specializes in defending Communists, was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on June 25, 1942, and March 29, 1944, and by Prof. John Dewey's Committee for Cultural Freedom in April, 1940. An undated leaflet of the organization shows that Albert Maltz served on the board of directors of the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born. The organization defended such foreign-born Communists as Gerhart Eisler and Harry Bridges.

The National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners and the National Committee for People's Rights were cited as Communist fronts by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on June 25, 1942, and March 29, 1944. Attorney General Biddle (in the *Congressional Record*, September 24, 1942, page 7686) stated that the "National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners is substantially equivalent to International Labor Defense, legal arm of the Communist Party"; he also pointed out that the organization had defended such Communists as Earl Browder and Angelo Herndon. "In January, 1938," the Attorney General stated further, "its (National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners) name was changed to the National Committee for People's Rights." Albert Maltz was a member of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, according to a list submitted by Joseph S. Gelders, the organization's southern representative, in testifying before the La Follette Committee in Washington, D. C., on January 14, 1937. The National Committee for People's Rights listed Albert Maltz as one of the members of its national committee who was eligible for election to its executive committee, according to a mimeographed announcement put out by the organization in November, 1941.

International Workers Order is a fraternal organization which Attorney General Biddle cited as "one of the strongest Communist

organizations." (*Congressional Record*, September 24, 1942, page 7688). It was also cited as subversive by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on January 3, 1940, and June 25, 1942, by Prof. John Dewey's Committee for Cultural Freedom in April, 1940, and by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in 1943. *New Masses* for August 27, 1940, page 21, listed Albert Maltz as one of the sponsors of a plays-for-children contest, sponsored by the junior section of the International Workers Order.

Albert Maltz has shown an active interest in the Soviet Union. The *People's World*, of March 11, 1943, carried a picture of Mr. Maltz and described him as a famous American writer who had sent the following telegram to the editors of *National Defense*, a literary magazine in Moscow: "Please use my literary royalties for the defense of the Soviet Union. Greetings. Albert Maltz." The article reflects that royalties were due Maltz in Moscow for several works.

The *Daily Worker* for January 18, 1943, has an article entitled "Writers of the World Meet in the Page of a Soviet Magazine," which points out that Soviet readers are obtaining literature of American writers through a monthly magazine published by the State Literary Publishing House and that one of the American writers who has had articles published in that magazine is Albert Maltz.

The *Daily Worker* for April 28, 1938, page 4, reflects that Albert Maltz was a signer of a statement by the American Progressives Defending the Moscow Trials, which was the usual name affixed to a series of trials then being held in the Soviet Union for numerous opponents of Dictator Stalin. It has been established that these trials had for their aim the purging of all political enemies of Josef Stalin.

Soviet Russia Today was the official monthly publication of the Friends of the Soviet Union, a predecessor of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. The magazine was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on June 25, 1942, and March 29, 1944. The issue of Soviet Russia Today for September, 1941, page 30, carried the name of Albert Maltz as author of a statement in support of the Soviet Union. The *Daily Worker* for September 3, 1941, in an article entitled, "Soviet Victory Vital to Preserve Cultural Heritage, Basic Economic Values," reported that Albert Maltz was one of a number of persons whose statements expressing their solidarity with the Soviet Union would be published in the magazine, Soviet Russia Today.

The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944. The *People's World* for October 23, 1943, page 3, stated that Albert Maltz was a member of the Hollywood Motion Picture Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

The American Russian Institute, which was founded in 1926 as an alleged clearing house for "factual" information on the Soviet Union, was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in a report of June 12, 1947. A program put out by the American Russian Institute announces a premier showing of "Turning Point," a Soviet film, on January 3, 1947, at the Sunset Theater in Hollywood and also announces that Albert Maltz would take part in a panel discussion following the film showing.

Many Communist front organizations which supported Soviet foreign policy have been backed by Albert Maltz. The American League Against War and Fascism was active in support of Soviet foreign policy against the democracies between 1932 and 1937. It has been cited by Attorney General Biddle as an organization seeking "to create public sentiment on behalf of a foreign policy adapted to the interests of the Soviet Union." (*Congressional Record*, September 24, 1942.) The Special Committee on Un-American Activities cited this organization as subversive on January 3, 1940, and March 29, 1944. The League was dedicated to an openly treasonous program. Albert Maltz has contributed to *Fight*, a publication put out by the executive committee of the American League Against War and Fascism, according to an issue of *Fight* for November, 1933, pages 8 and 9.

After the Stalin-Hitler pact was signed in 1939, the Communists established the American Peace Mobilization, which opposed lend lease, aid to Britain, the defense program, and picketed the White House. It also supported a number of strikes in defense industries. The organization was cited as a Communist front by Attorney General Biddle, by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities and by the California Committee on Un-American Activities. An official program listed Albert Maltz as a sponsor of a meeting held by the American Peace Mobilization in New York City on April 5 and 6, 1941.

Among the Communist fronts that sprang up when the Soviet Union and the United States were allies in a war against fascism was the Artists' Front to Win the War, which made its debut at a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall in New York City on October 16, 1942. The organization was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944. The official program of the Artists' Front to Win the War meeting at Carnegie Hall listed Albert Maltz as one of the sponsors. The meeting supported the then current Communist line calling for a second front.

The Win the Peace Conference was held in Washington, D. C., from April 5 to 7, 1946, to attack American foreign policy. It was repudiated by a number of noted sponsors and was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on June 12, 1947, and September 2, 1947. The conference resulted in the formation of an organization called the National Committee to Win the Peace. Albert Maltz was a sponsor of the Win the Peace Conference, according to an article in the Baltimore Sunday *Sun* for March 31, 1946. Thus, Mr. Maltz has publicly avowed his allegiance to the line of the Communist Party during four distinctly divergent periods.

At the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International, held in Moscow in 1935, George Dimitroff, general secretary, called upon all affiliated Communist Parties to make the greatest efforts in behalf of the campaign of the Spanish Communists who were active in Spain's civil war. Among the projects organized by the American Communists in response to this request was the Theater Committee for Defense of the Spanish Republic.

Communist efforts in behalf of Spanish Communists continued after the civil war ended in 1939. Among these later organizations was the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade which was cited for its Communist character by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities

on March 29, 1944, and by Prof. John Dewey's Committee for Cultural Freedom in April, 1940. The Abraham Lincoln Brigade was composed largely of Americans fighting on the side of the Loyalists in Spain's civil war. Earl Browder, former general secretary of the Communist Party in the United States, testified before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities that most of the members of the brigade were Communists. The *Daily Worker* for February 21, 1940, listed Albert Maltz as one of the signers of a protest to the President, which was sponsored by the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. An advertisement sponsored by the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and calling for a break in American relations with Spain, appeared both in the Los Angeles *Daily News* for May 10, 1945, and the New York *Times* for March 3, 1945, page 8. The advertisement listed Albert Maltz as one of the sponsors. Albert Maltz is also listed as a sponsor on a letterhead of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, dated December 28, 1946; the letter referred to announces the opening sale of tickets for a performance to be held at the Belasco Theater in New York on January 19, 1947, to raise funds for Republican Spain. A press release issued by the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in June, 1947, requesting United Nations action on Franco's regime in Spain, is signed by a number of sponsors, including Albert Maltz.

A similar organization is the American Committee for Spanish Freedom, which was avowedly organized in July, 1944, to fight for legislation ending American diplomatic relations with Spain and supplying American military aid for a Spanish revolution. Among the well-known Communists in the leadership of the organization was Allan Chase, secretary, who is a former Communist Party political candidate. The organization has worked closely with the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. A letterhead of the American Committee for Spanish Freedom, dated January 21, 1946, lists Albert Maltz as one of the organization's sponsors. In an undated letterhead of the Los Angeles chapter of the American Committee for Spanish Freedom, put out in 1945, the name of Albert Maltz again appears.

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, which has worked in cooperation with the Spanish-aid front organizations of the Communists, is engaged in providing transportation and support for international Communist agents such as Gerhart Eisler, who was recently convicted of passport fraud. The organization was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944. It was also cited for contempt of Congress on April 16, 1946, and its leaders were convicted in a federal court on June 26, 1947. The *Daily Worker* for August 12, 1943, sets forth the announcement from Dr. Edward A. Barsky, chairman of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, that a scroll of greetings to Spanish refugees freed from concentration camps in north Africa had been signed by 200 Americans. The list of names includes that of Albert Maltz. A letterhead, dated February 26, 1947, reflects that Albert Maltz served as a national sponsor of the Spanish Refugee Appeal which was organized by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee to further its purpose of aiding international Communist agents.

The American Committee for Yugoslav Relief is closely associated with the American Slav Congress, which was cited as a Communist front

by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on June 12, 1947. The American Committee for Yugoslav Relief is headed by Zlatko Balokovic, who is vice president of the American-Slav Congress, with headquarters in Moscow, and who lectured on the happiness of the Yugoslav people under Communism after a trip to that country. An article in the *Downtown Shopping News* of Los Angeles for February 13, 1945, listed Albert Maltz as one of the sponsors of the Los Angeles American Committee for Yugoslav Relief.

The League of American Writers was an affiliate of the International Union of Revolutionary Writers, with headquarters in Moscow, and the league was pledged to the defense of the Soviet Union and the use of "art as an instrument of the class struggle." The league was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on January 3, 1940, June 25, 1942, and March 29, 1944. Attorney General Biddle said that "the overt activities of the League of American Writers in the last two years leave little doubt of its Communist control" (*Congressional Record*, September 24, 1942, p. 7686). The league was founded at a Congress of American Revolutionary Writers held April 26 through 28, 1935, in New York City. The record shows that Albert Maltz was one of the founders of the League of American Writers.

Albert Maltz was a member of the executive committee of the first writers' congress which resulted in the formation of the League of American Writers in 1935, according to the California Committee on Un-American Activities (1945 report, p. 126).

The Bureau of Corporations, Department of State of New York, indicated that at the time of the formal incorporation of the League of American Writers on July 13, 1939, one of the original directors to act until the first annual meeting was Albert Maltz, whose address was given as 3905 Forty-fourth Street, Sunnyside, Long Island, N. Y.

Albert Maltz presented a reading of "The Working Class Theatre" at the first writers' congress in 1935, according to the *Daily Worker* for April 29, 1935, pages 1 and 2.

Albert Maltz was described as "among the most popular authors in the Soviet Union today" by the president of the League of American Writers at the opening of the Third American Writers Congress, according to Volume 6, No. 1, of the league's organ, *The Bulletin*. Albert Maltz was one of the signers of the call for the Third American Writers Congress which was held by the League of American Writers on June 2, 3, and 4, 1939, according to the magazine, *Direction*, for May-June, 1939, page 1. The official program of the Third Writers Congress showed that Mr. Maltz also served as cochairman of the arrangements committee on the drama.

The *Daily Worker* for March 14, 1941, in an article headed "Writers' League plans summer conference," stated that the League of American Writers had completed plans for the first White Mountain Writers Conference, August 18th to September 2d, at Jefferson, N. H., and that Albert Maltz would be included among the lecturers. The *New Masses* for April 8, 1941, page 26, carried the same information about Mr. Maltz.

The *People's World*, official west coast Communist newspaper, on June 13, 1941, announced that Albert Maltz had been chosen vice presi-

dent of the League of American Writers at the fourth congress of the organization, held in New York, June 6 through 8, 1941. Mr. Maltz was also listed as a vice president of the organization in *New Masses*, June 17, 1941, page 9; *Daily Worker*, September 14, 1942, page 7; and *People's World*, September 23, 1942, page 5. The writers' congress in June of 1941 adopted a firm antiwar stand, according to the *Daily Worker* for June 9, 1941. This was still during the period of the Stalin-Hitler pact, and was part of the Communist Party line.

The *People's World* for June 28, 1941, carried an article entitled, "Writers Hear Soviet War Against Nazis Lauded," which described the sixth semiannual meeting of the Hollywood Branch of the League of American Writers. Albert Maltz and others made speeches lauding the Soviet Union. The Nazis had turned against Russia since the fourth writers' congress and the policies of the League of American Writers were switched accordingly. This is further borne out by the *Daily Worker* of July 24, 1941, which tells how the League of American Writers, of which Maltz is vice president, pledged "full aid to Britain and Soviet Union" and the *Daily Worker* of December 10, 1941, which tells how the league, in which Maltz is again listed as vice president, has offered the service of its members in the war against the Axis.

The *People's World* for June 24, 1942, described a writers' workshop conference held by the League of American Writers. The article listed Albert Maltz as a sponsor of the League of American Writers. The article listed Albert Maltz as a sponsor of the conference and said resolutions adopted by the conference included support for the Communist Harry Bridges and a request for immediate opening of a second front in Europe.

The *Daily Worker* for September 29, 1942, in an article entitled "Writers Defend Minority Rights," reports that the League of American Writers had made public a text of a telegram requesting a Democratic candidate for Governor in the State of New York to state his position on attacks by the American Legion on the electoral rights of the Communist Party. Albert Maltz' name is again carried as an officer of the league.

Albert Maltz was listed as president of the west coast chapter of the League of American Writers in a pamphlet advertising courses for the fall term (1943) of the League of American Writers' School for Writers. Maltz wrote the foreword to the pamphlet.

An undated bulletin of the League of American Writers listed Albert Maltz as a member of the national board of the organization.

Albert Maltz himself, in testimony before the California Committee on Un-American Activities on October 13, 1944, admitted that he had been and still was national vice president of the League of American Writers, although the organization, he said, was not functioning at the time of his testimony. He also admitted that he was president of the Hollywood chapter of the League of American Writers.

The Hollywood Writers Mobilization was the name given to the Hollywood League of American Writers after the League of American Writers could no longer conceal its Communist domination. The original pledge of the league to defend the Soviet Union and to use "art as an instrument of the class struggle" is now the basis upon which the policies of the Hollywood Writers Mobilization are founded. The issue

of *Variety* for July 10, 1944, listed Albert Maltz as one of the speakers at a meeting of the Hollywood Writers Mobilization, held July 7, 1944; at this meeting the mobilization agreed to serve as a story department for the Overseas Film Branch of OWI. The *Guild Bulletin*, official organ of the Screen Writers Guild, in its issue No. 71, dated October 1, 1944, page 5, announced that Albert Maltz was one of the Hollywood Writers Mobilization members writing scripts for OWI. *Variety* for October 18, 1944, said that Albert Maltz would serve on a special research committee which the Hollywood Writers Mobilization was setting up to investigate whether the California Committee on Un-American Activities had ignored mandates of the Legislature. Albert Maltz personally testified that he was a member of the Hollywood Writers Mobilization when he appeared before the California Committee on Un-American Activities on October 13, 1944.

The *New Theatre* was the official monthly magazine of the League of Workers Theatres, a section of the International Union of Revolutionary Theatre, with headquarters in Moscow. The league was used to present Communist propaganda plays and to raise funds for Communist purposes; it was succeeded in January, 1935, by the *New Theatre League*, which had similar aims. The magazine, *New Theatre*, was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944. The *New Theatre League* was cited for its Communist character by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944, and by Prof. John Dewey's Committee for Cultural Freedom in April, 1940. In the January, 1936, issue of *New Theatre*, the statement, "We are proud that among those who have associated themselves with us in the creation of the *New Theatre* are:" is followed by a list of names including that of Albert Maltz. The *New Theatre League*, in a press release dated November 8, 1935, stated that Albert Maltz had been awarded first place in a play contest for a one-act antiwar or "anti-Fascist" play, sponsored by the *New Theatre League* and the American League Against War and Fascism (which organization has been referred to above). Mr. Maltz's prize-winning play was entitled "*Private Hicks*." This play was praised in the *Daily Worker* for February 7, 1939, page 7, which stated that "*Private Hicks*" owed its start to the *New Theatre League*. The *Daily Worker* for January 8, 1936, page 3, reported that the *New Theatre League* was producing "*The Black Pit*," written by Albert Maltz. The *New Theatre* of Philadelphia, in an announcement distributed by that organization during a Paul Robeson concert at the Philadelphia Academy of Music on March 7, 1941, stated that the theater organization would produce "*Zero Hour*," written by Albert Maltz and George Sklar. The *Daily Worker* for June 10, 1938, page 7, listed Albert Maltz as a guest at a meeting of the *New Theatre League*. Mr. Maltz has contributed to *New Theatre* magazine, according to the issue for May 1935, page 8.

The Theatre Union was one of the affiliates of the League of Workers Theatres, which in turn was tied to the Moscow-directed International Union of the Revolutionary Theatre. Theatre Union reflected the current line of the Communist Party in its propaganda and was used to raise funds for the Communist purposes. A leaflet of the organization listed Albert Maltz as a member of the executive board of the Theatre Union.

Frontier Films produced and distributed pro-Communist films, including a film on the Communist-led strike at the Allis-Chalmers plant in Milwaukee. The organization was headed by the following contributors to the Communist press: Kyle Crichton, alias Robert Forsythe; Irving Lerner; Clifford Odets; Edwin Rolfe; and George Seldes. It was cited for its Communist character by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944, and by Prof. John Dewey's Committee for Cultural Freedom in April, 1940. The *Daily Worker* for April 6, 1937, page 9, listed Albert Maltz as a staff member of Frontier Films.

Actors Laboratory is a training school for actors in Hollywood whose officers have lengthy records of Communist-front activity as evidenced in attached reports; such officers include Roman Bohnen, chairman; Larry Parks, treasurer; Morris Carnovsky, Jules Dassin, Edward Dmytryk, members of the executive board. The organization cooperated with the Hollywood Writers Mobilization which has been described above. The issue of *Variety* for August 16, 1944, carried an advertisement regarding the Actors Laboratory which was endorsed by 30 individuals, including Albert Maltz.

The Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions has been charged with being Communist dominated by Harold Ickes and other liberals who previously had supported it. It was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on September 2, 1947. A leaflet put out by the organization in 1945 listed Albert Maltz as one of the sponsors of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions. *New Masses* for March 13, 1945, states that the magazine, *Independent*, is an organ of the independent Citizens Committee and that Albert Maltz is one of the contributing editors to the publication.

The Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions split after Harold Ickes and other liberals condemned the organization as Communist-dominated. The pro-Communist section, after the split, formed the Progressive Citizens of America. The Progressive Citizens of America was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in a report of June 12, 1947. The *Daily Worker* for May 16, 1947, page 11, announced that the manuscript of Albert Maltz's novel, "*The Cross and the Arrow*," would be auctioned off on May 18, 1947, at the Hotel Brevoort in New York City for the benefit of the literary division of the Progressive Citizens of America. The *Daily Worker* of July 5, 1947, page 11, published a photo of Albert Maltz with the announcement that Mr. Maltz would participate in a conference to be held July 9 through 13, 1947, in the Beverly Hills Hotel, Hollywood, under the auspices of the Hollywood Arts, Sciences, and Professions Council of the Progressive Citizens of America. The *Daily Worker* for July 31, 1947, page 11, reprinted part of a speech which the newspaper said Albert Maltz had given "recently" in Los Angeles at a meeting under the auspices of the Progressive Citizens of America.

The American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists, and Scientists, Inc., was a smaller, more specialized version of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, which has been previously referred to. The American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists, and Scientists, Inc., was affiliated with the Jewish Anti-Fascists Committee of the Soviet Union and it also published a magazine, *New Cur-*

rents, which had the approval of the Jewish Commission of the Communist Party. The *People's World* for June 29, 1944, announced that a Hollywood chapter of the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists, and Scientists was being organized and that Albert Maltz was among the members of the organizing committee. Albert Maltz was listed as a member of the advisory board of *New Currents*, in the December 1944 issue of the publication.

The Jewish People's Fraternal Order is an affiliate of the International Workers' Order, a Communist-front organization previously referred to. The Jewish People's Fraternal Order is headed by Albert E. Kahn, one of the leaders of the Communist Party in New York. The *People's World* for September 14, 1945, carried an advertisement announcing that a rally would be held on September 15, 1945, at the Embassy Auditorium in Los Angeles under the auspices of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order, 257 South Spring Street, Los Angeles. Albert Maltz was announced as one of the speakers. The *People's World* for September 5, 1947, page 5, listed Albert Maltz as one of the participants in a program sponsored by the Jewish People's Fraternal Order to be held September 7, 1947, at the Philharmonic Auditorium in Los Angeles.

The American Youth for Democracy is the official successor of the Young Communist League. It has been the subject of a report by the House Committee on Un-American Activities which described its character in detail. Its "sinister purposes" have been denounced by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (*Congressional Record*, March 24, 1947, p. A1298). The *People's World* for December 1, 1944, reflects that Albert Maltz is a sponsor of the American Youth for Democracy. A letter of the organization announcing a meeting for October 21, 1945, in Los Angeles shows that Albert Maltz was one of the sponsors of the meeting. A leaflet announcing a dinner to be held under the auspices of the American Youth for Democracy on December 16, 1945, at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles records the name of Albert Maltz as a member of the dinner committee.

The National Committee Against Censorship of the Theater Arts was formed when the introduction of Communist propaganda themes in federal theater projects aroused considerable public criticism and an investigation in Congress. The National Committee defended such Communist propaganda. Represented in the organization were the Communist Party and the International Labor Defense, the Communist Party's legal arm. Albert Maltz was a member of the National Committee Against Censorship of the Theater Arts, according to the pamphlet entitled "*Censored.*"

Book and Magazine Guild was a local of the Communist-dominated United Office and Professional Workers of America, operating in the book and magazine field. The Book and Magazine Guild interceded in behalf of Morris U. Schappes, an avowed Communist teacher convicted of perjury in New York, according to the *Daily Worker* for September 23, 1941, page 3. A pamphlet put out by the Book and Magazine Guild, 239 Fourth Avenue, New York City, dated winter 1940, and entitled, "*Courses for Publishing Employes,*" listed a course, "*The Writer and Organization,*" given by Albert Maltz.

Albert Maltz is a member of the Screen Writers Guild, according to the sworn testimony of Emmett Lavery, guild president, before the

California Committee on Un-American Activities (1947 report, p. 283). The Screen Writers Guild participated in the Hollywood Writers Mobilization, an organization previously referred to. John Howard Lawson, identified by the *Daily Worker* for August 23, 1937, page 7, as a Communist Party member, is a leading figure in the Screen Writers Guild.

The National Council for Public Morale was headed by Arthur Upham Pope, the official American biographer of the Soviet Union. The *Washington Post* for May 23, 1943, states that Arthur Upham Pope of the National Council for Public Morale had made public an open letter to the President requesting war on Finland. Albert Maltz was reported as one of the signers of the open letter.

The People's Institute of Applied Religion has been described by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist effort to gain a foothold in the South by exploiting the well-known religious attachments of that section of the country. The organization is headed by Claude C. Williams, who the *Daily Worker* has reported was discharged from the church on charges of Communism in 1934. An undated letterhead of the People's Institute of Applied Religion, with headquarters in Birmingham, Ala., lists the name of Albert Maltz among its sponsors.

The *Daily Worker* for August 25, 1947, page 11, described with acclaim the filming of the new movie, "Naked City," at that time on location in New York City; the newspaper listed Albert Maltz as one of the writers of the screen play for the movie.

Albert Maltz' writings in the *Daily Worker* have also reflected his faithfulness to the Communist Party line. In the *Daily Worker* for December 16, 1933, page 7, Mr. Maltz and playwright, George Sklar, with whom Mr. Maltz has collaborated in writing plays, are the joint authors of an article entitled "The Need for a Workers Theater." The article calls the existing Broadway theater "a sterile theater" and states:

"It's time we had a theater which will reflect the fact that we're living in a certain type of society, a society gripped by the most severe economic crisis that capitalism has known." The article pointed out that the professional bourgeois theater would become more and more a theater of escape as "the class struggle deepens." It then goes on to say: "This is not so in the Soviet Union. We see there an interest in the art of the theater such as the world has never known before. We see a theatrical center in every city, in every factory, in every village. Why? Because the Soviet theater is not a theater of the privileged class but the theater of a whole country, of a whole people. And it is a vital theater because it belongs to those who are building a new society and not to those who are clinging to a dead one. The future of the theater in America lies in the creation of a workers' theater."

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR YUGOSLAV RELIEF

This Communist front group is organized to support the dictatorship of the Soviet puppet Tito. It is headed by the notorious pro-Communist, pro-Soviet, Louis Adamic. Zlatko Balokovic is co-chairman. Rockwell Kent, Max Bedacht, Walter B. Cannon, Jo Davidson, Mrs. Elinor S. Gimbel, Johannes Steel, Dr. Emmanuel Chapman, Mary McLeod Bethune, Lion Feuchtwanger, William S. Gailmor, Marshall Field, Mrs. Edward C. Carter and Hugh De Lacy are among the national pro-Communist figures interested in the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief.

Local branches have been established throughout the country.

The Los Angeles headquarters of the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief is located at 808 South Vermont Avenue, Room 3, telephone DRexel 1227, according to the organization's letterhead. Judge Lester W. Roth is listed as the chairman. Lee Bachelis is the treasurer and Bonnie Claire is the director of the California Division.

The committee sponsors include Prof. Thomas Addis, Howard Bay, Maurice Becker, William Rose Benet, Elmer A. Benson, Miller Brand, Anne Burr, Eddie Cantor, John M. Coffee, Floyd C. Covington, Joseph Curran, Bishop Ralph S. Cushman, Helen Gahagan Douglas, C. M. Dykstra, Dr. Leo Eloesser, Howard Fast, Waldo Frank, Leverett L. Gleason, William Gropper, Langston Hughes, Rex Ingram, George Jessel, Albert E. Kahn, Kenneth MacGowan, Albert Maltz, Dr. Thomas Mann, Vito Marcantonio, Dorothy Parker, Bishop Edward L. Parsons, Edward G. Robinson, Sydney Roger, Lisa Sergio, Gale Sondergaard, Maxwell S. Stewart, Dalton Trumbo, Mary Van Kleeck, Walter Wanger, Harry F. Ward, Rabbi J. Max Weis, Orson Welles, and Dr. Henry N. Wieman.

The name, Dalton Trumbo, will be found on the letterheads of many Communist front organizations. Louis J. Russell testified before the Thomas Committee in Washington, D. C., October 28, 1947, that Dalton Trumbo is a member of the Communist Party and that the Communist Party card for 1944, issued to Dalton Trumbo, is numbered 47187. The address of Dalton Trumbo, given on the card, is 620 Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, California. The card contained a notation which read "New Card issued November 30, 1944."

Dalton Trumbo's Communist record, as set forth in the congressional report, above referred to, at page 335, checks with the record of Dalton Trumbo in the Senate Committee's files. The record is as follows:

According to the *Hollywood Reporter*, August 22, 1946, well-known trade publication of the motion-picture industry, Dalton Trumbo was asked if he was the holder of Communist Party Book No. 36802. The committee knows of no denial by Mr. Trumbo of this fact. He has, however, openly endorsed Communist candidates, Communist legal defendants, and has openly cooperated with the Communist legal defendants, and has openly cooperated with the Communist Party and its instruments. According to the *Los Angeles Times* of November 2, 1942, Mr. Trumbo endorsed Mrs. La Rue McCormick, Communist candidate for State Senator. In a speech quoted in the *Worker* of June 22, 1947, page 11 (magazine), Mr. Trumbo is quoted as follows:

"And the defense of the rights of the Communist Party, and of all real or alleged Communists, is the duty not only of liberals and progressives, but all men and women who have love for their country and respect for its Constitution."

At an official meeting of the Communist Party featuring as its chief speaker, William Z. Foster, Party Chairman, the poem, "Confessional," by Dalton Trumbo, was presented, according to the *People's World* of September 10, 1947, page 4.

In April, 1940, during the period of the Stalin-Hitler pact when the Communist Party was actively denouncing President Roosevelt as a war-monger, and agitating against lend-lease and the defense program, the *Daily Worker* published in serial form Dalton Trumbo's antiwar

story entitled "Johnny Got His Gun." This book was widely sold at all Communist Party book shops and also extensively circulated at meetings of the American Peace Mobilization. A synopsis of this story appeared in the *People's World* of May 22, 1940, page 8. The story also appeared serially in the *Daily Worker* of April, 1940. Both of these papers are official Communist Party organizations. Mr. Trumbo has been a contributor to the *New Masses*, official Communist Party weekly magazine, according to its issues of April 15, 1941, page 13, and September 26, 1944, page 28. The *New Masses* has been cited as a Communist periodical by Attorney General Biddle, according to the *Congressional Record* of September 24, 1942. It has been cited as a Communist magazine by the Special Committee on un-American Activities on June 24, 1942, and March 29, 1944. According to the *People's World* on July 16, 1943, Mr. Trumbo was a member of a committee to sell paintings at an auction for the benefit of the *New Masses*, which was held in Hollywood. *Mainstream* is a Communist quarterly magazine specializing in the literary field. It is being actively promoted by the official Communist press at the present time. Mr. Trumbo is listed in the winter 1947 issue of *Mainstream* as a member of its editorial board. It should be noted in this connection that it has been a long-standing practice for Communist publications to utilize only Communists as staff members and frequent contributors.

Mr. Trumbo has made it a practice to appear in defense of Communist cases. He defended Harry Bridges, according to the *Los Angeles Examiner* of May 25, 1941. Bridges was cited as a member of the Communist Party by the *Daily Worker*, the official Communist organ. Mr. Trumbo was at a testimonial dinner in behalf of Harry Bridges at Park Manor Hotel, Los Angeles, on April 12, 1941, according to the *San Diego Labor Union Weekly* of April 18, 1941. Jesus Hernandez Tomas, a leading Spanish Communist, was barred from entry to this country by the State Department. Dalton Trumbo enlisted in his defense, according to the *People's World* of November 30, 1943. Mr. Trumbo was also the author of a pamphlet entitled "*Harry Bridges*," which was written for defense purposes. According to the *New York Times* of December 22, 1943, page 40, Mr. Trumbo was a signer of a declaration issued by the so-called Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee honoring George Dimitrov, former general secretary of the Communist International.

The American Peace Mobilization was organized by the American Peace Crusade. Attorney General Biddle has stated that: "The most conspicuous activity of the American Peace Mobilization was the picketing of the White House, which began in April, 1941, in protest against lend-lease and the entire national defense program. On the afternoon of June 21, 1941, he (Frederick V. Field, national secretary) suddenly called off the picket line around the White House" (*Congressional Record*, September 24, 1942). Mr. Trumbo was a speaker at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the American Peace Crusade on April 6, 1940, according to the *New Masses* of August 6, 1940, page 22. He was a speaker at a peace rally at the Los Angeles Olympic Auditorium of April 6, 1940. He was also a speaker for the American Peace Mobilization at the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles on February 24, 1941. Mr. Trumbo was the author of a skit which was presented at a meeting of the American Peace Mobilization in Los Angeles on February 24, 1941.

The International Workers Order has been cited by Attorney General Biddle as "one of the strongest Communist organizations" (*Congressional Record*, September 24, 1942). This organization has consistently supported Communist candidates, the Communist press and Communist campaigns. It was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on un-American Activities on January 3, 1940, and June 25, 1942. According to the *People's World* of May 28, 1943, page 3, Mr. Trumbo was a speaker for the International Workers Order.

The American Youth for Democracy, according to the official statements of its leaders, was formerly the Young Communist League. On April 17, 1947, the Committee on un-American Activities issued a report on the American Youth for Democracy in which it called upon the governors or legislatures of the various states and the administrative heads of the colleges and universities "to thoroughly expose the Communist connections of the American Youth for Democracy as well as the inimical objectives of the Communist Party in America." The *Congressional Record* of March 24, 1947, page A-1298, contains a statement made by the Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in which he spoke of the American Youth for Democracy as the organization "which conceals the evils and the corruption of American Communism. This name is but a new one for the former Young Communist League. It reflects all the sinister purposes of the Communist Party of the United States. It employs the same techniques and has the same objectives, namely the conversion of our haven of liberty and freedom to worship as we choose to a godless, totalitarian state where the adversaries of democracy can do as they please." The American Youth for Democracy was also cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on un-American Activities in the report of March 29, 1944. According to the letterhead of the American Youth for Democracy for December 1, 1944, Dalton Trumbo was a sponsor.

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee is engaged in providing transportation and support for international Communist agents such as Gerhart Eisler. The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee was cited for contempt of Congress on April 16, 1946, and its members were convicted in a federal court on June 27, 1947. According to a letterhead dated February 26, 1946, issued by the Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Mr. Trumbo was a national sponsor. Mr. Trumbo is also listed as a sponsor of a dinner held by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee at the Hotel Astor in New York City on October, 27, 1943, according to its printed invitation.

The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties has been cited by Attorney General Biddle as part of the "Communist solar system" and he stated that "The defense of Communist leaders such as Sam Darcy and Robert Wood, party secretaries for Pennsylvania and Oklahoma, have been major efforts of the federation" (*Congressional Record*, September 24, 1942). This organization has been cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on un-American Activities on June 25, 1944, and March 29, 1944. Mr. Trumbo signed an open letter published by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties under the title of "600 Prominent Americans."

The Sleepy Lagoon Defense Committee was an auxiliary of the International Labor Defense, properly termed by Attorney General

Biddle as the "legal arm of the Communist Party." According to a letterhead of this defense committee, dated August 9, 1944, Mr. Trumbo was a sponsor.

The League of American Writers was the American affiliate of the International Union of Revolutionary Writers, with headquarters in Moscow. It has been cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on un-American Activities on January 3, 1940, June 25, 1942, and March 29, 1944. It has also been cited as under Communist auspices by Attorney General Biddle in the *Congressional Record* of September 24, 1942. The organization has been pledged to the defense of the Soviet Union and "use of art as an instrument of the class struggle." The *Daily Worker* of September 5, 1940, page 7, lists Mr. Trumbo as a member of the League of American Writers. The League of American Writers held a conference in Hollywood on June 20-21, 1942. According to the *People's World* of June 10, 1942, June 17, 1942, Mr. Trumbo was head of one of its speakers panels. According to *People's World* of March 31, 1943, page 5, Mr. Trumbo lectured at a conference sponsored by the West Coast Chapter of the League of American Writers, during the summer of 1942 in Hollywood. He was also a contributor to a magazine called "*Clipper*" published by the League of American Writers.

The Writers Congress held on October 1, 2, 3, 1943, was sponsored by the Hollywood Writers Mobilization, successor to the Hollywood Branch of the League of American Writers, which has been cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities and by Attorney General Biddle and the Committee for Cultural Freedom, headed by Prof. John Dewey. Mr. Trumbo was an active participant in one of the panels of the Writers Congress, according to the *People's World* of October 13, 1943, page 5.

The Hollywood Writers Mobilization previously known as the Hollywood Chapter of the League of American Writers, arranged a series of forums at the El Patio Theater in Hollywood, beginning December 2, 1946. Mr. Trumbo was a speaker at these forums.

The Hollywood Forum was held under the auspices of the *Daily People's World*, official west coast organ of the Communist Party, according to the *Daily Worker* of April 15, 1946, page 11. Mr. Trumbo was a speaker at a forum meeting held on April 9, 1946.

The Hollywood Democratic Committee was the successor to the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League which was organized by Isaac Romaine, alias V. J. Jerome, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. The Hollywood Anti-Nazi League dissolved during the time of the Stalin-Hitler pact. According to the *People's World* of August 3, 1943, page 38, Mr. Trumbo made a collection speech in behalf of the Hollywood Democratic Committee.

The Motion Picture Democratic Committee was cited as a Communist front by the California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities in the 1943 report, and by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on September 2, 1947. Melvyn Douglas and Philip Dunne resigned from the executive board on the Motion Picture Democratic Committee because of its Communist control. According to the bulletin of the Motion Picture Democratic Committee, dated March 26, 1940, Mr. Trumbo was a speaker at its meeting held on April 6, 1940.

His subject was "America Declares Peace." This meeting was held during the period of the Stalin-Hitler pact.

According to the *Daily Worker* of October 7, 1942, page 7, Mr. Trumbo was a sponsor of the Artists' Front to Win the War. The Artists' Front to Win the War was an organization which supported the then current Communist demand for a second front. Many of its sponsors were writers for the Communist press who had opposed the war during the Stalin-Hitler pact, such as Alvah Bessie, Angelo Herndon, Alfred Kreymborg, Albert Maltz, and Ruth McKenney. On September 14, 1942, a meeting was held by the so-called Citizens for Victory Committee at the Philharmonic Auditorium in Los Angeles. Mr. Trumbo was the author of a six-page article entitled "An Open Letter to American People," which was distributed at this meeting, urging the readers to petition and wire the President for the opening of a second front.

Another Communist promoted enterprise was the so-called Council for Civic Unity. The *People's World*, official west coast Communist organ, for April 28, 1944, mentioned that Dalton Trumbo made a collection speech for this organization which netted \$3,000. A similar group, known as the Academic and Civil Rights Council, mentions Dalton Trumbo as a speaker in the *People's World* of January 2, 1941. Affiliated with the Council for Civic Unity were the following Communist groups: American Youth for Democracy, formerly known as the Young Communist League; Morning Freiheit Association, supporting the Morning Freiheit, Yiddish organ of the Communist Party; the International Workers Order, and other organizations.

Paul Robeson, who has a long record of Communist affiliations, was the moving spirit in what was known as American Crusade to End Lynching which organized a pilgrimage to Washington, D. C., for September 23, 1946. This venture was actively supported by the Communist press. Mr. Trumbo was a signer of the call for this pilgrimage, which was another example of Communist efforts to organize mass marches and mass demonstrations on capital cities.

According to the *People's World* of January 15, 1941, page 5, Mr. Trumbo was listed as a speaker at a banquet sponsored by the Northern California Civil Rights Council, held at Whitcomb Hotel in San Francisco on January 18, 1941. This meeting was primarily concerned with efforts to defend the Communist Party and Communist cases. Mr. Trumbo also took part in a series of meetings held about May 10, 1942, for the purpose of launching a committee to free Earl Browder.

According to the program of a members' meeting of the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professional Council, of September 17, 1947, Mr. Trumbo was listed as a speaker. The Hollywood Arts, Sciences, and Professional Council is a branch of the Progressive Citizens of America which was formed by the left wing group of the ICCASP after the latter organization was dissolved when its Communist denominations could no longer be concealed.

The *People's Daily World*, official Communist Party publication on the west coast, dated May 2, 1947, listed Dalton Trumbo as one of the sponsors of the Los Angeles Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress.

The *Worker*, official publication of the Communist Party, dated September 22, 1946, published a picture of the editor and editorial board of a new magazine entitled "*Mainstream*," which was referred to as a

"Marxist literary magazine." Dalton Trumbo, whose picture appeared with this article, was stated to be a member of the board of directors.

A circular announcing a "People's Rally for Peace," meeting at the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles on April 24, 1941, under the auspices of the American Peace Mobilization, listed Dalton Trumbo as one of the speakers. The purpose of this meeting, according to the circular, was to urge the defeat of the House of Representatives bill for lend-lease.

The *People's Daily World*, a Communist newspaper for the west coast, dated July 15, 1941, states that Trumbo was in attendance at a meeting of the American Peace Mobilization held at the Hollywood Town Forum, Hollywood, California, on May 17, 1941.

The *Daily Worker*, dated June 20, 1941, listed Trumbo as a speaker at a Free Speech Rally sponsored by the Southern California Branch of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties held at the Embassy Auditorium in Los Angeles, June 18, 1941.

The *Clipper*, official magazine of the League of American Writers, described above, for the month of August, 1941, stated that Dalton Trumbo had been a contributor for the past 12 issues of this magazine.

A circular advertising the School for Writers sponsored by the Hollywood Chapter of the League of American Writers for the 1941-42 term mentioned Dalton Trumbo as a lecturer.

The *People's Daily World*, dated March 31, 1943, in an article entitled "Young Writers Develop Technique in Workshop," stated that Dalton Trumbo participated in the writers conference held during December, 1942, under the slogan "The Pen is a Sword," in which beginners, veteran screen writers, novelists, poets, and writers in every medium discussed just how each writer could make his pen a weapon for democracy. The article further stated that the conference was called by the Writers Workshop, which was sponsored by the League of American Writers.

The *Screen Writer*, the official publication of the Screen Writers Guild, for the month of June, 1946, published an edited transcript of an informal discussion held under the auspices of the Hollywood Writers Mobilization between the noted Russian writer Konstantin Simonov and members of the Screen Writers Guild. The forum was presided over by Dalton Trumbo.

The *California Eagle*, dated March 7, 1946, listed Dalton Trumbo as one of the sponsors of the American Youth for Democracy, formerly the Young Communist League, dance held in Los Angeles on March 4, 1946, for the benefit of the United Electrical Workers who were on strike. This is a Communist-controlled union.

A pamphlet advertising the "Salute to Young America" program under the auspices of the American Youth for Democracy to be held at the Hotel Hollywood, Hollywood, California, on December 1, 1944, listed Dalton Trumbo as a member of the sponsoring committee and Mrs. Trumbo as secretary of the committee.

The *People's Daily World* for December 5, 1944, stated that Trumbo was a speaker at the above meeting.

A pamphlet advertising the "Youth Conference" under sponsorship of the American Youth for Democracy, scheduled for October 21, 1945, at the Los Angeles City College, listed Dalton Trumbo as a sponsor.

A printed advertisement announcing a "Welcome Home, Joe" dinner sponsored by the Los Angeles County American Youth for Democracy, scheduled to be held December 16, 1945, listed Dalton Trumbo as one of the dinner committee members. This meeting was advertised to be held at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles, California.

The *Daily Worker*, dated October 19, 1942, listed Dalton Trumbo as a sponsor of a dinner under the auspices of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee to be held at the Astor Hotel, New York City, on October 27, 1942. This organization has been described above.

A pamphlet issued by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, dated October 21, 1944, listed Dalton Trumbo as one of the national sponsors of this organization.

Letterheads of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, 192 Lexington Avenue, New York City, obtained for the years 1945, and 1946, also listed Dalton Trumbo as a national sponsor of this organization.

The *Daily Worker*, dated September 16, 1944, in an article entitled "Film Front," lists Dalton Trumbo as being affiliated with the Hollywood Democratic Committee. This organization has been described above.

The *Daily Worker*, dated November 22, 1944, stated that Dalton Trumbo was elected to the board of directors of the Screen Writers Guild.

The *Screen Writer*, official publication of the Screen Writers Guild, in the 1946 issues reflected that Dalton Trumbo was the editor of the *Screen Writer*.

A proposal appeared in the *Screen Writer*, edited by Dalton Trumbo, July issue, 1946, for an American Authors' Authority. According to this report, the authority is to be a marketing monopoly which will copyright and lease to users all writings by American authors. It is to begin with scripts for screen and radio and articles for magazines. By controlling this lucrative field, the authority will be the exclusive agent for America's most successful writers.

A letterhead for the People's Educational Center, dated January 11, 1945, announced the second annual meeting of the People's Educational Center, a Communist school, at the Shoreham Hotel, Los Angeles, California, on January 21, 1945. The announcement listed Dalton Trumbo as a speaker during the evening session on the subject, "Role of the Motion Picture in Shaping the Future."

Page 33 of the report of the California State Legislature's Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, dated 1947, classifies the People's Educational Center as a Communist front.

The *People's Daily World*, dated July 22, 1946, published a photograph of Dalton Trumbo along with an article stating that Trumbo would be "an inaugural guest speaker Saturday evening, August 10, 1946, at the California Labor School Summer Term for White Collar and Professional Workers on the Monterey Peninsula." The article further stated that reservations would be accepted at the California Labor School, 216 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

Page 101 of the report of the California State Legislature's Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, dated 1947, lists the California Labor School as a Communist School.

The *Daily Variety*, a Hollywood trade magazine, for the month of June, 1945, listed Dalton Trumbo as a member of the executive council

of the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions. This organization has been described above.

The *People's Daily World*, official Communist Party publication on the west coast, dated May 2, 1947, listed Dalton Trumbo as one of the sponsors of the Los Angeles Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress.

The Civil Rights Congress has been engaged in defending Gerhart Eisler, Comintern agent, and Eugene Dennis, executive secretary of the Communist Party.

The *People's Daily World*, dated March 20, 1946, stated that Dalton Trumbo was a speaker at a meeting held in the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles, California, under the auspices of the Mobilization for Democracy.

The *People's Daily World*, dated April 5, 1946, in an article entitled "We Are With-Trumbo Pledges Every Effort on Fight of Native Fascists," comments on a speech by Dalton Trumbo delivered at a meeting of the Mobilization for Democracy held previously in Los Angeles in which Trumbo is reported to have outlined several undertakings by the United States Government, such as Expedition Muskox, Bikini, and the policies of MacArthur in Japan, all of which Trumbo interpreted as an indication of United States imperialism and the work of Fascist reaction in the United States.

The *California Sentinel*, dated May 8, 1947, published a list purported to be the official list of the officers and board of directors of the Southern California Progressive Citizens of America. Dalton Trumbo was listed as a member of the board of directors.

Page 236 of the report of the California State Legislature's Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, dated 1947, refers to the Los Angeles Chapter of the Progressive Citizens of America as a consolidation of the National Political Action Committee and the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, which are referred to as Communist fronts.

The *People's Daily World*, dated October 19, 1942, listed Dalton Trumbo as one of 400 prominent people who signed an open letter to President Roosevelt urging the United States to sever diplomatic relations with Spain. This letter was made public, according to the article, by the Council for Pan-American Democracy which has attacked alleged American imperialism.

The *People's Daily World*, dated November 6, 1945, carried an advertisement under the heading "Break relations with Spain," advising that a meeting was scheduled for the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles, California, for November 16, 1945, at which Dalton Trumbo would serve as chairman. The meeting was said to be under the auspices of the American Committee for Spanish Freedom. This was part of the Communist campaign in behalf of Loyalist Spain initiated at the seventh Congress of the Communist International, the summer of 1935.

The *Daily Worker*, dated May 24, 1947, listed Dalton Trumbo as one of the speakers at the Artists Fight Back meeting sponsored by *Mainstream*, to be held at Manhattan Center, New York City, on June 11, 1947. The article stated that the rally would give the answer of the writers and artists to the "Un-American Committee's" attacks on democratic culture in America.

The New York *World Telegram*, dated June 11, 1947, listed Dalton Trumbo as one of the speakers at the Artists Fight Back rally held at Manhattan Center, New York City, on June 11, 1947.

The *Worker*, dated March 23, 1947, published a write-up on the magazine *Mainstream* showing the table of contents for the winter edition, 1946, listing Dalton Trumbo as a contributor with a poem entitled "Confessional." This magazine has been described above.

The *People's Daily World*, dated October 24, 1942, listed Dalton Trumbo as one of the persons who endorsed LaRue McCormick as Communist Party candidate for State Senator of Los Angeles County.

The *People's Daily World*, dated July 6, 1944, announced that Dalton Trumbo would be one of the judges of a short-story contest sponsored by the *People's Daily World* to run from August 1, 1944, to February 1, 1945.

The *People's Daily World*, dated March 26, 1946, listed Dalton Trumbo as a speaker at a forum held at the Embassy Auditorium on April 8, 1946, under the auspices of the *People's Daily World* entitled "Art—Weapon of the People." A photostatic copy of this publicity is attached.

Erick Lionel Pridinoff testified before the committee at its Los Angeles hearing on February 18, 1948. Pridinoff is an engineer, and was formerly employed by the United States Government as an economic officer at the American Embassy in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. He testified at length as to Communist activities in Yugoslavia, and of the terrorist activities utilized by the Communists in taking over that country. Pridinoff speaks Russian fluently and has a working knowledge of the Yugoslav language. He stated that he had traveled about 20,000 miles throughout the country and had met many Soviet officers. On occasion he had had conversations with officers in the Soviet secret police. He stated that some of these officers had managed to break away from the Soviet government and had found their way into Italy and into the American zone in Africa. He watched the Communist dictatorship develop in Yugoslavia and chronicled its brutality, strategy and activities. He stated that the Communist government officially stated that "all those who are not for us are against us, and we must do away with them. We must exterminate the reactionary rats."

Mr. Pridinoff's testimony was extremely interesting and informative and the committee regrets that lack of space prohibits his testimony from being published fully in this report.

When asked whether the Yugoslav government, Tito, or Josef Stalin, would establish a committee to investigate "subversive activities in their countries, or would they just shoot the suspects and investigate afterward," Mr. Pridinoff replied as follows:

"In fact they said so. This is an interesting fact. One of the Ministers for Finance, Mr. Judevich, said in the Yugoslav controlled press, 'When you see a person who is in opposition to our regime, or a capitalist, grab him. Don't wait for justice. Grab him and get rid of him.' An official in Yugoslavia said so and the official press repeated it. So you can figure out the rest of it yourself."

AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO AID SOVIET RUSSIA

One of the many Communist front organizations for propagandizing in behalf of the Soviet Union, this type of Communist front is among the earliest instigated by the Communist International and its affiliated Communist Parties.

The American Committee to Aid Soviet Russia appears to be active in Los Angeles County and is probably a committee of the local branch of one of the larger Soviet admiration societies. The address of the committee is 615 South Virgil Avenue, Los Angeles, and the telephone number is FA 4290. A regular meeting of the organization was announced for January 30, 1947, at 8.30 p.m. and for May 29, 1947, at 8.30 p.m. at the committee's headquarters on Virgil Avenue.

Minna Rosenhouse signs one notice as "Corresponding Secretary" and Sam Gardner signs another as "Chairman."

AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO SAVE REFUGEES

This is a Communist front operating in the Communist refugee field. (See Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Exiled Writers Committee, United American Spanish Aid Committee, Spanish Refugee Appeal, etc.)

Among the well known supporters of Communist-front organizations who lent their names to the American Committee to Save Refugees are the following: Walter Rautenstrauch, Franz Boas, Franklin Folsom, Annette Rubinstein, Margaret Schlauch, Peter Shipka, Edgar Snow, Lillian Hellman, Kyle Crichton (alias Robert Forsythe), William E. Dodd, Jr., Dan Gillmor, Dashiell Hammett, Corliss Lamont, Rockwell Kent, Ruth McKenney, Clifford Odets, George Seldes, Herman Shumlin, Henry E. Sigerist, Maxwell S. Stewart, Dudley Nichols, Adolph Dehn, William Gropper, Joe Jones, Richard Wright, and Lily Turner.

AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS ASSOCIATION—CIO

This Congress of Industrial Organization's affiliate, the American Communications Association, has been Communist dominated from the start. Its president, Joseph Selly, endorsed the infamous Communist front, the American Peace Mobilization, as did the organization's vice president, James D. Benson. Josephine Timms, secretary-treasurer, also supported this Communist front for assistance to the Stalin-Hitler Pact. Jack Winocur, secretary, and Mervyn Rathborne of the American Communications Association, also endorsed the American Peace Mobilization. Daniel Driesen, international representative of the American Communications Association, was affiliated with the Communist front, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, as was the organization's president, Joseph P. Selly. Mervyn Rathborne was affiliated with the Communist front American League for Peace and Democracy.

(See previous Committee Reports and index of this Report).

AMERICAN FEDERATED RUSSIAN FAMINE RELIEF COMMITTEE

This front came into being during the middle of September, 1921, upon the initiative of the American representative of the Russian Red

Cross, acting under mandate from its general headquarters in Moscow, through D. H. Dubrowsky.

The provisional executive committee of this organization included the following individuals connected with the Friends of Soviet Russia: Allan S. Broms, A. Bittleman, Jacob W. Hartman, Ludwig Lore, and Louis Engdahl.

According to Dubrowsky, this committee actually endeavored to send substantial relief to Russia but was sabotaged by the Friends of Soviet Russia, whose methods he described as follows: "My own understanding was that possibly 90 cents of each and every dollar collected went to the Communist Party, with the relief be damned."

AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE

This red front falls under the general heading of Pro-Communist Chinese Front organizations. The American Friends of the Chinese People was organized to support the Chinese Communist thrust against the National Chinese Government. Closely cooperating with this Communist group were Theatre Arts Committee, League of Women Shoppers, American League for Peace and Democracy, Medical Bureau for Spain, Progressive Women's Council, International Workers Order, Workers Alliance, and the International Labor Defense.

The Communist International has always been deeply interested in developments in China. It looks upon the revolutionary movement in China as an ally of the Russian revolution and a bulwark against attack upon the Soviet Union. Manuilsky declared that "revolutionary China * * * can become, in alliance with the U. S. S. R., the greatest world factor in far eastern politics * * * In alliance with the world proletariat, with its vanguard—the Communist world party, China shall and will become the guardian of peace, the fighter against imperialist wars on the Pacific."

The Communist Party of the United States together with its various auxiliary front organizations, in carrying out the line laid down by the Communist International on China, has passed through various stages in accordance with the variations in the relations between the Soviet Union and the Government of China. These activities, while proclaimed as being in behalf of the Chinese people, were at all times dictated by the current exigencies of Soviet diplomacy.

From 1924 to 1927 there existed a period of cooperation between the Kuomintang under Chiang Kai-shek and the Communist International. The official organ of the Communist International for February 28, 1927, established the current line:

"In order to mobilize all the reserves of the international revolutionary movement, it is necessary to carry out, with the speed commensurate with the exceptional importance of the matter, the united front under the slogan 'Hands Off China' * * *."

Following this directive the Communist Party in the United States launched a flood of "Hands Off China" committees. The Fourth National Convention of the Communist Party held in Chicago, August 21-30, 1925, announced that "a large number of 'Hands Off China' meetings" had been held throughout the country and that "a special feature of

these meetings" was the Communist maneuver in connecting them with "the slogan 'Stand by Soviet Russia!'"

Heading the "Hands off China" movement was Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League. Gomez was a delegate to the Sixth Congress of the Communist International and a member of the central executive committee of the Communist Party of the United States.

After Chiang Kai-shek's attack upon the Communist Party of China in 1927, there was little activity for a few years by American Communist fronts in behalf of China. Subsidiary to the Trade Union Unity League was the Committee to Aid Chinese Trade Unions, headed by Robert W. Dunn, secretary, 96 Fifth Avenue, Room 314, New York City, located in the same building as the Trade Union Unity League.

The national executive committee of the International Labor Defense called upon its members to rouse "the whole organization in support of the oppressed masses, especially in aid of the rising revolutionary struggles in the colonial and semicolonial countries," such as China (*Labor Defender*, September, 1930). The relief aspect was heavily stressed in order to elicit the most sympathetic response.

The Friends of the Chinese People was launched January 4, 1933, to specialize in work in the Chinese field. In January, 1934, the magazine *China Today* made its first appearance. The word "American" was added to the organization's name in 1935 as part of the general streamlining process during the Popular Front period. J. W. Phillips, Hansu Chan, and Frederick Spencer, were co-editors of *China Today*.

Waldo Frank laid down the current Communist line in the December, 1934, issue of *China Today*, protesting "against American and European aid for Chiang Kai-shek." The united front of the democracies against the Fascist aggressors, adopted by the Communist International after 1935, saw the American Friends of the Chinese People in a typical Communist "about face." *China Today* now started screaming for "collective security" and declared that "neutrality leads straight to war" and deplored the "twilight of isolation."

This period was marked by friendliness between the government of Chiang Kai-shek and the Communists. The February, 1939, issue of *China Today* published an article entitled "Two Fathers of Their Countries," dealing with George Washington and Chiang Kai-shek.

The Stalin-Hitler pact in August, 1939, was the signal for another reversal of Communist policy in its Chinese fronts. The American Friends of the Chinese People and its collaborating organizations became vigorously anti-war, isolationist and anti-administration.

The Washington Committee for Aid to China (Washington, D. C.) followed the line laid down by the American Friends of the Chinese People. *China Aid News*, the official organ of the Washington Committee to Aid China, in reporting the speech of Frederick V. Field, stated:

"Mr. Field, editor of *Amerasia*, charged that American interest had been indistinguishable from the interest of a strong imperialist power. * * * Field urged aid to China and the withdrawal of aid from England. * * * In conclusion he proposed * * * full cooperation with the Soviet Union."

In *China Today* for May, 1941, T. A. Bisson wrote :

"In concluding this agreement with Japan, as in its earlier pact with Germany, the Soviet Union joins neither of the opposing coalitions into which the world has been divided. * * * The Soviet-German pact of August, 1939, was a logical result of the course taken by British diplomacy in Europe during the immediately preceding years. Similarly, the Soviet-Japanese pact of April, 1941, is the logical outcome of British and American policy in the Far East since 1937. * * * The Soviet Union chose to stay out of what is considered an imperialist war."

In April of 1941 the Communists adopted a new attitude toward Chiang Kai-shek, raising the cry of national unity in China. Chiang had formed an "Anti-Communist Northwest Military Council." Other Communist front organizations joined the American Friends of the Chinese People in its campaign of pressure upon the Chinese Government.

Following Hitler's invasion of Russia in June, 1941, the American Friends of the Chinese People followed the other Communist fronts in an about-face in favor of war.

A leaflet in the files of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities in California states, in part :

"Who are the American Friends of the Chinese People? They are all those Americans, of diverse racial and national origins and of various political affiliations, who see that our duty to Americanism is a duty to the people of China in their present need. The organization was begun in this country in 1932, with headquarters in New York. It now has branches in Chicago, Los Angeles, and Philadelphia, as well as in San Francisco.

"It is international in character in that similar organizations exist in other countries, although there is no organizational connection between the national groups. Thus, there is, in England, the English Friends of the Chinese People; in Canada, the Canadian Friends of the Chinese People; in Mexico, the Mexican Friends of the Chinese People, and in France, the French Friends of the Chinese People.

"The San Francisco Branch was set up formally in a meeting at the Far East Cafe, December 10, 1937, when officers were elected, and the group lost no time in setting into motion detailed plans for the realization of their objectives."

The sponsors of the San Francisco branch of the American Friends of the Chinese People are listed as follows: Dr. Thomas Addis, Albert Bender, Samuel Boardman, Prof. Robert Brady, Prof. Arthur G. Brodeur, Dr. Adelaide Brown, Beniamino Bufano, Mrs. Selah Chamberlain, Prof. Haakon M. Chevalier, Prof. Ralph Chaney, Dr. Margaret Chung, Dr. Collin Dong, Dr. Ludwig A. Emge, Dr. Harold Faber, Prof. Harold M. Fisher, Mrs. Mortimer Fleishhacker, Jr., B. S. Fong, Mrs. Lawrence Harris, Rev. Herrick Lane, Thomas Lew, Rev. Lee S. Hong, Dean C. N. Lewis, Miss Elizabeth Livermore, Mrs. Horatio Livermore, Dr. and Mrs. Howard Markel, Dr. Bertha Monroe, Mrs. Mark McDonald, Prof. J. R. Oppenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Silas Palmer, Bishop Edward L. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Porter, Prof. Max Radin, Dr. Aurelia Reinhardt, Lee F. Randolph, Prof. Frank M. Russell, Prof. Chic Pelsha,

Miss Else Schilling, Prof. John S. P. Tatlock, Dr. E. B. Towne, Rev. Dillon W. Throckmorton, Prof. B. C. Wong, Rev. Daniel G. C. Wu, Mrs. Warren Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Selfridge, Mrs. James Ellis Tucker, and Mrs. Edwin R. Sheldon. Prof. Alexander Kaun is listed as the San Francisco branch chairman.

The San Francisco headquarters is listed as 628 Montgomery Street, Room 431, telephone EXbrook 5961.

AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

This front organization became active in June of 1944. Its headquarters is located at 8 West 40th Street in New York City, and the organization is under the leadership of William J. Schieffelin. It has a connecting link with various other alien Communist fronts through Dr. Frank Kingdon.

AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION

(See Friends of the Soviet Union.)

AMERICAN FUND FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

This fund was established by Charles Garland, the son of James A. Garland. He established the fund in 1922 with \$900,000. The fund grew to \$2,000,000.

Among the board of directors who handed out the money to left-wing organizations are Sidney Hillman, Roger N. Baldwin, William Z. Foster, Lewis Gannett, James Weldon Johnson, Robert Morss Lovett, Scott Nearing, Mary E. McDowell, Judah L. Magnes, Norman Thomas, Harry F. Ward, Morris Ernest, and Walter Nelles.

Some of the beneficiaries of the American Fund for Public Service are as follows: the *Daily Worker*, *New Masses*, Vanguard Press, Federated Press, Russian Reconstruction Farms, International Labor Defense, Commonwealth College, International Publishers, Workers Library Publishers, Young Worker's League (the Young Communist League, now American Youth for Democracy), All-America Anti-Imperialist League, Trade Union Unity League, Labor Research Association, Novymir, League for Mutual Aid, and Manumit School.

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

On the national level this organization has enjoyed a clean bill of health. In 1936 the American Jewish Congress and the World Jewish Congress refused to admit to their organizations such Communist-dominated groups as the International Workers Order and the Icor. This refusal gave rise to the Communist inspired and dominated Jewish People's Committee.

In California, and particularly in the Southern California Division, there has apparently been a quiet Communist infiltration into the American Jewish Congress. The laudable efforts to screen Communists on the national level has not been noticeable in the organization's activities in Southern California.

Rabbi Franklin Cohn, Pacific Coast Vice President of the American Jewish Congress, addressing the Southern California regional convention

of the organization in the Biltmore Hotel (February 7 and 8, 1948), declared: "If the United States Government continues to fight the United Nations' decision on Palestine by back-door methods, then I am afraid that in two months' time the United Nations will have gone the way of the League of Nations."

Resolutions adopted by this convention of the American Jewish Congress indicates the organizations' adherence to the Communist Party line. The convention went on record against loyalty checks for federal and governmental employees and called for the abolition of the Thomas Congressional Committee and the Tenney State Legislative Committee investigating un-American Activities.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise is the National President of the American Jewish Congress. He has a long record of Communist front affiliations. Harry Bauman is the Chairman of the Administrative Committee. Max P. Ponder, is treasurer, Paul D. Gatov, financial secretary, and Mrs. Paul D. Gatov is the secretary. Judge Ben Rosenthal is the president of the Southern California Division. The vice presidents are Alfred L. Buckman, Max Lipin, Mrs. Fred C. Pollock, Myer Pransky, and Mrs. Monte Salvin. Mrs. Fred C. Pollock is the president of the Women's Division; Beatrice Fishler, president of the Youth Division, and Myer Pransky, president of the Men's Division. Dr. Max Nussbaum is the President of the Pacific Coast Region, and Mel Springer is the Executive Director.

The convention committee for the February 7 and 8, 1948 meet is as follows: Max Lipin, Chairman; Bella Brueh, Secretary; and Freda Colen, Henry Corby, Beatrice Fishler, Jean Freeman, Paul Gatov, Elsie Jacobson, Morris Leibovitz, Evelyn Robbins, Herschel Rosenthal, Aaron Rothblatt, Carl Weiner, and Mannie Williams, Committee Members.

Among those who participated in the convention are the following: Daniel G. Marshall, Loren Miller, Mrs. Fred C. Pollock, William Strong, Marguerite Weiss, Nita Blackwell, Leon Clifton, Eleanor Grennard, Charles J. Katz, Milton Tyre, Philip Connelly, Mrs. Emanuel Kotkin, Dr. Franklin Fearing, Jaime Gonzalez-Monroy, Fred Herzberg, Mrs. Milton Harris, Wellesley Aron, Rabbi Jehudah M. Cohen, and Mrs. Phyllis Ziffren.

The notorious Communist fellow-traveler, Carey McWilliams, spoke under the auspices of the American Jewish Congress February 16, 1948, before the San Fernando Valley Chapter.

Chapter chairman of the American Jewish Committee in the files of the Senate Committee include the following: Mrs. Ed Harris, Mrs. Freda Colen, Mrs. Joseph Glass, Mrs. Dora Katkin, Mrs. Jack Drum, Mrs. Joseph Dixon, Mrs. Ann Loewer, Mrs. Marci Adelman, Mrs. Leon Brod, Mrs. Flor Diamond, Mrs. Bessie Goldstein, Mrs. Jack Notrica, Mrs. Bess Goldman, Mrs. Sydney Cutler, Mrs. Ira Lesser, Morris Abraham, and Alfred Buckman.

The mailing lists of Communists fronts in Southern California, taken from a master list in the possession of the Communist Party, include the above list of Chapter chairman of the American Jewish Committee.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise has been identified with the following Communist front organizations: Allied Voters Against Coudert, American

Friends of Spanish Democracy, American League for Peace and Democracy, Boycott Japanese Goods Conference, Russian War Relief, Committee for a Boycott Against Japanese Aggression, Committee to Save Spain and China, Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo, Conference on Pan American Democracy, China Today Mass Meeting, National Reception Committee to the Russian Delegation, New York Tom Mooney Committee, and the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy.

Judge Ben Rosenthal of the Municipal Court of Los Angeles is a former Assemblyman who has supported many Communist-front causes. In 1940 he wrote a letter to Communist Aubrey Grossman (at that time in Stockton defending individuals who were being tried for contempt of the Yorty Committee investigating subversive activities in the State Relief Administration) attacking the Yorty Committee as an instrument for "smearing" Governor Olson and "busting trade unions." The *Western Worker* (now the *People's Daily World*), for July 1, 1937, lists Rosenthal as a sponsor of the Los Angeles Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Battalion. The same Communist paper for October 14, 1937, reports Rosenthal working for the repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Act. *People's Daily World* for January 1, 1938, lists Rosenthal as an endorser of the successor to the *Western Worker*, the *People's Daily World*. In 1939 he appears on the letterhead of the Harry Bridges Defense Committee as a sponsor. The *People's Daily World* for August 30, 1941, lists Rosenthal as a sponsor for a state-wide conference on civil rights in San Francisco, September 27, 1941, to protest the "Tenney Committee" and the "Tenney Bill Outlawing the Communist Party." In 1947 Rosenthal wrote a letter to the Olympic Auditorium management protesting the management's refusal to rent its building to the Communist Party for a William Z. Foster rally.

Rabbi Max Nussbaum has been associated with a number of Communist causes. He sponsored the American Youth for Democracy's (Young Communist League) "Salute to Young America" dinner at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles, December 16, 1945, and presented an award to Frank Sinatra at the "Welcome Home Joe" dinner on the occasion of the second anniversary of the same Communist organization. He was a speaker at the Communist Down Town Forum, September 4, 1944. He was a sponsor of the Communist Citizens Committee to Aid Locked-Out Hearst Employees in 1946.

Daniel G. Marshall is the chairman of the Catholic Inter-Racial Council. He was vice chairman of the Southern California Committee for State FEPC. He spoke under the auspices of the Progressive Citizens of America, 1947. He was listed on the letterhead of the Citizens Committee to Aid Locked-Out Hearst Employees. He is a member of the Communist inspired and dominated National Lawyers Guild.

Loren Miller is a Los Angeles negro attorney. He formerly wrote for the Communist publication, *New Masses*. He was formerly associated with the Communist John Reed Club of Hollywood. He attended the Western Writers Congress in 1936. He was a member of the executive board of the Los Angeles Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild. In 1941 he was one of the sponsors for a state-wide conference on civil rights in San Francisco to protest the "Tenney Committee" and the "Tenney

Bill Outlawing the Communist Party." He was a sponsor of the American Youth Congress in 1935 at the organization meeting held under the name of the Southern California Youth Congress, together with Leo Gallagher, Sam Darcy, Dr. Herbert Alexander, and Prof. S. M. Wixman. (Holther Report, p. 58). Miller was a member of the National Negro Congress, together with Tom Mooney, Matt Crawford, Langston Hughes, and Myra Page. He is a member of the board of directors of the Progressive Citizens of America, and the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council of the Progressive Citizens of America conference on "thought control," July 9 to 13, 1947. ("Thought control" is the Communist line to combat exposure of Communist activity.) Miller also served on a committee of the Communist front, Mobilization for Democracy.

Leon Clifton was a speaker in October of 1947 at a meeting under the auspices of the Communist newsletter *In Fact*, written and published by George Seldes.

Eleanor Grennard is the wife of Elliot Grennard, contributor to the Communist *New Masses*, and former music editor and critic for *Billboard*. Eleanor Grennard was a member of Federal Workers Local No. 245, CIO. In 1946 she was employed by the Office of Price Administration at 1031 South Broadway in Los Angeles and was an organizer for the CIO Public Employees Union, which included the federal workers. The Grennard automobile has been checked by committee investigators at the Danish Auditorium (July, 1945) during the Southern District Communist Political Association Convention and at the Los Angeles County Communist Party convention held at Park Manor, 2200 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, September, 1945. Both Eleanor and Elliot Grennard were transferred to the Los Angeles County Communist Party in October, 1945, from a New York Communist Party unit in New York. Elliot Grennard was an instructor at the Communist Party's Peoples Educational Center for the winter term of 1947.

The Communist record of Charles J. Katz is too long to be reproduced here. The reader is referred to the former reports of the Legislative Committees on un-American Activities and to the index of this report.

Milton S. Tyre is an attorney and a member of the Communist firm headed by Communist Leo Gallagher. On May 18, 1942, Tyre signed a telegram addressed to President Roosevelt congratulating him for releasing Earl Browder, Secretary General of the Communist Party of the United States. During 1944 Tyre was a guest lecturer on "*Wartime Trade Union Problems*" at the Communist Party's People's Educational Center. He was a sponsor of the Communist front, the American Committee for Spanish Freedom. On March 5, 1945, Tyre addressed the Communist Downtown Forum. During 1947 he was an instructor at the People's Educational Center. In March of 1947 Tyre appeared as an attorney for a radio group of Communists and Communist fellow-travelers before the Federal Radio Commissioner. Tyre opposed the continuation of the Tenney Committee in June of 1947.

Philip M. Connelly's long record of supporting Communist causes is detailed in former committee reports and throughout this report. (See index.)

Franklin Fearing has carried on a rather frenzied activity in support of Communist causes. The reader is referred to the index of this report and to previous legislative committee reports.

Rabbi Jehudah M. Cohen is listed on the letterhead of the Committee to Defend America by Keeping Out of War as a sponsor in 1940. This Communist front was one of the organizations created for the purpose of assisting Hitler during his pact with Stalin.

Aaron Rothblatt signed a Communist Party petition to participate in the primary election in Los Angeles for August 28, 1934. He gave his address as 1244 Tremaine Avenue, Los Angeles. He was a member of the Los Angeles Emergency Committee to Aid the Strikers (Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee on the Arts, Sciences and Professions). Rothblatt sponsored the "*Salute to Young America*" dinner given by American Youth for Democracy (Young Communist League) December 16, 1945, at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles.

Miss Marguerite R. Weiss, legislative chairman of the Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress, spoke on the evening of February 7, 1948, in the panel on "Legislative Action." Miss Weiss declared that the goal of the American Jewish Congress was that of a political action group to fight "anti-racial attitudes" and for a fair employment act. She stated that the Legislative Committees investigating un-American activities in California and the nation must be abolished. She condemned the "Tenneys and the Thomas'" and County loyalty checks.

Miss Nita Blackwell, former secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People also spoke. She stated that the 150,000 Negroes who had recently come to Los Angeles were being "crowded into filthy ghettos" and that there had been numerous complaints of "police brutality and cruelty toward minorities."

Milton S. Tyre of the National Lawyer's Guild utilized most of his energy in attacking the committees investigating un-American activities, following the Communist Party line in referring to the Washington Committee as the "*Rankin-Thomas Committee*." He stated that such committees were the Jews' greatest threat and that such committees operate by "intimidation." He stated that the purpose of both the Thomas and Tenney Committee is to create a *black-list*.

The officers elected for 1948 are as follows: Judge Ben Rosenthal, Chairman; Mrs. Murray Vrch, Louis Colen, Alfred L. Buckman, Max Lipin, Mrs. Fred C. Pollock, Meyer Pransky, and Miss Marguerite Weiss, Vice Presidents; Victor Menacker, Treasurer; Paul D. Gatov, Financial Secretary; and Mrs. Paul D. Gatov, Secretary.

AMERICAN LEAGUE AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

(See American League for Peace and Democracy.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY

This Communist organization has been frequently referred to in the committee's previous reports.

The Amsterdam World Congress Against War was held in Holland in August, 1932, under the direction of the Communist International. The well-known French Communist Henri Barbusse chairmanned the

conference. (This meeting is sometimes referred to as the World Congress Against War.)

The American Committee for Struggle Against War was a direct result of the Amsterdam Congress.

A National Organizing Committee of the First United States Congress Against War met throughout the summer of 1933 and planned the transition from the American Committee for Struggle Against War to the United States Congress Against War and the American League Against War and Fascism. The United States Congress Against War was held in New York City September 29 to October 1, 1933. The American League Against War and Fascism was founded at the United States Congress Against War.

The Peoples Congress for Peace and Democracy, meeting in Pittsburgh in November 1937, spawned the American League for Peace and Democracy. It is significant that the Canadian League Against War and Fascism almost simultaneously became the Canadian League for Peace and Democracy.

The *Communist International* magazine for January, 1933, page 78, declares: "Our most successful application of the United Front has been in the antiwar and anti-Fascism movement. We led a highly successful U. S. Congress Against War * * * which brought together 2,616 delegates from all over the country. * * * The Congress set up a permanent organization on 'federative basis called the *American League Against War and Fascism*'."

The antiwar aspect of Communist front organizations is effective bait for peace-loving Americans. Many good intentioned Americans were "involved" in the "peace" and "democracy" fronts, accepting the purported objectives at face value. Although the chairman of the Senate Committee never joined the American League for Peace and Democracy, he was elected notwithstanding, to the National Executive Board. Under date of October 28, 1939, Chairman Tenney wrote to the secretary of the American League for Peace and Democracy, in part, as follows:

"* * * Recent developments have convinced me that the Communists in America are using such organizations as the league solely for the purpose of translating the foreign policy of Russia into action in our country, and in most cases the peace they desire is determined by the foreign office in Moscow. I am likewise convinced that these people, in their vociferous cry for democracy, use these processes to the end that democracy shall be destroyed."

The Stalin-Hitler pact brought sudden exposure and consternation to the American League for Peace and Democracy, as it did to many other Communist fronts and it went out of existence in February of 1940. Its hard-bitten Communists and fellow-travelers carried on, however, in such new fronts as the Committee to Defend America by Keeping Out of War, the Emergency Peace Mobilization, the American Peace Mobilization, and the American People's Mobilization.

The American Peace Mobilization is the name given to this front by the Emergency Peace Mobilization at its Labor Day week-end meeting held in Chicago in 1940. It was founded to give expression to the Communist line on foreign policy which grew out of the Stalin-Hitler pact.

It will be recalled that the American Communists changed overnight on June 22, 1941, from extreme isolationists to equally extreme "war-mongers" when the news broke that Hitler had double-crossed Stalin by invading Russia.

During its existence the American League for Peace and Democracy organized subsidiary groups such as the China Aid Council, the National People Committee Against Hearst, and the Refugee Scholarship and Peace Campaign.

Among those who have been prominent in the American League for Peace and Democracy and its subsidiary organizations are Francis J. McConnell, Reinhold Niebuhr, Reid Robinson, Frederick L. Schuman, James Waterman Wise, Catherine Bauer, Mary McLeod Bethune, John D. Butkovich, James B. Carey, Joseph Curran, Sherman H. Dalrymple, Max Lerner, Paul Robeson, S. Stephenson Smith, Channing H. Tobias, and A. F. Whitney.

Others who have been affiliated in one capacity or another with the American League for Peace and Democracy, or one or more of its subsidiary organizations, are as follows: Roger Baldwin, William Dodd, Jr., Jules Garfield, Sam Jaffe, Morris Carnovsky, Tookie Hunter, Margaret Waller, Den Davis, Jr., William Gropper, Louis B. Boudin, Max R. Cohen, Granville Hicks, Robert Morss Lovett, T. A. Bisson, Charles J. Hendley, Maxwell S. Stewart, John H. Melish, Benjamin Busch, Mrs. Corliss Lamont, Eleanor Brannan, Harry F. Ward, Ann McNear, Jane Swanhuysen, Henry N. Wienman, Lewis Alan Berne, Ben Gold, Muriel Draper, Abram Flaxer, Frances Farmer, Alain Locke, Leane Zugsmith, Donald Ogden Stewart, Wanda Gag, Lewis Mumford, Vito Marcantonio, Kyle Crichton, Rex Ingram, Philip Loeb, Ella Winter, Anton Refregier, Robert W. Dunn, Earl Browder, Rockwell Kent, Yasuo Kuniyoshi, Kenneth Born, Charles W. Burton, Sophinisba Breckinridge, Alfred Kamin, Harvey O'Connor, Paul Rosenthal, Oliver Haskell, Edgar Snow, Dr. Frank Baker, Frank Graham, Eduard C. Lindeman, Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., A. Philip Randolph, Mrs. Donald Ogden Stewart, Dr. Max Yergan, Anna H. Rubir, Mrs. Victor I. Berger, Margaret Forsyth, Sherwood Anderson, Melvyn Douglas, Prof. Franz Boas, Congressman John M. Coffee, Jerome Davis, John P. Davis, Theodore Dreiser, Miguel Garriga, Donald Henderson, Joseph P. Lash, David Lasser, Lewis Merrill, Morris Muster, Samuel Ornitz, Mervyn Rathborne, Viola Brothers Shore, Nancy Cox, Jane Field, Ruth Wanger, Otto Weber, Dr. Henry E. Sigerist, Gertrude Steele, Mrs. Foley Grossman, Morris Katz, Charles Preston, Aaron Wool, Russell Thayer, Regina Rakoczy, Dorothy McConnell, Alice Barrows, Sophia Pressman, Edward Huberman, Israel Amter, Katherine Terrill, Malcolm Cowley, Elmer Rice, Prof. Robert Brady, Joseph Cadden, Rev. Dale DeWitt, Clarence Hathaway, Robert W. Kenny, Harry C. Lambertson, Prof. Oliver Larkin, Mrs. Samuel Ornitz, Prof. Walter Rautenstrauch, Herman Shumlin, Morris Watson, Harry Graham Balter, John Stapp, George A. Coe, A. A. Heller, Ella Reeve Bloor, Joseph R. Brodsky, W. E. B. DuBois, Joseph Freeman, Lillian Furness, Joseph Gardner, Kate Crane Gartz, Michael Gold, Joshua Kunitz, Corliss Lamont, Lincoln Steffens, Bruce Bliven, Prof. H. P. Fairchild, Clarence Hathaway, Carol King, Freda Kirchwey, Prof. Colston E. Warne, Frank Spencer, Rev. Guy Emery Shippler, Helen R.

Bryan, Caroline O'Day, Lillian Hellman, Rabbi Michael Alper, Rabbi Samuel M. Cohen, Katherine McInerney, and Frank Tuttle.

The Los Angeles branch of the American League for Peace and Democracy held a congress December 10th and 11th, 1938, at the Royal Palms Hotel, 360 South Westlake, Los Angeles. This "congress" was endorsed by Salomon de la Selva, Hugh Wilkins, Prof. Harry Steinmetz, Dr. Eric Beecroft, Augustus Hawkins, Prof. George M. Day, Viola Brothers Shore, Kate Crane Gartz, Donald Ogden Stewart, Dudley Nichols, Cedric Belfrage, Roy Donnelly, Mrs. Jessie Terry, Ella Winter, Samson Lindauer, John Howard Lawson, Guy Endore, Melvyn Douglas, Don Healy, Rabbi Jacob Kohn, Rev. Floyd J. Seaman, Rev. E. P. Ryland, Floyd Covington, Amelia Richie, Harry Graham Balter, Prof. George H. Coe, Irving Pichel, Samuel Ornitz, and Judge Robert W. Kenny.

Samson A. Lindauer, who was affiliated with the American League for Peace and Democracy, is the president of the Los Angeles City Civil Service Commission. His Communist sympathies are indicated by his attack on the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors' ordinance in reference to loyalty check for Los Angeles County employees.

Samuel Ornitz, whose name appears as an endorser of the American League for Peace and Democracy, has a long Communist record. Louis J. Russell testified before the Thomas Committee in Washington, D. C., October 29, 1947, that Samuel Ornitz held Communist Party Card No. 47181 in 1944. Russell further testified that the card contained a notation "1944, Card No. 41826." The address appearing on the card was 1044 South Redondo, Los Angeles. A further notation stated that "New Card issued on December 2, 1944."

Samuel Ornitz' record appears at page 406 of the Thomas Committee Report and corroborates the information contained in the Senate Fact-Finding Committee's files. It is as follows:

There is no evidence of any open admission of Communist Party membership by Samuel Ornitz. However, Rena M. Vala, a former member of the Communist Party, has cited Samuel Ornitz as a fellow member in her affidavit dated November 23, 1942, according to the 1943 report of the California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities. Miss Vale said that in 1935 "Samuel Ornitz identified himself to me as a Communist Party member and discussed at considerable length the intentions of the Communist Party in Hollywood and especially in relation to the motion-picture industry" (p.123).

Testimony of Ivan Francis Cox, former member of the Communist Party, before the California Superior Court on December 8, 1937, reflects also that Samuel Ornitz was a member of the Communist Party. The California Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities has listed Samuel Ornitz as a financial contributor to the Communist Party as of August 15, and September 11, 1940, according to testimony received in that committee. Testimony presented by George Oliver Bertholon, former member of the Communist Party and Young Communist League, before an executive session of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities (vol. 3, p. 1161, executive hearings) reflects that Mrs. Samuel (Sadie) Ornitz was a member of the Communist Party and that her son, Donald Raymond Ornitz, was a member of the Young Communist League.

According to Communist standards, party members are not supposed to have even personal relations with those who are hostile to the party.

The *Daily Worker* of September 14, 1932, page 1, listed Samuel Ornitz as a signer of "A Call for Support of the Communist Party Candidates for President and Vice President, William Z. Foster and James W. Ford."

In a pamphlet entitled "Culture and the Crisis," on page 32, Samuel Ornitz is again listed as a member of the League of Professional Groups for Foster and Ford. In the presidential campaign of 1936, an official letterhead of the Committee of Professional Groups for Browder and Ford, dated September 24, 1936, carries the name of Samuel Ornitz as a member. Earl Browder was at that time Communist candidate for President and James Ford was the Communist candidate for Vice President. The *Daily Worker* on March 5, 1941, page 2, carried a statement directed to President Roosevelt in defense of the Communist Party. Samuel Ornitz is shown as a signer of this statement.

Leo Gallagher has been a candidate for Secretary of State and other offices on the Communist Party ticket in California. Samuel Ornitz is shown as an active participant in a dinner in behalf of Leo Gallagher, according to the *People's World* of June 4, 1941. This was during the period of the Stalin-Hitler Pact.

The *Daily Worker* of June 25, 1936, page 2, lists Tom Mooney as a member of the honorary presidium of the Communist Party. His case was the center of world-wide Communist agitation. The *Daily Worker* of March 23, 1933, lists Samuel Ornitz as a speaker at a meeting in behalf of Tom Mooney held in San Francisco. The testimony presented in a California court on October 3, 1940, reflects that Mr. Ornitz wrote the dramatic skit for this case.

The *People's World* for April 3, 1945, contained an article headed "Memorial started for Eva Shafran—Education Foundation will serve Los Angeles labor, progressives." The article stated that "Plans for the organization of an Eva Shafran Educational Foundation as the best means of honoring Eva Shafran and carrying on the work of progressive education to which she devoted her life were made public here today. Samuel Ornitz, noted writer and lecturer, is chairman of the foundation." Eva Shafran was a well-known member of the Communist Party.

The *People's Daily World* is the official west coast organ of the Communist Party. In its issue of July 9, 1943, Mr. Ornitz is listed as one who "enthusiastically sponsored and endorsed a call for a fund drive," in behalf of this paper. This Communist paper organized what was known as the Hollywood Forum, held at the Embassy Auditorium during the week of April 2, 1946, according to *People's World*, March 26, 1946. Ornitz was a speaker of this forum.

The workers bookshops are part of a chain of official Communist book shops scattered all over the country. According to the *Daily Worker* of August 28, 1934, Mr. Ornitz' works have been on sale at the Workers Bookshops in San Francisco. It should be noted, at this point, that Communist book shops do not promote hostile literature. At this time, Mr. Ornitz was a signer of a protest to the Governor of California and the Mayor of San Francisco, in defense of the Workers Bookshops, according to the *Daily Worker* for August 28, 1934, page 5.

The American League for Peace and Democracy was formed by the Communist Party prior to the period of the Stalin-Hitler pact. According to former Attorney General Biddle, this organization was "established in the United States in an effort to create public sentiment in behalf of a foreign policy adapted to the interest of the Soviet Union" (*Congressional Record*, September 24, 1942). At that time this policy called for the support of the democracies against the Fascist aggressors in line with current Communist policies. This organization was also cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on January 3, 1940, June 25, 1942, and March 29, 1944. A letterhead dated January 6-8, 1939, of the American Congress for Peace and Democracy, organized by the American League for Peace and Democracy, shows Mr. Ornitz as an endorser.

Mr. Ornitz was also a speaker for the Los Angeles branch of this organization at a meeting held on September 28, 1938, at the Los Angeles Trinity Auditorium. According to the *People's World* of July 8, 1938, page 1, he was scheduled to speak at another Los Angeles meeting of this organization in behalf of Spanish refugees. The *People's World* of September 27, 1938, also lists him as a speaker for the American League for Peace and Democracy in Los Angeles.

The American League for Peace and Democracy was succeeded by the American Peace Mobilization, after the signing of the Stalin-Hitler pact. According to former Attorney General Biddle, this organization was engaged in "picketing the White House, which began in April, 1941, in protest against lend-lease and the entire national defense program. This picket line was suddenly called off on the afternoon of June 21, 1941, when Hitler was opening his attack on the Soviet Union" (*Congressional Record*, September 24, 1942).

This organization has also been cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944. According to the *Daily Worker* of April 24, 1941, page 7, Mr. Ornitz was a leader of this organization. The American Peace Mobilization launched what it called the American Peace Crusade. According to the *New Masses* of August 6, 1940, page 23, Mr. Ornitz was the head of a Speakers' School of the Hollywood Peace Forum, in connection with this crusade. Again the *People's World* of April 19, 1940, lists Mr. Ornitz as a speaker at the Hollywood Peace Forum. This meeting was sponsored by the Hollywood League for Democratic Action, under the title "Can Our Ballots Stop Bullets?" He is also listed by the *People's World* of July 3, 1940, as a speaker at the Hollywood Peace Forum with Herbert Biberman at the Embassy Auditorium. Both Biberman and Ornitz were leading members of the American Peace Mobilization. On June 8, 1940, Mr. Ornitz was a speaker of a so-called peace assembly, held on the steps of the Los Angeles City Hall, under the auspices of the American Peace Mobilization and the American Peace Crusade. Mr. Ornitz also spoke at the Hollywood Peace Forum, held at the First Unitarian Church at Los Angeles on May 31, 1940.

He was also a speaker and a committee member of the American Peace Crusade meeting held at Los Angeles at the Embassy Auditorium, on June 21, 1940. He presented a radio address over Station KFVD, on June 5, 1940, to supplement the campaign of the American Peace

Mobilization. He spoke at the Hollywood Town Meeting under the auspices of the Hollywood Peace Forum on June 21, 1940. He also sent greetings to the meeting of the American Peace Mobilization held in Chicago, August 31 to September 2, 1940. Mr. Ornitz was a member of the resolutions committee at the Chicago meeting of the American Peace Mobilization.

The *People's World* of January 23, 1940, page 5, and February 8, 1940, page 5, lists him as the speaker at various so-called peace meetings held in Hollywood and Los Angeles.

Samuel Ornitz himself admitted he helped organize the American Peace Crusade, according to an article by Ornitz appearing in the *New Masses* for August 27, 1940, page 12.

The antiwar stand of the American Peace Mobilization was drastically altered when Hitler attacked the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941. The *People's World* dated July 7, 1941, page 3, quoted Tom Cullen, executive secretary of the American Peace Mobilization, as saying: "The invasion of the Soviet Union has altered the character of the present war * * *." The newspaper also stated that the American Peace Mobilization would hold a mass meeting on July 14, 1941, at the Philharmonic Auditorium at which the new policy of the APM and a program to aid the defeat of Hitlerism would be presented. That Samuel Ornitz went along with the American Peace Mobilization in its sudden twist is evidenced by the same newspaper article which stated that Ornitz would be one of the speakers at the aforementioned mass meeting.

The International Labor Defense, American section of the International Red Aid, with headquarters in Moscow, has been cited by former Attorney General Biddle as the "legal arm of the Communist Party" (*Congressional Record*, September 24, 1942).

It has been cited by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist front on June 25, 1942, and March 29, 1944.

Its chief interest was the defense of Communist cases. According to a 1937 letterhead of the International Labor Defense, Mr. Ornitz was a member of its advisory board. He was also a member of its national committee. *Equal Justice*, official organ of the International Labor Defense, for May, 1940, page 7, carries the greetings of Samuel Ornitz.

Closely associated with the International Labor Defense, and similar in its purposes, was the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners. This organization has been cited by Attorney General Biddle as "substantially equivalent to International Labor Defense, the legal arm of the Communist Party."

It has defended such prominent Communists as Angelo Herndon, William Schneiderman, and Earl Browder (*Congressional Record*, September 24, 1942). It has been cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on June 25, 1942, and March 29, 1944. Mr. Ornitz is listed as a member of this committee on its letterhead dated October 31, 1935.

The National Committee for People's Rights was a successor organization to the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners. According to Attorney General Biddle, "In January, 1938, the name

was changed to the National Committee for People's Rights" (*Congressional Record*, September 24, 1942). This committee has been cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944, and June 25, 1942. According to the official organ of the National Committee for People's Rights, entitled "News You Don't Get," for November 15, 1938, Mr. Ornitz is listed as a member.

The criminal syndicalism laws of the various states have been bitterly fought by the Communist Party because they are directed chiefly against their machinations. According to the *New Masses*, of December 1931, page 30, Mr. Ornitz is listed as a speaker at a meeting held at the Star Casino in New York, on December 6, 1931, to fight the "vicious criminal-syndicalism law of Kentucky."

The campaign in behalf of the Scottsboro boys was conducted chiefly by the International Labor Defense, described above. According to the *Western Worker*, official Communist organ of July 13, 1936, Mr. Ornitz was a participant at a benefit in behalf of the campaign for the Scottsboro boys, who had previously been convicted. This benefit affair was held at Club Alabama in Los Angeles.

World-wide condemnation accompanied the so-called Moscow trials, which were used by the Soviet Regime to eliminate all its critics. These trials were universally held to be a travesty of justice. According to *Soviet Russia Today*, of March, 1937, pages 14 and 15, Mr. Ornitz was a signer of an open letter to American liberals, defending these trials. A similar statement appeared in the *Daily Worker* of April 28, 1938, page 4, as "A Statement of American Progressives on the Moscow Trials."

Mr. Ornitz again was listed as a signer.

Leon Trotsky was a Soviet official who broke with Stalin and sought asylum in Mexico. According to the *Western Worker*, a west-coast edition of the *Daily Worker*, dated March 1, 1937, Samuel Ornitz was one of the 51 persons who signed an open letter criticizing the American Committee for the Defense of Trotsky. The open letter also denounced demands for investigation of the Russian "purge" trial as political interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union with hostile intent.

International Literature is the official organ of the International Union of Revolutionary Writers, which had its headquarters in Moscow. *International Literature*, No. 7, dated July, 1938, page 105, listed a group of individuals who were signers to a "Statement of American Intellectuals."

The statement voiced approval of the attempt of the Soviet Union to preserve and extend its gains and strength by the then recent Moscow trials, and it supported efforts of the Soviet Union to "free itself from insidious internal dangers." Samuel Ornitz was listed as one of the signers of this statement.

In August, 1943, a committee was organized for a reception for Prof. S. Michoels and Col. I. Feffer, members of the first official Soviet Jewish delegation to the United States. According to the *Peoples World* of August 9, 1943, page 3, Samuel Ornitz was a member of the national reception committee for these men.

New Masses is an official Communist weekly which has been cited as a Communist periodical by former Attorney General Francis Biddle

(*Congressional Record*, September 24, 1942). It was also cited as a Communist magazine by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on June 24, 1942, and March 29, 1944. Samuel Ornitz has contributed to *New Masses*, as evidenced by the issues of the publication dated December 1931, page 4; October 1931, page 3; August 27, 1940, page 12; and August 12, 1941, page 19. It is an accepted Communist practice to limit the use of the columns of its publications to persons who toe the party line.

The Zukas-SCMWA Committee was organized in defense of B. Joseph Zukas, who was a Communist leader of the State, County, and Municipal Workers in the California Relief Administration, whose activities were under investigation by a California State Assembly committee in 1940. According to the letterhead of this committee, dated July 15, 1940, Mr. Ornitz was a sponsor.

The *Morning Freiheit* is the official Communist organ in the Jewish language. The *Peoples World* of October 18, 1943, page 3, lists Mr. Ornitz as vice chairman of the Los Angeles Chapter of the Morning Freiheit Association.

The *Peoples World* for April 16, 1947, reported that Paul Novick, Editor-in-Chief of the *Morning Freiheit*, New York City, would speak on April 19, 1947, at the Embassy Auditorium, Ninth and Grand Streets, in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the *Freiheit*. The article further stated that Samuel Ornitz, "President of the Freiheit Association, Los Angeles," and Harry Daniels, Legislative Director of the Communist Party, would also speak at the celebration.

Acting in accordance with the instructions of the Seventh Congress of the Communist International issued in the summer of 1935, the Communist Party conducted an active campaign in behalf of the Spanish Communists during the Spanish Civil War. At a meeting held at the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles on February 24, 1937, Mr. Ornitz contributed toward a fund in support of these efforts.

The Abraham Lincoln Battalion (Brigade) was a military organization recruited by the Communist Party for the purpose of giving military aid to the Spanish Communists.

Earl Browder, former Executive Secretary of the Communist Party has admitted that 60 percent of its corps were members of the Communist Party. Mr. Ornitz is listed by the *Peoples World* of July 19, 1938, as a speaker for an organization known as the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

The *Peoples World* of July 30, 1938, page 3, lists him as a speaker in honor of Harry Hynes and Virgil Rhetta, who were both members of the Communist Party, killed in action with the Abraham Lincoln Battalion. The Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade is cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944, as is also the Abraham Lincoln Brigade or Battalion.

The League of American Writers was the American affiliate of the International Union of Revolutionary Writers, with headquarters in Moscow. It has been cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on January 3, 1940, June 25, 1942, and March 29, 1944.

It has also been cited as under Communist auspices by Attorney General Biddle in the *Congressional Record* of September 24, 1942.

The organization has been pledged to the defense of the Soviet Union and "use of art as an instrument of the class struggle." Mr. Ornitz is listed by the *Daily Worker* of January 18, 1935, page 5, as a signer of the call for the Congress of American Revolutionary Writers, which founded the League of American Writers.

The *Daily Worker* of September 14, 1942, page 7, lists Mr. Ornitz as a signer of a statement issued by the League of American Writers demanding the opening of a second front. This statement was issued after Hitler's attack on Stalin and the change of the Communist Party line from antiwar to prowar.

Samuel Ornitz also was one of the signers of the call to the fourth congress, held by the League of American Writers in New York City, June 6-8, 1941.

The Writers Congress held October 1, 2, 3, 1943, was organized by the Hollywood Writers Mobilization, as successor to the Hollywood Chapter of the League of American Writers. On the official program of the Writers Congress, Mr. Ornitz is listed as a member of the panel of minority groups.

The Progressive Citizens of America was founded as a frankly pro-Communist group as a result of a split in the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, after Harold L. Ickes and other liberals had condemned the Independent Citizens Committee as Communist dominated. Mr. Ornitz is listed by the *Daily Worker* of July 5, 1947, page 11, as a participant in the conference of the Hollywood Arts, Sciences, and Professions Council of the Progressive Citizens of America. The Progressive Citizens of America has been cited by the Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist front in its report on June 12, 1947.

The Hollywood Anti-Nazi League was founded by Isaac Romaine, alias V. J. Jerome, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. It was dissolved upon the signing of the Stalin-Hitler Pact. According to the *Hollywood Now* of June 16, 1939, official organ of the League, Mr. Ornitz is listed as a member who was active since the organization was founded. According to the *People's World* of August 11, 1938, page 1, he was a speaker at a meeting which founded the organization. *Hollywood Now* of September 28, 1938, again lists him as a speaker.

The International Workers Order was cited by Attorney General Biddle as "one of the strongest Communist organizations" (*Congressional Record*, September 24, 1942). The Special Committee on Un-American Activities has cited this organization as a Communist front on January 3, 1940, and June 25, 1942. The organization has actively supported Communist campaigns, candidates, and the Communist Party press.

On February 4, 1940, Mr. Ornitz was the principal speaker at a meeting of the International Workers Order, held at 972 North Hobart Boulevard, Los Angeles.

Again, the *People's World* of June 4, 1943, page 2, lists him as a speaker under the auspices of the Franz Boas Lodge of the International Workers Order in Los Angeles. The *People's World* of November 16, 1943, page 2, mentions Mr. Ornitz as a speaker at a meeting held on November 22, 1943, at Carpenters Hall, 5164 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles.

The Hollywood League for Democratic Action cooperated with the Hollywood Peace Forum at a meeting held at the Wilshire-Ebell Auditorium on May 3, 1940. Mr. Ornitz was a speaker. The Hollywood League for Democratic Action was the predecessor of the Hollywood branch of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, which is mentioned above.

The American Student Union has been cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on January 3, 1940, June 25, 1942, and March 29, 1944. The Rapp-Coudert committee investigating Communist activities in the New York public schools has cited this as an organization "for transmitting the aims and programs of which the Young Communist League is the initiating and projecting element."

Mr. Ornitz was one of the principal instructors of the American Student Union camp held in the San Bernardino Mountains from August 18 to 25, 1940.

The Workers International Relief was an international organization, with headquarters in Moscow, which raised funds for Communist-led strikes and campaigns throughout the world. It was closely associated with the International Labor Defense. According to the *Daily Worker* of May 8, 1934, Mr. Ornitz was the chairman of an open-forum meeting, held in Los Angeles on April 15, 1934, in behalf of the Workers International Relief.

According to *People's World* of January 21, 1940, Mr. Ornitz was a sponsor for the Conference for Democratic Action held at Fresno, California. This organization has been cited as a Communist front by the California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, in its report for 1943, page 91. It is closely linked to the Hollywood League for Democratic Action cited above.

Actors Laboratory is a training school for actors in Hollywood whose officers have lengthy records of Communist-front activity as evidenced in attached reports; such officers include Roman Bohnen, chairman; Larry Parks, treasurer; Morris Carnovsky, Jules Dassin, Edward Dmytryk, members of the executive board.

The organization cooperated with the Hollywood Writers Mobilization which has been described above. An undated leaflet of the Actors Laboratory Theatre, entitled "*An Evening for the Lab.*" lists Samuel Ornitz and his wife as "audience sponsors."

The Motion Picture Artists Committee was an affiliate of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, which was also part of the campaign to aid Spanish Communists. The North American Committee was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on January 3, 1940, and March 29, 1944, and by Prof. John Dewey's Committee for Cultural Freedom in April, 1940. The Motion Picture Artists Committee was led by William Gropper, well-known cartoonist for the Communist press, and Kyle Crichton, alias Robert Forsythe, a frequent contributor to *New Masses*. Samuel Ornitz was a member of the Motion Picture Artists Committee, according to *Who's Who in America*, volume 20 (1938-39, page 1904).

AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE

The American Peace Crusade was organized by the Communists in California in preparation for the national gathering, which became known as the American Peace Mobilization. Its purpose was the creation of an organization to put the terms of the Stalin-Hitler Pact into effect in the United States.

Kate Crane-Gartz, wealthy benefactor of Communist causes, sent a letter to President Roosevelt on May 18, 1940, protesting against the building of more warships. Her letter was reprinted by the Pasadena Council, American Peace Crusade, Ralph Cheney, coordinator, urging cooperation.

On June 8, 1940, the American Peace Crusade held a meeting on the steps of the City Hall in Los Angeles, after which an estimated crowd of around 20,000 marched to the Olympic Auditorium. The following Communist front organizations and individuals sponsored this meeting: Los Angeles Congress of Industrial Organizations, Industrial Union Council, the California Youth Legislature, the Hollywood Peace Forum, Labor's Non-Partisan League, the National League Conference, Workers' Alliance of America, Joseph Curran for the National Maritime Union, Theodore Dreiser, Jack McMichael for the American Youth Congress, Louis Goldblatt, secretary of the California State Congress of Industrial Organizations Industrial Union Council, and Herbert Biberman.

The American Peace Crusade denounced the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill as marking "military rule, the end of free speech" and "some of the things fascism means."

The official organ of the American Peace Crusade was the *Age of Treason*.

A leaflet of the American Peace Crusade entitled "*Think Clearly!*" listed the officers of the organization as Herbert Biberman, Carey McWilliams, Mrs. Mary Aidlin, Maynard Hamilton, Dr. Morris Feder, Rev. Carl Allen, Herb Sorrell, Philip M. Connelly, Mrs. Lee Bachelis, Rev. Hamilton Boswell, Don Healey and Ernest Dawson.

The frenzy with which the Communists attempted to organize the American Peace Crusade is indicated by the following mimeographed leaflet:

"Information for Peace Crusaders

"(1) The one big job for every Peace Crusader during the coming nine days is to help organize the first meeting of the County Crusade Council. This meeting will be held on Tuesday, June 18th, at 8 p.m. at the First Unitarian Church, 2936 W. Eighth Street (near Vermont).

"(2) First of all, we have the task of getting all possible organizations to elect delegates to the Council meeting. All types of organizations—trade-union, cultural, fraternal, church, sport, Negro, youth, women, veterans, Mexican, etc.—should elect delegates. Each city-wide operation and each local or branch of that organization, should be urged to elect from one to three delegates, depending on its size. (Enclosed is a copy of a call for delegates to the County Council meeting. This call should be brought on the floor of every organization possible.)

"(3) The second main task for the coming nine days is to start as many Crusade Clubs as possible. Starting such a club is simple. It merely requires that you get together five or more of your shop mates, or fellow employees, or friends, or relatives, or neighbors, who agree to work for the cause of peace along the lines of the American Peace Crusade. Each club set up is entitled to send one delegate to the County Council.

"All Crusaders receiving this kit are requested to attend this first meeting of the County Council on June 18th.

"(4) At the first meeting of your Crusade Club, it is suggested that you discuss the principles of the Crusade and ways and means of promoting the growth of the Crusade. This should revolve around the questions of securing affiliations of organizations and the building of additional clubs.

"(5) The program, principles and organizational rules of the American Peace Crusade will be discussed and voted upon at the County Council meeting on the 18th. It is the tentative plan of the Crusade to issue weekly or bi-weekly small pamphlets and folders for wide public distribution. Various phases of peace activity and campaigns will be undertaken regularly.

"(6) Be sure to be present at the County Council meeting. Be sure to have your Crusade Club or organization represented. Come prepared to take part in the discussion and contribute your suggestions."

Captains were appointed for Southern California assembly districts. A mimeographed list in the possession of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities reveals that the following individuals were appointed to coordinate the activities of the American Peace Crusade clubs in the indicated Assembly Districts: Frank Beyea, 43d; Raphael Konigsberg, 44th; R. Osland, 45th; Ralph Cheyney, 47th; Dena Peterson, 49th; Rev. Carl Allen, 51st; Dr. Morris Feder, 52d; Celia Wilby, 53d; Lillian MacKay, 54th; James L. Meachen, 55th; Calvert S. Wilson, 56th; Jean Sackheim, 57th; Cecile Spiegel, 58th; Sidney Melinkoff, 59th; Alice Fisher, 60th; Ernest Dawson, 61st; Willia Mae Lewis, 62d; Malcolm Caldwell, 63d; Jude Sollins, 64th; Eleanor Holmer, 65th; Alice Elconin, 66th; Clara Towne, 67th; Chester Jordan, 68th and Delay Bennett, 70th and 71st.

AMERICAN PEACE MOBILIZATION

One of the boldest and most flagrant of all Communist fronts, the American Peace Mobilization, was organized for the purpose of supporting Soviet Russia during the Stalin-Hitler pact. This was the period August, 1939, to the invasion of the Ukraine by Hitler's panzer divisions in June of 1941. While Hitler and Stalin were joined in a partnership-looting of Europe, the Communists in the United States, working through the American Peace Mobilization, did everything within their power to keep the United States from arming and assisting Great Britain. In one

of its official statements, issued in March, 1941, the American Peace Mobilization declared:

"But even if we don't approve of England's war, isn't her side still preferable to Hitler's; and isn't it better to fight and beat Hitler with England than without her? No. An English victory will result in the same sort of imperialist, anti-democratic peace as will a Nazi victory."

At the time of the issuance of the foregoing statement, the American Peace Mobilization was engaged in picketing the White House. Its pickets carried placards which denounced the President as a warmonger and a tool of Wall Street. There were also placards which denounced lend-lease, and others which described the war as an imperialist conflict, etc. Young Communist members continuously passed out leaflets at UCLA and the University of California at Berkeley calling upon the students to resist conscription, lend-lease and to keep out of "the British Imperialist War."

On the very day that Hitler attacked Russia, the American Peace Mobilization withdrew its pickets from the White House. The organization itself was promptly disbanded, and its erstwhile adherents became vociferous American patriots demanding an immediate entrance of the United States into the war.

The American Peace Mobilization carried on part of its agitation with songs. The chorus of one is illustrative:

"Oh Franklin Roosevelt told the people how he felt;
We damn near believed what he said.
He said, I hate war and so does Eleanor,
But we won't be safe 'till everybody's dead."

The *Daily Worker* for September 3, 1940, carried a list of the permanent officers elected September 2, 1940, to lead the American Peace Mobilization. The Rev. John B. Thompson of Oklahoma was elected chairman. Reid Robinson, President of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO; Paul Robeson, Negro baritone; Congressman Vito Marcantonio of New York State; Jack McMichael, Chairman of the American Youth Congress; Theodore Dreiser, novelist; Katherine Terrell, Executive Secretary of the Institute for Pacific Relations, and Frederic Field, Secretary of the Institute for Pacific Relations, were elected vice chairmen.

The following were elected to the National Council of the American Peace Mobilization: Prof. Walter Rautenstrauch, Howard Bay, Marc Blitzstein, Donald Ogden Stewart, Harry Van Arsdale, James Carey, Hugh Delacy, Herbert Biberman, Joseph Cadden, Dr. Walter Neff, George Marshall, Elmer Felhaber, John P. Davis, Harvey O'Connor, Morris Watson, Rev. Owen Knox, Leonard Goldsmith, Gerald Harris, Sr., Carl Swanson, Grace Makepeace, Herbert Long, Howard Lee, Donald Henderson, Rev. Chad. Wilson, Virgil Mason, Henry Donaghue, Mervyn Rathbone, Charles Doraine, Pearl Hart, Abram Flaxer, Rabbi Moses, Revels Cayton, Joseph Curran, John DeBoer, Dr. Max Yergan, Millen Brand, Carl Sandburg, Richard Wright, Langston Hughes, Carey McWilliams, Earl Robinson, Rev. Frank Smith, Charles E. Gley, J. P. Merrill, George Nelson, Michael Quill, Dr. Abraham Cronbach, George S.

Murphy, Charles Fine, Cortney Ward, Clinton Clark, Bella Dodd, Rev. Owen Whitfield, Manual Lucas, Virgil O'Connor, Grant Oakes, William Hixson, Norman McKibben, Enoch Price, Prof. Franz Boas, Mrs. Margaret Gayle, Oscar Ameringer, William Ross, William Harrison, Clifford O'Brien, Phillip Connelly, Meyer Adelman, Louis Berne, George Seldes, Charles Digg, Saul Brunin, and Aline Davis Hayes.

Among the sponsors of the American Peace Mobilization are the following: Rev. Malcolm Dobbs, Dashiell Hammett, William Gropper, Rockwell Kent, Albert Maltz, Ruth McKenney, Anna M. W. Penny-packer, Louis Weinstock, Millen Brand, William E. Dodd, Jr., Muriel Draper, John Howard Lawson, Canada Lee, Howard Lee, Bruce Minton, Paul Strand, Meyer Adelman, Frank C. Brancroft, Michael Blankfort, Warren K. Billings, Joseph P. Cadden, Dora Jones, Alex North, Artie Shaw, Joe Van Nordstrant, and Mrs. Alice H. Ware.

Among the Californians sponsoring this most blatant and obvious Communist front are the following: Dr. T. Addis, Stanford University School of Medicine; Louise Bransten of the Communist Civil Rights Council of Northern California; Phillip M. Connelly, California State Industrial Council; V. J. Conner, editor of the *Southern News Almanac*, Los Angeles; Charles Garry, National Lawyers Guild, San Francisco; Rev. Emil Meyer, San Jose; John O'Donnell, assistant secretary, Marine Cooks and Stewards Association, San Francisco; Henry Schmidt, president, International Longshoremen Workers Union, Local 1-10, San Francisco; Rev. Dillon W. Throckmorton, Trinity Methodist Church, Bakersfield; John Wagner, Piledrivers and Bridge Builders Local 34, A. F. L., San Francisco, and Prof. F. W. Weymouth, Department of Physiology, Stanford University, Palo Alto.

On April 6, 1940, the American Peace Mobilization held a meeting in New York City and 688 of the delegates present signed a petition demanding the release of Earl Browder, Secretary General of the Communist Party who had been convicted of passport fraud and was then serving his sentence in a United States penitentiary. The petition read:

"We, the undersigned, are shocked at the severe sentence which has been meted out to Earl Russell Browder on a trivial technical violation of the passport law. The severity of this sentence bears out the fact that this is a case of extreme political persecution, because of Earl Browder's position on the war. He has been victimized as the first major war prisoner in the same way as Eugene V. Debs was made the first labor prisoner of World War I.

"We protest this shameful persecution and demand the immediate freedom of Earl Browder."

The Stalin-Hitler Pact was faithfully followed by the Communists in the United States. While the American Peace Mobilization pursued its continuous agitation, Communist dominated CIO unions conducted a wave of strikes in all plants engaged in the manufacture of planes and instruments of war and defense. That these activities were directed from Moscow there can be no doubt. The *New York Times* for March 27, 1940, carried the following item:

"Moscow, March 26 (AP)—The magazine *Communist Internationale* said today that the working classes of the United States

and Canada should unite more closely to keep the United States out of war 'and to drag Canada from it.' "

This struggle against "imperialistic war" conducted by Great Britain, the paper said, "should be expressed in traditional mass strikes."

The letterhead of the Los Angeles branch of the *American Peace Mobilization* listed its headquarters at 603-04 Delta Building, 426 South Spring Street and gave the phone number as MEhigan 2092. Rev. John B. Thompson is listed as National Chairman and Frederick V. Field as the National Executive Secretary. The Los Angeles chairman is Herbert Biberman and Tom Cullen, a veteran Communist fronter, is listed as executive secretary. The Los Angeles Executive Board was composed of John Stapp, Richard S. Otto, Sam Houston Allen, Rev. Herbert L. Herberts, Rev. Carl Allen, Evelyn Vinton, William Dohan, Rosendo Rivera, Glenda Sullivan, Anna Manus, George Brownstein, Al Lockett and Nell Mansfield.

A mimeographed letter signed by Tom Cullen under the date of May 26, 1941 is as follows:

"Dear Friend: By the time you receive this letter President Roosevelt may have delivered his Fireside Chat. We have had no sneak preview of Roosevelt's speech and yet we can tell you the full import of it.

"Whatever Roosevelt says tomorrow night will push the nation that much further into war. It may be outright convoys or it may be 'patrols' to protect 'freedom of the seas.' However Roosevelt phrases it, it means your life and my life, and the lives of millions of us, unless we organize to fight back now. *A complete answer to President Roosevelt's war speech will be given by the American Peace Mobilization at a mass meeting at the Embassy Auditorium, Thursday, May 29, at 8 p.m. Roosevelt will be challenged by such outstanding speakers as Herbert Biberman, Norman Byrne, and Bill Elconin of the CIO Electrical Workers' Union.*

"In addition, there will be presented for the first time, a new one act play, titled, '*With a Banker On My Knee*,' written about the draft camps here in California.

"Admission is only 20 cents, so come and bring a carload of neighbors. Proceeds will be earmarked for use in an outdoor demonstration planned for the near future."

Herbert Joseph Biberman has a long Communist record. He is one of the recalcitrant witnesses who refused to testify before the Thomas Committee in the fall of 1947. Lewis J. Russell testified before the Thomas Committee that Herbert Biberman held card 47267 of the Communist Party in 1944. His address was given as 3259 Deronda Drive, Los Angeles. Mr. Russell stated that the card contained a statement "New Card issued on December 10, 1944" and that another notation read; "1944 Card No. 46844."

The Communist record of Herbert Biberman begins on page 415 of the congressional report above referred to. It fully corroborates the information contained in the files of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, and is as follows:

The People's Educational Center was founded and is conducted by leading members of the Communist Party in Los Angeles and Hollywood. It is the successor to the Communist Los Angeles Workers School, which participated in the founding and development of the People's Educational Center.

The *People's World* of January 13, 1944, page 4, states that Herbert Biberman was on the staff of the People's Educational Center during that year, and according to the summer 1945 catalog of that school, he was listed as a lecturer. His biography included therein states that he spent "6 months in the U. S. S. R. studying the Soviet theater." The *People's World* is the official west coast organ of the Communist Party. Herbert Biberman's affiliation with the People's Educational Center during the year 1947 is shown in *Variety*, June 30, 1947, page 10.

In an exhibit presented before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities during the public hearings (vol. 14, p. 8585), Herbert Biberman's name appears as a sponsor of a testimonial dinner to Leo Gallagher. In 1938 Leo Gallagher was the Communist Party candidate for the office of secretary of state in California. The dinner was held on June 2, 1941, in Los Angeles.

Mr. Biberman has written for the *New Masses*, the official weekly magazine of the Communist Party which was described as a "Communist Periodical" by Attorney General Francis Biddle in the *Congressional Record* of September 24, 1942, page 7688. His contributions appear in the issues of August 20, 1940, page 8; June 17, 1941, page 17; July 8, 1941, page 26; and July 29, 1941, page 16.

The *Daily Worker* of September 3, 1940, page 4, which is the official organ of the Communist Party of the United States, named Herbert Biberman as a member of the National Council of the American Peace Mobilization, and his name appears as one of the signers of the Call to the American People's Meeting which was held in New York City, April 5-6, 1941.

The proceedings of the first convention, November 30—December 1, 1940, page 4, also lists his name as the honorary chairman of the Los Angeles Branch of the organization. The American Peace Mobilization will be remembered as the organization which picketed the White House during the time of the Stalin-Hitler pact. On the day that Hitler attacked Russia, the pickets were withdrawn from the White House. According to *New Masses* of August 6, 1940, page 22, Herbert Biberman was the temporary chairman and speaker at an April 6, 1940, mass meeting of the American Peace Crusade, which was the forerunner of the American Peace Mobilization in California.

He was also listed as an officer of the American Peace Crusade in the leaflet, "We, the People of the United States, Will Keep Out of War," published by that organization. According to the *Daily Worker* of April 21, 1941, page 7, Herbert Biberman was a leader of the American Peace Crusade which aided in the formation of the American Peace Mobilization. The Emergency Peace Mobilization was held on August 31 to September 2, 1940, in Chicago, for the purpose of organizing the American Peace Mobilization.

Mr. Biberman is listed on a program leaflet of June 7, 1940, page 4, and a letterhead of June 3, 1940, as a member of the provisional committee of the Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America which

was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in the report of March 29, 1944.

The Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America was the predecessor to the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, an organization noted for its defense of Communists. A letterhead of the latter organization lists Mr. Biberman as a sponsor.

In addition to being cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in the report of June 25, 1942, and March 29, 1944, and by the Committee on Un-American Activities in the report of June 12, 1947, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties was cited by Attorney General Francis Biddle in these words: "The defenses of Communist leaders such as Sam Darcy and Robert Wood, party secretaries for Pennsylvania and Oklahoma, have been major efforts of the federation" (*Congressional Record*, Sept. 24, 1942, p. 7687).

The American Committee to Save Refugees was a part of the Communist campaign for Loyalist Spain, and it provided transportation and support for international Communist agents such as Gerhart Eisler. An undated folder, "For the Rescue of Refugees," lists the name of Herbert Biberman as a signer of a pro-Soviet statement of this organization. The American Committee to Save Refugees was also cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in report 1311, March 29, 1944.

The Communist International at its seventh congress which was held in Moscow in 1935, instructed the various Communist Parties to assist in the Spanish Communist cause. The Communist Party of the United States, in response to these orders, set up a Spanish-aid campaign and formed organizations to accomplish this task.

One of these was the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, which was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in reports of January 3, 1940, and March 29, 1944, as well as by the Committee for Cultural Freedom, Professor Dewey, chairman, April, 1940. Herbert Biberman was listed as a member of the local sponsoring committee for the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy in a letterhead of that committee.

The *Daily Worker* of August 17, 1937, page 3, reveals that Herbert Biberman was a sponsor of a benefit for Spanish Loyalist children, and another *Daily Worker*, that of September 17, 1937, page 9, shows that he was a contributor to an ambulance for Loyalist Spain. Both of these projects were in accordance with the orders of the Communist International.

The first congress of Mexican and Spanish-American Peoples, which was supported by Latin-American Communist Parties, was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in the report of March 29, 1944, and by the Committee on Un-American Activities in the report of September 2, 1947. A mimeographed release, dated March 24-26, 1939, lists Mr. Biberman as a signer of the call to the congress.

The Hollywood Democratic Committee, which succeeded the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League, was organized by Isaac Romaine, also known as V. J. Jerome, a member of the central committee of the Communist

Party. Mr. Biberman's connection with this organization is shown by an official ballot, dated July 26, 1944, on which his name appeared as a candidate for office in that organization.

The Communist press has given its support to a petition for the pardon of Festus Coleman, of which Mr. Biberman was a signer, according to the *People's World*, October 16, 1942, page 2.

According to the *Daily Worker*, September 14, 1942, page 7, and *People's World*, September 23, 1942, page 5, Herbert Biberman was a signer of a statement of the League of American Writers in behalf of a second front. The League of American Writers had been pledged to defend the Soviet Union and "use of art as an instrument of the class struggle." *The Clipper*, a publication of the league, lists Herbert Biberman as a contributor in its August, 1941, copy, page 31. It was affiliated with the International Union of Revolutionary Writers, with headquarters in Moscow and has been cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on three occasions. (See committee reports, January 3, 1940, June 15, 1942, and March 29, 1944.) Also, Attorney General Francis Biddle has said that "the overt activities of the League of American Writers in the last two years leave little doubt of its Communist control" (*Congressional Record*, September 24, 1942, p. 7686).

The *New Theatre* of July, 1936, page 14, contains an article by Mr. Biberman. *New Theatre* was the official organ of the League of Workers Theatres, an affiliate of the International Union of Revolutionary Theatres, with headquarters in Moscow, and was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in report 1311, March 29, 1944. The Associated Film Audiences, which merged with Films for Democracy to form Film Audiences for Democracy, was organized for the purpose of gaining the support of audiences for pro-Communist films. During the time of the Stalin-Hitler Pact it was anti-war in conformance with the Communist Party line. Mr. Biberman was a member of the executive board of Associated Film Audiences, according to Film Survey, May, 1939, page 4.

A letterhead, dated February 2, 1944, lists Herbert Biberman as a national board member of the Jewish People's Committee, which was headed by William Weiner, Reuben Salzman, Joseph R. Brodsky, and other leading Communists. In the report of March 29, 1944, the Special Committee on Un-American Activities cited the Jewish People's Committee as a Communist front.

Mr. Biberman's affiliation with the Consumers Union is shown by the *Consumers Union Reports*, December, 1938, page 15, to which he was a contributor. The Consumers Union was led by Arthur Kallet, alias Edward Adams, a staff writer for the *Daily Worker*. The Special Committee on Un-American Activities cited it as a Communist front in the report of March 29, 1944.

Herbert Biberman's name appears on a letterhead of February 24, 1940, as a sponsor of the Hollywood League for Democratic Action, the predecessor of the Hollywood branch of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions. The issue of Communism within the Independent Citizens Committee resulted in the dissolution of the organization and the resignation of Harold L. Ickes and other

liberals. The Committee on Un-American Activities cited the Hollywood League for Democratic Action as a front organization defending Communists in the report of June 12, 1947. It was also cited by the Committee for Cultural Freedom, Prof. John Dewey, chairman, April, 1940.

According to evidence submitted to the Special Committee on Un-American Activities during the public hearings (vol. 1, p. 569), Herbert Biberman was a member of the executive board of the Motion Picture Artists Committee, affiliated with the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.

The Motion Picture Artists Committee was headed by William Gropper, Kyle Crichton, also known as Robert Forsythe, and other writers for the Communist press. The North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in the reports of January 3, 1940, and March 29, 1944, and by the Committee for Cultural Freedom, Prof. John Dewey, chairman, April, 1940.

The Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions split after Harold Ickes and other liberals condemned the organization as Communist dominated. The pro-Communist section, after the split, formed the Progressive Citizens of America. The Progressive Citizens of America was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in a report of June 12, 1947. The official ballot of the Progressive Citizens of America, dated September 17, 1947, lists Herbert Biberman as candidate for the executive board.

AMERICAN PEOPLE'S FUND

Frederick Vanderbilt Field is the head of this front. It was organized by Field as a repository for funds to be distributed to Communist enterprises. Helen R. Bryan is the Treasurer of the American People's Fund.

This Communist financial organization has paid out large sums of money to the following Communist and Communist-front organizations: National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Council for Pan-American Democracy, School for Democracy (now the Jefferson School of Social Science), Allied Labor News, National Negro Congress, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, American Russian Institute, American Council Institute for Pacific Relations, Council on African Affairs, Russian War Relief, Committee for the Care of Young Children in War Time, Farm Research, and National Council of Negro Youth.

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR GREEK DEMOCRACY

The headquarters of this Communist front is located at 111 West 42d Street in New York City. (This is the same address as the Committee for a Democratic Eastern Policy.) The organization is headed by Robert St. John and Nicholas Cheronis. Vice chairmen are Mrs. Frank Gervasi and John Vassos. Costa Couveras is the secretary. Among the sponsors are Zlatko Balokovic, Elmer Benson, Hugh De Lacey, Henrietta Buckmaster, Abram Flaxer, Betty Field (wife of Frederick V. Field), Hugo Gellert, Mrs. Elinor S. Gimbel, William Gropper, Langston

Hughes, Albert E. Kahn, Rockwell Kent, Albert Maltz, Vito Marcantonio, William H. Melish, Clifford Odets, A. Clayton Powell, Jr., and Harry F. Ward. Eighteen of the sponsors of the American Relief for Greek Democracy are either directors or sponsors of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Seventeen are sponsors of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy.

AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE

Throughout the life of the Communist movement in the United States the Communist Party has maintained front organizations and conducted enterprises for the sole purpose of carrying on propaganda on behalf of the Soviet Union. Some of the more important of these fronts and enterprises have been Friends of Soviet Russia, Friends of the Soviet Union, Soviet Russia Today, Russian Reconstruction Farms, Open Letter for Closer Co-operation With the Soviet Union, Golden Book of American Friendship With the Soviet Union, Trade Union National Committee for Russian Relief, American Federated Russian Famine Relief Committee, Russian War Relief, Statement by American Progressives on the Moscow Trials, Open Letter to American Liberals, and the American Russian Institute for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union.

The American Russian Institute interlocks in many ways with the American Council on Soviet Relations. This is strongly indicated by the official organ of the group, the *American Review on the Soviet Union*, previously published as the *American Quarterly on the Soviet Union*. Among its board of directors are Edward C. Carter, Henry Pratt Fairchild, John A. Kingsbury, Mary Van Kleeck, Henry E. Sigerist, and Vilhjalmur Stefansson (*American Quarterly on the Soviet Union*, January, 1930).

According to its folder prospectus, distributed freely at meetings of the American Peace Mobilization, the American Russian Institute was founded in 1926 as the clearing house for "factual" information on the Soviet Union. It calls itself "nonpolitical" and "American."

It "arranges language courses, lectures, dinners and film showings" and permits the free use of its library containing an index of "10 Soviet newspapers."

The semiofficial status of the American Russian Institute is established by certain outstanding facts: (1) The description appearing in the August, 1941, issue of the *American Review on the Soviet Union* (back cover inside) declares that "it aims to serve as an authoritative clearing house for factual information concerning the Soviet Union." (2) The April, 1940, issue of the *American Quarterly on the Soviet Union* (inside cover) declares that the American Russian Institute furnishes information to the Soviet Union, which means to the Soviet Government, since there are no private agencies. (3) Without official contacts, the writers for the organs of the American Russian Institute could not have access to the various sources of information in the Soviet Union.

Basil Bass, Aaron Bodansky, Edward C. Carter, Samuel H. Cross, Mortimer Graves, William W. Lancaster, Robert S. Lynd, Arthur Upham Pope, Henry E. Sigerist, Ernest J. Simmons, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Maxwell S. Stewart, and Harriet L. Moore constituted the board of directors of the American Russian Institute at the close of World War II.

A letterhead of the American Russian Institute in the files of the Senate committee under date of July 14, 1938, carries the following names as constituting the Board of Directors: Mrs. Kathleen Barnes, Aaron Bodansky, Edward C. Carter, Mrs. Ethel Clyde, Louis Connick, George S. Counts, William O. Field, Jr., Lewis Gannett, Mortimer Graves, William S. Graves, Alcan Hirsch, John A. Kingsbury, Mary van Kleeck, William W. Lancaster, William Lescaze, William Allan Neilson, Mrs. George F. Porter, Raymond Robins, Geroid T. Robinson, John Rothschild, Mrs. Richard B. Scandrett, Jr., Whitney Seymour, Henry E. Sigerist, Lee Simonson, Villjalmur Stefansson, Graham R. Taylor, Allen Wardwell, Maurice Wertheim, and Mrs. Efrem Zimbalist. Harriet Moore is listed as editor and Virginia Burdick as executive secretary.

A leaflet in the files of the Senate Committee reveals that the following are the directors in Southern California: Dr. David Appleman, Alvah Bessie, Edmund W. Cooke, Dr. George M. Day, Dr. Clyde K. Emery, Thomas L. Harris, Constantin C. Korneff, Dr. E. Wilson Lyon, Jerome W. MacNair, Lewis Milestone, Corinne A. Seeds, Dr. Harold U. Sverdrup, Clara R. Walden, and Michael A. Walden. Mrs. Belle Dubnoff is listed as the executive secretary and Dr. Francis M. Pottenger as the chairman.

Another leaflet lists the Board of Directors for Southern California as follows: Judge Stanley Moffatt (chairman), Mrs. Belle Dubnoff (executive secretary), Jerome W. MacNair (treasurer), Dr. David Appleman, Thelma Boardman, Prof. George M. Day, Dr. Clyde K. Emery, Lion Feuchtwanger, Sam Gardner, Dr. T. Percival Gerson, Dr. Sanford Goldner, Kate Greenspoon, Howard Koch, Constantin C. Korneff, Lewis Milestone, Dr. Helen Hall Moreland, Lawrence Morton, Dr. F. M. Pottenger, Anne C. Rosen, and Corinne A. Seeds.

The Southern California headquarters is located at 6618½ Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood. The telephone number is GRanite 4179.

On December 7 and 8, 1945, a Conference on American-Russian Cultural Exchange was held at the University of California, Los Angeles Campus, sponsored by Phi Beta Kappa Alumni in Southern California with Eta Chapter Phi Beta Kappa (U. C. L. A.) and Sigma Xi Society (U. C. L. A.).

The panel speakers and other participants of the conference included many well known Communist Party-liners. Among them were Dr. Franklin Fearing, John Howard Lawson, J. Leyda, Kenneth McGowan, William E. Oliver, William Dieterle, and Dr. Harry Hoijer. Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra made several addresses. Dr. Thomas Mann also actively participated.

Holland Roberts spoke on "The Need of the Hour—American-Russian Understanding" and "Philosophy of Education in the Soviet Union." Holland Roberts (see committee's 1947 report) is connected with the Communist Party's California Labor School in San Francisco and is the President of the Communist American Russian Institute in San Francisco.

Another speaker was Dr. George M. Day, Secretary-treasurer of Phi Beta Kappa Alumni. Dr. Day lived in Russia for 10 years before and during the World War and has revisited Russia frequently since the revolution. The *People's Daily World* for November 11, 1937, reports Dr. Day speaking at a mass meeting of the American Russian Institute in Los Angeles.

Dr. Percy L. Davis, Superintendent of Schools, Santa Monica, spoke at one of the panels and said, in substance, that the Chambers of Commerce, Rotary Clubs, and the American Legion exercise too much control over the public schools. He believed that members of these organizations were convinced that Sovietism means Communism and that Communism means labor trouble.

While there undoubtedly were a number of "innocents" caught in the conference, a check of the index of this report and the committee's previous reports will indicate the Communist inspiration and guidance of the affair. Those who were listed on the program as participating include the following: Dr. David E. Henley, Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, Holland Roberts, Dr. James W. McBain, Mr. Stepan Apresian (Vice Consul U. S. S. R. San Francisco), Dr. Thomas Mann, Dr. F. M. Pottenger (American Russian Institute), Dr. J. Agins, Elena Boder, Dr. Reuben Straus, Dr. Harvey E. Billing, Dr. M. N. Beigelman, Dr. Douglas R. Drury, Dr. Theodore D. Beckwith, Dr. Elmer Belt, Dr. Clyde Emery (American Russian Institute), Dr. Rudolph Marx, Ellarene McCoy, Dr. Fraser X. McDonald, Dr. Lester M. Morrison, Dr. Elizabeth L. Woods, Dr. Franklin Fearing, Corinne Seeds (American Russian Institute), Robert J. Purdy, Althea Warren, Nina Antonyuk (Soviet Union), Dr. Percy L. Davis, Dr. E. Manfred Evans, Dorothea Eltenton (American Russian Institute, San Francisco), Dr. Helen Heffernan, Gertrude G. Howard, Elizabeth A. Wood, Dr. Brainerd Dyer, Dr. Harry Hoijer, Dr. Stuart R. Tompkins, Dr. S. B. Okun, Dr. Anatole G. Mazour, Dr. Ralph Beals, Dean R. D. Hunt, Dr. Harold Bradley, Dr. Glenn S. Dumke, Dr. Malbone Graham, Dr. J. Eugene Harley, Dr. Alonzo Baker, Dr. E. Wilson Lyon, Dr. H. U. Sverdrup (American Russian Institute), Dr. Joseph Weckler, Dr. Clayton Carus, Dr. Laurence de Ryeke, John Entenza, Dr. Arthur B. Gallion, Alexander P. Grachev, Thomas L. Harris (National Council of American-Soviet Friendship), Reginald Johnson, J. E. Keith, David Reznick, Emerson Spear, Dr. George W. Zinke, Dr. Bennet M. Allen, Dr. David Appleman (American Russian Institute), Dr. William H. Chandler, Dr. Michael Shapovalov, Dr. N. T. Mirov, Dr. James Gilluly, Dr. James McBain, Dr. Frank Smiley, Dr. Clifford Zieber, Dr. Mildred Struble, Irving Pichel, Milton Merlin, Dr. Oleg Maslenikov, Dr. Frederic T. Blanchard, Theodore Dreiser, Dr. Percy Houston, Albert Maltz, Samuel Rosen, Lee Strasberg, Sidney Buchman, William Dieterle, Howard Koch (American Russian Institute), Alexander Knox, John Howard Lawson, Jay Leyda, Kenneth MacGowan, Ben Maddow, William E. Oliver, Edward G. Robinson, Dr. Stuart R. Tompkins, Walter E. Hartley, Dr. Walter Rubsamen, Dr. Paul Pisk, Julian Brodetsky, Charles C. Hirt, Lawrence Morton, John R. Crown, Dr. Edmund Cykler, Isabel Morse Jones, Dr. Alexis Kall, Howard Swan, Dr. George M. Day, Jerome W. MacNair, and Dr. Robert A. Milikan.

An American Russian Institute Bulletin for March, 1947, distributed in Southern California, lists the following "cultural" activities for December, January, and February: Premiere of "The Turning Point," Soviet prize film with panel discussion by Albert Maltz, Edward Dmytryk, Morris Carnovsky and Robert Rossen, 400 in attendance.

Open membership meeting with cultural films. Children's American Russian Christmas Party at the Los Angeles Downtown Public Library. Reception and musical evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Soundel Becker—over 70 in attendance. Reception for Mrs. Paul Robeson at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Maurice Kowan—over 60 in attendance. Organizational meeting for the purpose of forming Pasadena Committee for the ARI. Two luncheons in conjunction with sustaining fund drive. San Pedro Committee: American Russian Concert at the YWCA attended by 100.

An idea of the propagandizing efforts of this single Communist front is indicated by the following notes from the same bulletin: "Gorky Exhibit in art and photography shown at the Long Beach and San Pedro Public Libraries." "Our Speakers Bureau during this period served Civic, Community Center, Women's University, Relief, Sorority, Public Library, and International Relations groups. 17 audience in all." "Press conference for Soviet architect." "Pictures and copy about Children's party." "The 'Turning Point' received more than 80 inches in 11 local newspapers, including the *Daily News*, *Hollywood Citizen News*, *Hollywood Reporter*, *Herald-Express*."

Under date of October 28, 1947, Stanley Moffat sent out a mimeographed letter announcing that the Red Dean of Canterbury, Rev. Hewlett Johnson, would speak as a guest of the American Russian Institute on November 21, 1947, at the Philharmonic Auditorium in Los Angeles. The Dean of Canterbury, Hewlett Johnson, is England's contribution to the Red Scourge. Stanley Moffat is a self-avowed, if somewhat frenzied, admirer of Stalin and the Red dictatorship. He not only lends his name to Communist causes and organizations, but hurls himself into Communist activities with a vigorous abandonment that is almost incredible.

To say that Moffat has disgraced the justice's court is to make an understatement.

Haakon M. Chevalier, accompanied by his attorney, Francis McCarty, appeared and testified before the committee at its Oakland hearings, November 6, 1947. While his memory was apparently faulty in many respects he was able to recall some of his affiliations in Communist fronts and Communist activities. He admitted that he had been connected with the Communist publication, *Black and White*, the League of American Writers, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Western Writers Congress, Inter-Professional Association, Northern California Civil Rights Council, Festus Coleman Committee, State Wide Civil Rights Conference, and the American Russian Institute.

Chevalier stated that he had subscribed to the *People's Daily World* and admitted being acquainted with most of California's prominent Communists and Communist fellow-travelers. He admitted attending a reception at the Soviet Consulate in San Francisco, celebrating an anniversary of the Communist revolution. He stated that he had visited the Soviet Vice Consul Ivanov together with Prof. Alexander Cowan of the University of California in 1942 or 1943.

He stated that he became acquainted with Dorothea Eltenton, secretary of the American Russian Institute and affiliated with the Institute of Pacific Relations, and her husband, Dr. George C. Eltenton, in 1938. He was acquainted with Frank Oppenheimer and his brother J. Robert Oppenheimer.

The following is part of the transcript testimony of Haakon M. Chevalier:

"Q. (By Mr. Combs): Now, Mr. Chevalier, I'm going to ask you a question that I want you to be very careful in answering, and I'm sure you will be. You, of course, are familiar with the publicity that attended the testimony of a former agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D. C., with specific reference to information that he assertedly had concerning what he testified——(and I'm sure I'm right in substance; if you disagree—interrupt me)——the fact that he was approached; Dr. Eltenton was approached,—by the Soviet Vice Consul and asked to contact you; and asked you to contact Dr. Oppenheimer. You are familiar with that?

"A. Yes.

"Q. And is that substantially a correct version of the newspaper report?

"A. No, it is not—yes, of the newspaper reports.

"Q. That's what I mean. Now, were you ever approached—strike that—Do you know where Dr. George C. Eltenton was employed when you knew him in Berkeley?

"A. Yes, he was employed by the Shell Oil Company.

"Q. Shell Development Company, wasn't it?

"A. Shell Development.

"Q. At Emeryville?

"A. Yes.

"Q. Did you ever hear of an organization known as the F. A. E. C. T.?

"A. Yes.

"Q. How long have you been familiar, in a general way, with that organization?

"A. Well, I have simply heard about it.

"Q. You've never belonged to it?

"A. No, I wouldn't be eligible.

"Q. You've never done any scientific work on your own hook?

"A. No.

"Q. Just to keep the record straight, your actual academic field is the romance languages, isn't it?

"A. That's right.

"Q. Did you ever know a person by the name of Rose Segure?

"A. I may have met her at a large function. I——

"Q. You mean at the Soviet Consulate?

"A. I don't know. That is, I know her name from the newspapers and I may have met her at a large gathering, but I don't know that I do know her. If I should see her I would recognize her as knowing her or not knowing her, but it's merely casual in any event.

"Q. Now, do you know whether or not she had anything to do with the F.A.E.C.T.?

"A. From what I heard——

"Q. What was that?

"A. What I read in the newspapers.

"Q. Oh, I see. I meant what you knew from your own knowledge.

"A. No.

"Q. Do you know whether or not she knew Dr. Eltenton?

"A. No.

"Q. Do you know—you have no way of knowing that he ever told you about his acquaintanceship with her if he had any?

"A. No.

"Q. You knew, did you not, in 1942 and '43 that there was such an organization in the East Bay as the F.A.E.C.T.?

"A. Yes.

"Q. You knew about that?

"A. Yes.

"Q. And you knew the organization was comprised of scientists and technically trained men and women?

"A. Yes.

"Q. Now, did Dr. Eltenton have a conversation with you in which he asked;—in which he told you, in substance, that he had been asked to contact you by a member of the Soviet Consulate in San Francisco?

"A. Uh, if you are going into this, I would like to——

"Q. I'm not going into it. I'm not going to ask you what you said to Dr. Oppenheimer because——

"Mr. McCarty: Mr. Combs——

"Mr. Combs: It's all right, Mr. Chairman. I spoke with Mr. McCarty earlier.

"Mr. McCarty: I had a conversation with Mr. Combs before this hearing, Senator, in which he stated that the Committee had reasons of its own for not questioning Mr. Chevalier on the details of this conversation; information concerning which was given already by Mr. Chevalier, a year and a half ago to the F.B.I., and I stated at that time that Mr. Chevalier is willing to answer any and all questions that may be asked of him in that regard, and if they are not going to be asked, I requested Mr. Combs that a statement might be made for the record. He's willing to answer any questions on that subject. Thank you.

"Mr. Combs: Now, I'd like——

"Mr. McCarty: The answers that he gave so far may go out, and I'm requesting my client to answer the question which was asked him.

"Q. (By Mr. Combs): Did you understand the question?

"A. Yes. The answer to that is "no".

"Q. Did Mr. Eltenton approach you and ask you to approach Dr. Oppenheimer?

"A. Yes.

"Q. Did he say anything about the Russian Consulate?

"A. No.

"Q. Or anyone connected with the Russian Consulate?

"A. No.

"Q. Did you, after having that conversation—strike that—where were you when that conversation occurred, Mr. Chevalier?

"A. I believe it was at his house.

"Q. You remember the address?

"A. No, I do not.

"Q. He, at that time, was a British subject?

"A. Yes.

"Q. You were aware that he got part of his scientific training at the Leningrad Institute in the Soviet Union?

"A. Yes.

"Q. Thereafter, after that conversation occurred, did you have a conversation with Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer?

"A. Yes.

"Q. And was that conversation related in any way to the previous conversation with Dr. Eltenton?

"A. I reported to him the subject of the conversation.

"Q. Where did that conversation occur?

"A. That was at Dr. Oppenheimer's home.

"Q. Did you know Dr. Oppenheimer socially at the time?

"A. Yes.

"Q. You visited in his home on previous occasions?

"A. Yes.

"Q. You knew him quite well?

"A. Yes.

"Q. You knew his brother?

"A. Quite well.

"Q. As well as you knew Dr. Eltenton?

"A. Much better.

"Q. But you did visit in Dr. Eltenton's home?

"A. Yes.

"Q. And he visited in yours?

"A. Yes.

"Q. Did the Oppenheims visit in your home?

"A. Yes."

R. E. Combs, Committee Counsel, subsequently summarized evidence and testimony connected with Haakon M. Chevalier as follows (Committee transcript, Volume XXXIII, pages 364 to 367) :

"Mr. Combs: Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee. During the examination of Mr. Chevalier this morning, he identified certain organizations that I have checked on my list, and stated that he was affiliated with them. I read into the record the documentation on those organizations and publications, and I now wish to complete this phase of the hearing by reading into the record now, which I didn't take time to do this morning, from those same sources some of the individuals who were affiliated with those organizations also, and with those publications. After I have read those into the record, Mr. Chairman, I wish also to recapitulate for the record the testimony Dr. Eltenton gave before the committee here a year ago.

Affiliated with the American Committee to Save Refugees were Professor Harold Urey, Professor F. W. Weymouth, Herbert Biberman, who was recently cited for contempt in Washington, John Howard Lawson, also cited for contempt in Washington,

Albert Maltz, Clifford Odets, Donald Ogden Stewart, William Gropper, Lillian Hellman, and Ruth McKenney.

"In the American Council on Soviet Relations, we have Dr. Thomas Addis, Lewis Alan Berne, John Howard Lawson, Vito Marcantonio, and Donald Ogden Stewart.

Next, the League of American Writers, including Alvah Bessie, John Howard Lawson, Ruth McKenney, Carey McWilliams, Albert Maltz, Bruce Minton, Sam Ornitz, Donald Ogden Stewart, and Earl Browder.

"Other signers of the letter, the Open Letter Defending Moscow Purge Trials, were Ring Lardner, Jr., Carey McWilliams, Samuel Ornitz, and Donald Ogden Stewart.

"Other signers of the Open Letter for Closer Cooperation with the Soviet Union were Dr. Thomas Addis, Professor Robert A. Brady, William Gropper, Professor Norman E. Himes, John Howard Lawson, Professor Alexander S. Kahn, Ruth McKenney, and Donald Ogden Stewart.

"Other signers of the statement by American Progressives on the Moscow Trials, printed in the *Daily Worker*, April 28, 1938, and *New Masses* May 3, were Louis Budenz, high official in the Communist Party, William Gropper again, Harrison George, Clarence Hathaway, Editor in Chief of the *Daily Worker* in New York, V. J. Jerome, true name Isaac Romaine, John Howard Lawson again, Albert Maltz, A. B. Magil, Bruce Minton, M. J. Olgin, Samuel Ornitz, Holland D. Roberts.

"American League Against War and Fascism; Earl Browder, Clarence Hathaway, Israel Amter, an official of the Communist Party of the United States, Max Bedacht, prominent Communist writer, Ella Reeve Bloor, member of the Communist Party, Harry Bridges, Vito Marcantonio, William Z. Foster, Robert Minor, and Jack Stachel.

"The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee; Max Bedacht, Abram Flaxer, William Gropper, John Howard Lawson, Ring Lardner, Jr., Vito Marcantonio, Carey McWilliams, and Dalton Trumbo.

"Dr. Eltenton was a subscriber to the *People's World*. He was a lecturer at the Tom Mooney Labor School in March of 1943 on the subject 'Soviet Minorities.' He lectured at the California Labor School in 1945 on the 'Soviet Union.' He was chairman of a meeting at the Palace Hotel October 22, 1945, held under the auspices of the American-Russian Institute. On January 9, 1946, he taught 'The Challenge of Science' at the California Labor School in Oakland.

"April 30, 1946, he was a sponsor of the American-Russian Institute, and in June, 1946, the 21st to be exact, he conducted a labor forum on the 'U. S. S. R.' under the auspices of the American-Russian Institute. His wife, Dorothea Eltenton, taught at the Tom Mooney Labor School on July 25, 1942. She taught 'Life in the Soviet Union.' On August 31st of that year she spoke on 'Soviet Culture' at the Tom Mooney Labor School. On March 5th, 1943, she taught 'Soviet Minorities' at the Tom Mooney Labor

School, and she was also Director for the Institute for Pacific Relations. She attended the mass meeting on the fifteenth of May, 1946, under the auspices of the American-Russian Institute in San Francisco to honor Contsantin Siminov, the Soviet writer. Mr. Siminov, incidentally, according to this article, which is from the *People's Daily World*, wrote for *Mainstream*, the new Marxist quarterly, with Dr. Holland Roberts, President of the American-Russian Institute, and one of the co-editors of *Mainstream*."

* * * * * * *

John T. McTernan, of the law firm of Gallagher, Margolis, McTernan and Tyre, was subpoenaed and testified before the committee in Los Angeles February 17, 1948. He announced that he represented Sidney Davison, Katherine McTernan (his wife), William Axelrod, Louis Schwartz, Virginia Gardner, Frank Spector, and Ben Richman, all of whom had been subpoenaed by the Committee for the Los Angeles hearing.

McTernan testified that he came to Los Angeles from San Francisco in March of 1944. From that point on his testimony was evasive and argumentative, when he did not actually refuse to answer questions. He finally admitted, on the ground that it was a matter of public record, that the American Russian Institute had called a meeting at his home and that the meeting was held on February 8, 1948. This meeting was attended (although this information was not actually wrested from McTernan) by members of the Communist Party organization, the Congress of American Women, and there were about 250 men and women present. Among those in attendance were Evdokia I. Uralova, Minister of Education for Byelo of the Soviet Union; Xenia Gromyko, wife of Andrei Gromyko; Elizabeth A. Popova, Soviet Judge; Ivan Tarasov, U. S. S. R. Vice-Consul; and Alexandria Groth. Others in attendance were Mrs. Irving Adler, Dr. Jack Agins, Bella Dubnoff, Paul Dubnoff, Frances R. Eisenberg (See Committee's 1947 report), Priscilla M. Esterman, Willard Hall Francis, Harold Gardner, Leslie Gardner, Joseph Goarwitch, Sanford Goldner, Susan I. Hardyman, C. Korneff, Jerome McNair, Helen Hall Moreland, and Rea M. Schneider.

McTernan praised the Communist Party's *People's Daily World* and, generally, countered every question with the current Communist Party strategy. He continually declared that he was being "intimidated" and that the questions asked him invaded his "privacy."

Helen Hall Moreland, Dean of Women at the University of Southern California, appeared and testified concerning her affiliation with the American Russian Institute. She "presumed" that she was connected with the organization, because her name was listed on the stationery as a member of the Board. She explained that the American Russian Institute had held some social functions which she attended. She said she was asked if she would be willing to serve on the organization's Board. She testified that she stated that she would be willing to serve if she were elected, and that she would be glad to help in any way. She stated that her name, thereafter, appeared on the stationery but that she had never been notified of her election. She identified Mrs. Bella Dubnoff as the executive secretary for the American Russian Institute.

Miss Moreland testified that she had attended the meeting of the American Russian Institute at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John T. McTernan on February 8, 1948, at which Soviet dignitaries were in attendance. She stated that a Mrs. Minna Agins acted as an interpreter for the Russians at this meeting.

Miss Moreland testified that she had attended the meeting of the American Russian Institute held at the Unitarian Church in Los Angeles and presided over the meeting. This was on the evening of February 9, 1948, and was in honor of the two Soviet women delegates to the United Nations. She believed that the meeting was attended by around 800 people. Minna Agins again acted as interpreter. The two Russian women spoke, according to Miss Moreland, as did Bella Dubnoff, who, it later developed in Miss Moreland's testimony, was the "they" who asked her to become a member of the American Russian Institute's Board. Mrs. Dubnoff is the executive secretary of the Los Angeles branch of the organization. Miss Moreland was also acquainted with two other members of the board, Dr. George Day of Occidental College and Jerome McNair. (The meeting at the Unitarian Church was in honor of Evdokia I. Uralova and Elizabeth A. Popova, two Soviet women.)

Both Dorothea Eltenton and her husband, Dr. George Eltenton, were members of the American Russian Institute in San Francisco. Dr. George Eltenton was a nuclear physicist. He attended the Lenin-grad Institute in Soviet Russia and appeared before the Committee at its Oakland, 1947, hearings.

Mrs. Katherine McTernan, wife of John T. McTernan, was subpoenaed and testified before the Committee, February 18, 1948. Like her husband, Mrs. McTernan was evasive and argumentative when she did not actually refuse to answer questions propounded by the committee's counsel or committee members. She, like her husband, refused to answer whether or not she was a member of the Communist Party, or had ever been. About the only direct answer to any question propounded to Mrs. McTernan was that she had taught at the People's Educational Center in 1947 and that Sidney Davison was the director of the Communist school during that year.

AMERICAN STUDENT UNION

This Communist front for students was organized at a convention held at Columbus, Ohio, in December, 1935, and resulted from the merger of the National Student League (Communist) and the Student League for Industrial Democracy (Socialist). The merger was in accord with the "united front" policy adopted by the Communist International at its seventh congress in the summer of 1935, calling for joint action with Socialist groups throughout the world. The combined organization was under Communist control from its inception and has followed the official objectives of the Communist Party.

Without exception the American Student Union supported defense of teachers and students charged with Communist activity. The Dies Committee reports the following: Robert Burke, ousted from Columbia University; Jerome Davis, ousted from Yale University; Morris U. Schappes, ousted from the City College of New York; Herbert Morais,

Howard Selsam, David McKelvey White, Henry Klein, John Kenneth Ackley, Alfred Chaikin, Maxwell Weisman, Philip Foner, Walter Scott Neff, Morris Foner, Seymour Copstein, Frederic Ewen, Harry Slochower, Lewis Balamuth, Sidney Eisenberger, and others cited by the Rapp-Coudert committee investigating Communist activities in the New York public schools.

Communist Celeste Strack was national high school secretary in 1937. Andrew Charles of the University of California was a member of the national executive committee. Bernie Firestone of the University of California was a vice-chairman in 1938. Jack Chasson, U. C. L. A., was a member of the College Committee and Dorothy Brooks of Belmont High School in Los Angeles was a member of the High School Committee.

The Advisory Board of the American Student Union was composed of Roger Baldwin, Algernon Black, Van Wyck Brooks, George S. Counts, Mrs. Ethel Clyde, Mary Fox, Waldo Frank, Francis Gorman, Louis Hacker, Julius Hochman, Quincy Howe, Charles Hendley, Freda Kirchwey, Robert Morss Lovett, Alexander Meiklejohn, Reinhold Niebuhr, Norman Thomas, Mrs. Bertha Pool Weyl, and Goodwin Watson.

The national headquarters of the American Student Union was located at 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

The following members of the American Student Union were active at the University of California at Los Angeles: Bessy Albert, Elsa Aller, Walter Alshuler, Melvin Bassman, John Berry, Lee Beaudry, Betty Bregoff, Goldie Brill, Lee Christie, Byron Citron, Ula Citron, Betty Chan, Jeannette Cohen, Mitzi Cooper, Margaret Corbell, Frank Dituri, Elizabeth Embrey, Garland Embrey, Sam Eidusson, Florita Ecmirbiam, Ruth Fisher, Carol Flepsie, Miriam Gordon, Pauline Harrison, Edith Kaufman, Clara Klapperman, John Krause, Cynthia Lee, Leonora Levin, Ray Levin, Faustine Liles, Ralph Littlestone, Melvin Lifton, Sarah Mazelis, Roxie Wittenburg, Galina Wollin, Charles Robel and Dan Zhitlowsky.

The following national figures have been affiliated with the American Student Union: Bruce Bliven, James B. Carey, Mrs. Ethel Clyde, Albert Sprague Coolidge, Langston Hughes, Frank Kingdon, Max A. Lerner, Arthur M. Schlesinger, J. Raymond Walsh, Orson Welles, James Waterman Wise, Jerome Davis, Serril Gerber, and Arthur Holcombe.

Bruce Bliven is listed from Stanford University and Serril Gerber from Los Angeles J. C.

In cooperation with the American Student Union, a demonstration was held at the University of California in Los Angeles, April 18, 1940, in conjunction with the Yanks Are Not Coming Committee. The Yanks Are Not Coming Committee was strictly a Communist organization. The purpose of the meeting at the University of California in Los Angeles was to induce the students to stage a "peace strike" in support of the Stalin-Hitler Pact. Among the speakers at this meeting were Dr. E. P. Ryland of the American Civil Liberties Union, Carey McWilliams, and Herbert K. Sorrell.

AMERICAN YOUTH CONGRESS

The American Youth Congress was launched during August of 1934, and for about seven years it was one of the most influential front organizations ever established by the American Communist Party. In

response to a call by one Viola Ilma, a conference was organized at New York University, Washington Square, New York City.

The Communists contended that Viola Ilma was tainted with Nazi or Fascist sympathies and that her idea in mobilizing American youth into the America Youth Congress was "inspired" by observing youth organizations in Italy and Germany. In any event, the gathering in New York in 1934 included representatives from national youth organizations, reaching all the way from the Boy Scouts to the Young Communist League.

The Communists took over immediately. Earl Browder, in his book "Communism," describes the capture of the American Youth Congress, and, incidentally accuses Eleanor Roosevelt, members of the Roosevelt Cabinet, and state governors, along with Viola Ilma, of having Fascist tendencies. Browder said:

"A unique achievement of the youth united front movement was the building of an anti-fascist bloc inside the American Youth Congress, which was called together by a certain young woman named Viola Ilma with the backing of Mrs. Roosevelt, Anne Morgan, a half-dozen State Governors, members of the Roosevelt Cabinet, etc., with the purpose of adopting a program for American youth which was distinctly fascist in its tendencies."

Like many important Communist front organizations, the American Youth Congress was so cleverly handled that many prominent persons of non-Communist tendencies were drawn into its circle of supporters.

With the help of the Socialists, the Communists were successful in ousting Viola Ilma from the leadership of the American Youth Congress, and installed Waldo McNutt as chairman. McNutt held this position for about a year, when he became the national organizer of the American League Against War and Fascism, another important Communist front organization. Waldo McNutt's father, Ernest F. McNutt, was a member of the Kansas State Committee of the Communist Party and a representative from Kansas on the national executive board of the Workers' Alliance of America, the Communist front for unemployed.

Waldo McNutt's wife, Rose Troiano, was a member of the administrative committee of the American Youth Congress.

William W. Hinckley was executive secretary of the American Youth Congress for a few months in the latter part of 1935 and became chairman of the organization in January of 1936. He continued to serve in this position until July, 1939. The Dies Committee reported that the Communist Party arranged and paid for Hinckley's trans-atlantic passage to Europe in 1936, where he was in attendance at the First World Youth Congress. At this time Hinckley was chairman of the American Youth Congress.

Champion is a publication of the Communist Party and bears the union printer's label No. 209, Prompt Press. Edward Strong, Abbott Simon and Rose Terlin, leaders of the American Youth Congress, were members of the staff of the *Champion*.

Edward Strong was a member of the administrative committee of the American Youth Congress, representing the National Negro Congress. He was also the chairman of the Southern Negro Youth Congress. He was member of the National Committee of The American League for

Peace and Democracy. He was later the executive secretary of the National Negro Congress.

Clarence Hathaway, leading American Communist, and editor of the *Daily Worker*, was one of the principal speakers at the Second American Youth Congress held in Detroit in 1935. "I am sure," declared Hathaway, "that the American youth guided and led by the American Youth Congress will be a force working for the defense of the Soviet Union, our Socialist Fatherland, and for the defeat of our own robber imperialist government and for the victory of the American toiling masses." This declaration was greeted with "prolonged applause."

Since 1933 there have been five distinct Communist phases of policy with respect to the administration at Washington. (1) Pronounced hostility toward the administration, 1933 to 1936. (2) The People's Front era, in which the Communist Party made great efforts to ingratiate itself with the administration, 1936 to August, 1939. (3) The Stalin-Hitler pact era, August, 1939, to June, 1941, in which the Communist Party viciously attacked the administration and picketed the White House. (4) The era of winning support for Soviet Russia in which the Communists set themselves up as "win-the-war" super-patriots, June, 1941, to V-J Day, 1945. (5) V-J Day to the present, in which the Communists attack the Truman administration and direct their propaganda against the "imperialist policy" of the United States in an attempt to support Soviet Russia's expansionist program in Europe and Asia.

Every Communist front in the United States is characterized by its faithful adherence to the change in the "party line," as indicated above, and the American Youth Congress has not been an exception.

Among those who have been affiliated with or who have given support to the subversive American Youth Congress are the following:

Thomas R. Amlie, Luigi Antonini, Madeleine L. Arduino, Roger N. Baldwin, Harry Elmer Barnes, Elmer A. Benson, Mary McLeod Bethune, Van A. Bittner, Ralph S. Cushman, Jerome Davis, Dorothy Detzer, E. Franklin Frazier, Mrs. William Lloyd Garrison, III, Rabbi Sidney E. Goldstein, Dorothy Kenyon, Frank Kingdon, Oliver LaFarge, Eduard C. Lindeman, Robert Morss Lovett, Henry Noble MacCracken, Archibald MacLeish, Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Phillip Murray, Clifford Odets, Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., William F. Quillian, Reid Robinson, Philip Schiff, Rose Schneiderman, George N. Schuster, George Soule, Maxwell S. Stewart, Genevieve Taggard, Katharine Terrill, Mary Van Kleeck, Dr. Harry F. Ward, Orson Welles, Reverend Robert T. Weston, A. F. Whitney, Aubrey Williams, M. L. Wilson, James Waterman Wise, Mary E. Woolley, and Winnifred Wygal.

Prominent individual endorsers of the American Youth Congress and its activities include the following: John P. Davis, Oswald Garrison Villard, Max Yergan, Heywood Broun, Raymond Burr, Frank Gillmore, Gardner Jackson, A. Philip Randolph, John M. Coffee, Thomas F. Ford, Harold L. Ickes, Ed V. Izak, Culbert L. Olson, Robert F. Wagner, Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, and Jack McMichael.

Among others who were active in the American Youth Congress are Celeste Strack, Carl Ross, Gil Green and Angelo Herndon. Gil Green, Angelo Herndon, Carl Ross and Celeste Strack were coeditors of the *Young Communist Review*, published by the National Board of the Young Communist League of the United States.

Celeste Strack was student secretary of the Young Communist League and high school secretary of the American Student Union. She represented the American Student Union and the Young Communist League in the American Youth Congress.

Carl Ross and Gil Green were the national representatives of the Young Communist League in the American Youth Congress.

Angelo Herndon represented the National Negro Congress in the American Youth Congress.

American Youth Congress publishes a magazine entitled *Winner*, the editor of which is Barry Wood, the Communist Party name for Jeff Kibre, well-known party leader in Southern California.

AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY

This organization was formerly the Young Communist League. It has been very active in California but has not achieved too much success on the university campus.

On October 17, 1943, a special convention of the Young Communist League was held at Mecca Temple, New York City. The name of the organization was changed to American Youth for Democracy. In the issue of the *Communist* for September, 1943, the president of the Young Communist League called for a change of the name of the group in order to enable the organization to function more efficiently for the duration of the war.

On November 11, 1943, a meeting was held in San Francisco to hear a report on the Young Communist League convention. Among those who spoke were Rev. Morgan A. Tabb, Miss Jean Addis, Mrs. Robert Miller Green (formerly Betty McGregor of the Young Communist League), Miss Annabel Hopkins and Andrew Barrigan.

In December of 1943 the San Francisco sponsors of American Youth for Democracy were published. Among those listed were Bartley Crum and Dr. Thomas Addis of Stanford University.

The first California state convention of the American Youth for Democracy was held in the North Star Auditorium, 631 West Adams Boulevard, Los Angeles, on May 6 and 7, 1944. Among those who spoke were Dr. Thomas Addis, Bartley Crum, Philip M. Connelly, Lester McMillan, and John Howard Lawson.

The first Los Angeles County convention was held on July 8, 1945, at Park Manor, 2200 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles. Among the speakers was Jerry Pacht. An Intercollegiate Council was proposed calling for members from each college where a unit of American Youth for Democracy was organized. The educational institutions listed were University of California at Los Angeles, California Technical Institute, and Los Angeles City College.

During the agitational activities of the Communist front, Mobilization for Democracy, American Youth for Democracy members volunteered to distribute 100,000 handbills for the organization.

During the motion picture strike American Youth for Democracy members volunteered to do picket duty and a spokesman for the organization announced that all units would be contacted for strike duty in the picket line.

On December 31, 1944, Albert Dekker acted as master of ceremonies at an American Youth for Democracy birthday fete at the Hollywood-Roosevelt Hotel, where telegraphic greetings were read from Robert W. Kenny. Honored guests were Congressmen Ellis E. Patterson and Ned Healy. Among those present were Rex Ingram, Dalton Trumbo, Albee Slade, Rev. Raymond Henderson and Willis J. Hill.

Albert Dekker was announced as master of ceremonies for an American Youth for Democracy banquet in San Francisco, November 11, 1945.

On Sunday, December 16, 1945, American Youth for Democracy sponsored a "*Welcome Home, Joe*" dinner at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles on the occasion of the second anniversary of the organization.

Among the sponsors of this Communist affair were Mrs. Faye E. Allen, Charlotta A. Bass, Edward Biberman, Reuben W. Borough, Carl Brant, Mr. and Mrs. John Cohee, Philip M. Connelly, Floyd C. Covington, Dr. Frank Davis, Ernest Dawson, Rev. S. Martin Eidsath, Edward Dmytryk, Pearl Fagelson, Leon Feuchtwanger, Prof. Franklin Fearing, Augustus C. Hawkins, Congressman Ned Healey, Rev. J. Raymond Henderson, Dr. Charles W. Hill, Willis J. Hill, Prof. Harry Hoijer, Rex Ingram, Peter M. Kahn, Dr. Maurice J. Karpf, Robert W. Kenny, Jeff Kibre, Walter Kolowski, Chaim Kotylansky, Mr. and Mrs. William Kozienco, Nathan Krupin, Ring Lardner, Jr., Bill Lawrence, John Howard Lawson, Albert Maltz, Lester McMillan, Sam Moore, Judge Stanley Moffat, Dr. Max Nussbaum, William O. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ornitz, Congressman Ellis E. Patterson, Oscar Pattiz, Frank G. Pellet, Pettis Perry, Prof. Donald Piatt, Jerome Posner, Earl Robinson, William H. Rosenthal, Barney Ross, Aaron Rothblatt, Raye Rubin, Rev. Clayton D. Russell, Frank Scully, Chaim Shapiro, Herbert K. Sorrell, Dr. Ruth Temple, Prof. Harry C. Steinmetz, Mrs. Jessie L. Terry, Dr. Donald H. Tippet, Matthew Torok, Dalton Trumbo, Gilbert W. Turner, and Al S. Waxman.

Frank Sinatra was an honored guest and was presented with an award by Rabbi Max Nussbaum. Col. Evans Carlson presented an award to Bill Mauldin. Philip M. Connelly made a presentation to Martha MacLane. Congressman Ellis E. Patterson presented an award to Sgt. Harry Tanouye. Attorney General Robert W. Kenny made a presentation to De Witt Colbert. Peggy Ryan, Carleton Moss, and "Slim" Aarons, received awards from Barney Ross, Dore Schary, and Alvah Bessie, respectively.

Norman Corwin was toastmaster. John Howard Lawson and Albert Dekker were introduced for short addresses.

Earl Robinson, Calvin Jackson, Sidney Miller, Ann Blythe, Julie Gibson, and Johnny Poletti furnished the entertainment.

Senator Claude E. Pepper, Edward G. Robinson, Ann M. Kross, Col. Evans F. Carlson, Walter Huston, Josephine Timms, and Paul Robeson have all taken time out to laud and praise this Communist front for youth.

American Youth for Democracy follows the Communist Party line assiduously. A press release from the organization's headquarters, 1201 S. Alvarado Street, Los Angeles, under date of July 2, 1947, states its position on military training. *Focus on Youth, American Youth for Democracy* publication, issue for July 1, 1947, carries caption "Wallace Blasts Youth Conscription as Wedge for Wall Street—Army Rule."

A letterhead of the organization under date of May 30, 1944, shows the headquarters at 701 Broadway Arcade Building. The letter in the files of the committee is signed by Elaine Rose, field secretary.

The Communist Party line of the American Youth for Democracy is obvious in most of its leaflets. One such leaflet in the files of this committee reads, in part, as follows:

The issue is thought control vs. intellectual freedom on our campuses. The issue is youth security or another generation of youth betrayed. We know our enemies—the men who want to jail Henry Wallace for opposing the “Truman Doctrine” * * * the men who preach hysteria, war, union busting. While A.Y.D. is the most direct target, the actual objective is reactionary dictation to our entire educational system, and the betrayal of all American youth.

On Sunday, October 8, 1944, American Youth for Democracy staged a “Teen Age Mock Congress” at the Virgil Junior High School at 152 North Vermont Avenue in Los Angeles. The “officers” of the congress were as follows: Patti Zimmerman, Isadore Friedenthal, Irwin Gostin, Martha Fleinert, Leopold Dumas, Leo Breiman, David Hollister, Leo Grundfast, Gordon Osser, Arthur Merims, and Vivian Meyerowitz. Sponsors and consultants were: Charlotta Bass, Judge John Beardsley, Mrs. Harry Braverman, Reuben Borough, Dr. Ernest Caldecott, Philip M. Connelly, Dr. Franklin Fearing, Kenneth Howard, Mrs. Lucie McCollie, Carey McWilliams, Oscar Pattiz, William Pomerance, Earl Robinson, and Everett Wile.

The chairman of the “judiciary” was David Hollister, and Franklin Fearing and Carol Hollister were the “consultants.” Community singing and songs were by Shirley Grawoig and Bill Oliver. Meyer Frieden, executive secretary of the Los Angeles branch of American Youth for Democracy made a presentation of “merit pins.” Dr. Ernest Caldecott gave the “invocation.”

A letter under date of January 8, 1946, signed by Meyer Frieden, shows the address of the organization as 408 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles 13, telephone MUTual 5307. Jeanette Salve is listed as chairman. Recording secretary is Lee Herendeen. Student secretary is Vicki Landish. The vice chairmen are Sue Scherr, Gene Gardner, Nena Ackerman, and Bob Zakon.

The state officers in 1945 were James Logan, Vivien Levin, Bill Lowe, Nancy Rosenfield, Katie Corboff (or Korboff), and Dash McMichael.

The state council was composed of Jean Addis, Reeva Cluen, Fred Toy, Betty Green (McGruger), Pearl Pinson, Rachel Reis, Elbert Bass, Harriet Moskowitz, Ding Rossi, Eloise Steel, and Helen Lude.

San Diego officers were Jackie Smith, Frank Crump, Barbara Richardson, Camille Barkan, and Johnny Peacock.

Marin County officers were Ann Tompkins and Pierre Patri.

East Bay officers were Sandra Martin, Meyer Frieden, Irvin Gostin, Vicki Landish, Norma Pittman, Mary Sherwood, Paul Dudrov, Pearl Glazer, Geraldine Brownlow, George Stankert, and Elaine Mitchell.

Los Angeles officers were Kelly Mink, Sam Young, Elaine Rose, Patti Zimmerman, Gloria Gervin, Helene Powell, Steve Stanford, Isabel

Baron, Sybil Goldenberg, Martha Freeman, Francis Herrera, Bob Hamilton, Ida Bodin, Bill Jenkins, Harriette Goodman, Jeannette Salve, and Carolyn Hassell.

The following names were listed as members of the provisional council on a pamphlet distributed by American Youth for Democracy announcing the "First California State Convention" of the organization, held at the North Star Auditorium, 1631 W. Adams Blvd. in Los Angeles (May, 1944): Jean Addis, Charles Anderson, Dolores Anderson, Isabelle Baron, Katy Corboff, Charlotte Flanner, Meyer Frieden, Betty Green, Gerald Hill, Earl Johnson, Vicki Landish, Vivian Levin, James Logan, William Lowe, Ross Lynch, Sandra Martin, Dash McMichael, Kelly Mink, Harriet Moskowitz, Jerry O'Connor, Reeve Olsen, Helene Powell, Barbara Richardson, Violet Rittenberg, Nancy Rosenfield, Willy Solomon, Julia Spector, Celeste Strack, Fred Toy, and Mary Jane Windsor.

The following names were listed on the same pamphlet as sponsors: Dr. Thomas Addis, Dr. Harold B. Allen, Mara Alexander, Henry Armstrong, R. S. Avery, William Bailey, Charlotta A. Bass, Louise Beavers, Reuben W. Borough, Dr. Arthur Brodjeur, Hugh Bryson, David W. Buchanan, Dr. Phillip W. Buck, Lolita Bunyard, J. Vernon Burke, Iris Carpenter, Ada Clement, Dr. P. Price Cobbs, Dr. Le Grande Coleman, Philip M. Connelly, Bartley Crum, Van Dart, Ernest Dawson, Daniel Del Carlo, Dr. Mathurin Dondo, Edward Dmytryk, Rev. S. Martin Eidsath, Dr. Charles A. Ertola, Howard Estabrook, Rev. Joyce Wesley Farr, Arnold M. Fassler, Rev. Juan Garcia, Gus Gaynor, Robert Miller Green, Kathleen Griffin, Dr. Victor Hall, Ruby Heide, Violetta M. Hemsley, Rev. J. Raymond Henderson, Loyal A. Hobson, Lillian Hodghead, G. F. Irvine, Joseph James, Rev. H. T. S. Johnson, Dr. Alexander Kaun, George Kidwell, Peter King, Rev. Herrick Lane, John Howard Lawson, Dr. Leon L. Loofburow, Rev. Edgar Lowther, Richard Lynden, Walter W. Mahaffey, Lester A. McMillan, Bertha Metro, Stanley Moffatt, George H. Moore, Steve Murdock, Mrs. George Newman, Dolores Padilla, Rt. Rev. Edward L. Parsons, Giacomo Patri, Lyle M. Proctor, Mervyn Rathbone, Dr. Holland Roberts, Ralph Rogers, William H. Rosenthal, Robert Rossen, Dr. Maxwell Savelle, James San Jule, Paul Schnur, Dr. Ch'en Shou-Yi, Jeffrey Smith, Anne Solomon, Jack Stallings, Harry C. Steinmetz, Rev. Edward Stovall, Dixie Tiller, Dalton Trumbo, Dr. George A. Warmer, Dr. Frank W. Weymouth, Helen Wheeler, Jack White, Rabbi Saul White, Anita Whitney, and Dr. George H. Williams.

Robert Thompson was the national cochairman of the American Youth for Democracy. He was formerly a national vice president of the Young Communist League. He has been a contributor to the Communist *Daily Worker*. He was a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. The *Young Communist Review* of April, 1938, described Thompson as the "leading Y.C.L. figure in California." In 1938, Robert Thompson was a member of the National Council of the Young Communist League.

Carl Ross became national Executive Secretary of American Youth for Democracy when it was launched in October, 1943. For more than five years prior to that time, he had been national Executive Secretary of the Young Communist League. He was affiliated with such Communist front organizations as the American Youth Congress and the World Youth Congress.

Claudia Jones was the Editor of the official magazine of the American Youth for Democracy, *Spotlight*. She was formerly an associate editor of the official organ of the Young Communist League, *Weekly Review*. She was a member of the National Council of the Young Communist League. Claudia Jones presently faces deportation as an undesirable alien seeking the overthrow of the Government of the United States.

Leo Cooper was Managing Editor of *Spotlight*, the official magazine of American Youth for Democracy. He formerly was the Managing Editor of the *Weekly Review*, the official organ of the Young Communist League.

Celeste Strack became the Executive Secretary of American Youth for Democracy in California. She was formerly a member of the National Council of the Young Communist League. She ran for Congress on the Communist Party ticket in 1940.

The following (*Spotlight*, April, 1944) were national sponsors of American Youth for Democracy: Henry Armstrong, Charlotte Hawkins Brown, John M. Coffee, Frank Marshall Davis, Howard Fast, A. Eustace Haydon, William H. Holly, Langston Hughes, John Howard Lawson, Kirtley F. Mather, H. P. Marley, F. Mathiessen, Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Minerva Pious, Charles S. Seely, William B. Spofford, D. J. Struik, William Jay Schieffelin, Teddy Wilson, Mary E. Woolley, and Mary McLeod Bethune.

The national headquarters of American Youth for Democracy are located at 150 Nassau Street, Room 412, New York City. The cochairmen of the organization were Robert Thompson and Naomi Ellison. The executive secretary is Carol Ross. Winifred Norman and John Gallo were vice chairmen. The secretary-treasurer was W. Robert McCarthy. Others connected with the national set-up were Henry Cooperstock, Terry Grabel, Vivian Levin, Leo Rifkin, Beryl Michaelson, Jimmie Schlecker, Nettie Selling, Everett C. Thomas, and Leon Wossy.

Among American Youth for Democracy members who were also connected with the Communist Party or the Young Communist League, are the following: Pauline Annone, Warren Brown, Fay Caller (alias Fay Caller Vedro), Frank Cestare, Leo Cooper, Margaret Delehante, Jack Epstein, Francis Franklin, John Gallo, Claudia Jones, John Hudson Jones, Adeline Kohl, David Livingston, Daisy Lolich, Bill Mardo, Robert McCarthy, Carl Ross, Lillian Ross, Phillip Schatz, Herbert Signer, Marcella Sloane, Celeste Strack, Everett Thomas, Robert Thompson, Max Weiss, Thelma Weiss, James West, and Leon Wossy.

Subsidiary Communist fronts created by American Youth for Democracy, include Sweethearts of Service Men, Friends of the Campus, and World Federation of Democratic Youth. Pauline Annone, and Naomi Ellison were active in Sweethearts of Service Men. The "boy friend" of Pauline Annone was David Grant, Organizational Secretary of the Communist Party of western Pennsylvania. Naomi Ellison is the wife of Victor Ellison, Communist candidate for Commissioner in Pierce County, Washington. Donald Henderson, Jack MacMichael, Vivian Liebman, Joseph Starobin, and Bob Burke, were among the leaders of Friends of the Campus.

American Youth for Democracy is affiliated with the World Federation of Democratic Youth, founded in London November, 1945, by delegates from more than 50 nations. The organization now has its headquarters in Paris. It is part of the Communist International solar system which includes such other world Communist organizations as Women's International Democratic Federation and the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The 1945 delegation to the World Youth Conference included Esther Cooper, Frances Damon, Alice Horton, Molly Lieber, Elizabeth McCandless, Thomas Neill, and Doris Senk. Elsa Graves, Frances Damon, Naomi Chertoff, Esther Cooper, Russell Jones, and Thomas Neill were among the American delegates elected as officers of the World Youth Conference.

Out of the World Federation of Democratic Youth came the International Union of Students, which held a meeting in Prague on August 17-31, 1946. Twelve of the 17-man executive committee are known Communists.

The officials of the University of California at Los Angeles recognized the Communist character of American Youth for Democracy. An editorial from the Los Angeles *Herald-Express*, January 19, 1948, tells the story. The editorial, under the caption, "U. C. L. A. Outlaws Communist Group as Campus Organization," reads as follows:

Officials of the University of California at Los Angeles are to be commended for their action in refusing official campus standing to the American Youth for Democracy organization, successor to the Young Communist League, on the ground that it is a political organization and political organizations are barred from campus recognition.

The community will look with favor on this stand for positive Americanism and will now watch with interest to see what the university does about those faculty members who have been so interested in Communism and in the campus activities of the Youth for Democracy gang.

The university apparently realizes that the un-American activities of a small but active minority have given the institution much criticism in Los Angeles, in California, and throughout the United States.

U. C. L. A. realizes that bad publicity hurts and that a state university should so act that its actions are above reproach.

There is a growing sentiment throughout the Country to throw the exposing spotlight of publicity on those individuals and those Communist-inspired groups and organizations which are spreading unrest and trouble, seeking constantly to bring about the eventual overthrow of this Country's constitutional government and the American way of life.

This is not a witch hunt, nor is it persecution, but is rather an honest effort to rid this Country of a despicable menace.

Among the subversive groups the American Youth for Democracy is one of the most offensively dangerous. Its members are without moral integrity, without social consciousness and without restraint in their desire to stir up race antagonism, create dissension and revile every good influence in the land.

Nothing good can be said for the American Youth for Democracy, those who belong to it, those who support it or those who are tolerant of it.

It is evil and dangerous in every way.

U. C. L. A. has taken a commendable first step, a step which should be followed by further patriotic house-cleaning.

The present national cochairmen of American Youth for Democracy are Winifred Norman and Vincent Pieri. The vice chairmen are Louis Burnham, Mayer Frieden, John Gallo, Frances Gullotta, Ruth Jett, and Mollie Lieber. The executive secretary is Herbert Signer. The secretary-treasurer is Julie Lowitt. The Education and "Teen-Age" director is Vivian Levin. The intercollegiate director is Lee Marsh.

Present California officers include Bob Zakow, Chuck Bruck, Ralph Johnson, Vicki Landish, Henry Leland, Elaine Rose, and Betty McCandless, chairmen of the Los Angeles Youth Council.

The San Francisco headquarters are at 216 Market Street. The Los Angeles address is 1201 South Alvarado Street. The recently established headquarters in San Jose is located at 318 Eighth Street. Kenneth Van Luven is membership director in Los Angeles. Barbara Gould is membership director in San Francisco. Henry Leland is the county organizer for Santa Clara County. The California regional office is under the direction of Communist Celeste Strack at 593 Market Street, in San Francisco.

The Teen-Age Art Club is a Los Angeles branch of American Youth for Democracy. This group held an art exhibit in June, 1947, at the Los Angeles Museum. Marty Lupner, chairman of American Youth for Democracy in Los Angeles, was in charge of the exhibits.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE

See All-America Anti-Imperialist League.

ANTI-NAZI NEWS

A publication of the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League. Ursula Daniels, Young Communist League member, was the circulation manager.

ARTEF

This is one of the oldest Communist front organizations in existence. It is a theatrical front and was affiliated with the Communist New Theatre League. Daly's Theatre in New York City was renamed the Artef Theatre.

The Communist *Daily Worker* for January 18, 1935, reported that ARTEF had launched a drive for finances. The *Daily Worker* states: "The drive is already on and many leading theatrical people, realizing the importance of giving all possible aid to the Artef, have gladly consented to sponsor the drive. Among them are Brooks Atkinson, Elmer Rice, Clifford Odets, Jed Harris, Sylvia Sidney, Orson Welles, Philip Loeb, John Houseman, Katherine Locke, and the New Theatre League, of which the Artef is the proudest and outstanding member."

ARTISTS' FRONT TO WIN THE WAR

This Communist organization grew out of a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall in New York City on October 16, 1942. Among the sponsors were

Aline Bernstein, Robert Carse, H. W. L. Dana, Martha Dodd, Muriel Draper, Edward Eliscu, Guy Endore, Ben Field, Franklin Folsom, Paul Jaerico, Rockwell Kent, Arthur Kober, Alfred Kreymborg, John Howard Lawson, Albert Maltz, Bruce Minton, Ruth McKenney, Dudley Nichols, S. J. Perelman, Robert Rossen, Edwin Seaver, George Seldes, George Sklar, Philip Stevenson, Donald Ogden Stewart, John Wexley, Ella Winter, Victor A. Yakhontoff, Leane Zugsmith, Harold Ambellan, Robert Cronbach, Stuart Davis, Wanda Gag, William Gropper, Anton Refregier, Paul Strand, Lynd Ward, Max Webber, Canada Lee, Howard Bay, Morris Parnovsky, Paul Robeson, Hans Eisler, Earl Robinson, Angelo Herndon, Kyle S. Crichton, Hugo Gellert, Charles Chaplin, J. Gorney, William Rose Benet, Alvah Bessie, Sidney Buchman, Hy Kraft, Dorothy Parker, Dalton Trumbo, and Ring Lardner, Jr.

Louis J. Russell, former F.B.I. agent, testified before the Thomas Committee in Washington, D. C., October 30, 1947, (Thomas Report, page 483) that Ring Lardner, Jr., was a member of the Communist Party, and that he had obtained the Communist Party registration card of Ring Lardner, Jr., bearing the number "47180." Russell stated that the card bore the notation "1944 Card No. 46806." The address given for Ring Lardner, Jr., on the card is 447 Loring, Los Angeles, California. Russell further testified that the card contained a notation reading "New card issued on November 30, 1944."

The long Communist Party record of Ring Lardner, Jr., begins on page 483 of the congressional report above referred to. It corroborates the information in the files of the Senate committee investigating un-American activities in California, and reads as follows:

The files, records, and publications of the Committee on un-American Activities contain the following information concerning the Communist-front affiliations of Ring Lardner, Jr.:

Under date of August 22, 1946, the *Hollywood Reporter*, a publication in Los Angeles, California, carried an editorial headed "More Red Commissars." This editorial is quoted, in part, as follows:

"Now let us take a look at another member of the Screen Writers Guild's executive board—Ring Lardner, Jr. As chairman of the Guild's powerful *original materials committee*, Lardner incubated and sponsored the James M. Cain plan for literary dictatorship through the so-called American Authors Authority.

"The *Reporter* has this to ask Ring Lardner, Jr.: 'Are you a member of the Communist Party? Are you at present assigned to the party's northwest (propaganda) section? Do you hold Party Book No. 25109?' The article continues: 'Lardner has a long record of activity in Communist front organizations. The March 1937 issue of *The Western Worker* listed him as one of the signers of an open letter which denounced the demands of the American Committee for the Defense of Trotsky for an investigation of the Russian 'purge' trials. This letter contended that such an investigation would constitute political interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union.'

Lardner and his fellow signers at that time were acting in accordance with the directives of the Stalin dictatorship which was attempting to

silence the Communist faction that was loyal to Trotsky. Trotsky later was murdered in Mexico by an assassin who allegedly was a member of the Communist Party.

In 1941 Lardner resigned his official position in the Screen Writers Guild, after James K. McGuinness and Howard Emmett Rogers had conducted a vigorous campaign against the Communist activities of that organization. But this was only a temporary retreat made necessary by the searchlight which Mr. McGuinness and Mr. Rogers had turned on the Guild's leadership. At present, Lardner, in addition to being chairman of the original materials committee, is a member of the editorial committee, which is responsible for the editorial policies of the Guild's magazine.

In 1942, Lardner was on the editorial board of *Communique*, published by the Hollywood Writers Mobilization, a Communist-front organization, and a member of the mobilization's minority committee, a smaller group also actively engaged in party-line work. * * *

The American Youth for Democracy is the new name for the Young Communist League. The Committee on Un-American Activities, in its report of April 17, 1947, called upon the governors or legislatures of the various states and the administrative heads of the colleges and universities "to thoroughly expose the Communist connections of the American Youth for Democracy, as well as the inimical objectives of the Communist Party in America." The American Youth for Democracy was also cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in the report on March 29, 1944. The *People's World* of December 1, 1944, reveals that Ring Lardner, Jr., was a sponsor of the American Youth for Democracy. The *People's World* is the organ of the Communist Party on the West Coast.

People's World, on August 17, 1944, contained an article setting forth the winners in the contest sponsored by the American Youth for Democracy. This was a letter-writing contest held in connection with a play entitled "Tomorrow the World," and had for its theme "*Why Democracy Is Better Than Fascism*." The article announced that judges for the contest were Ring Lardner, Jr., Franklin Fearing, William O. Oliver, Rev. J. Raymond Henderson, and Mayer Frieden. It should be noted that this was during the period when Russia was our ally.

The American Youth for Democracy, Room 701, 542 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, California, published a pamphlet setting forth the work of the American Youth for Democracy. This pamphlet listed a committee which would sponsor the American Youth for Democracy's first anniversary dinner in Los Angeles in November, 1944. Among those listed as sponsors were Ring Lardner, Jr., John Howard Lawson, Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, Mrs. Dalton Trumbo, and Edward Dmytryk.

George Dimitroff, the former general secretary of the Communist International, was honored by a declaration issued by the Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee. According to the *New York Times* of December 22, 1943, page 40, Ring Lardner, Jr., was a signer of this declaration which paid honor to Dimitroff. The Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in the report of March 29, 1944.

The California Action Conference for Civil Rights was cited by the California Joint Fact-Finding Committee as being "Communist inspired and dominated." The *People's Daily World* of September 27, 1941, lists Ring Lardner, Jr., as a sponsor of the California Action Conference for Civil Rights.

In the spring of 1946, the Civil Rights Congress, 205 East 42d Street, New York City, issued a pamphlet entitled "Urgent Summons to a Congress on Civil Rights." This pamphlet called upon civil rights, labor, religious, racial, and other organizations and individuals to attend a Congress on Civil Rights in Detroit on April 27-28, 1946, to formulate and agree upon a national program to defeat the offensive and reactionary and Fascist forces and to assure the maximum unification of effort to advance that program. The summons contained a partial list of sponsors. This list included the name of Ring W. Lardner, Jr.

The Civil Rights Congress is the successor to the International Labor Defense, legal arm of the Communist Party.

The American Friends of Spanish Democracy and the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade were a part of the Communist Party program to provide aid and assistance to the Spanish Loyalists in response to instructions received from the Communist International at the Seventh Communist International Congress held in 1935 in Moscow. The American Friends of Spanish Democracy was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in the report of March 29, 1944, and by the Committee on Un-American Activities in the reports of June 12, 1947, and September 2, 1947. The *Daily Worker* of April 8, 1939, page 4, states that Ring Lardner, Jr., was affiliated with this organization as a signer of a petition to lift the arms embargo which the American Friends of Spanish Democracy sponsored. His affiliation with the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade is shown by the *New Masses* of April 2, 1940, page 21, which lists him as a signer of a letter which that organization sent to the President of the United States. The Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in the report of March 29, 1944, and as "under Communist control" by Professor John Dewey, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Freedom, April, 1940.

The League of American Writers was affiliated with the International Union of Revolutionary Writers, with headquarters in Moscow, and has been pledged to the defense of the Soviet Union and the "Use of art as an instrument of the class struggle." The Special Committee on Un-American Activities cited it as a Communist front in the reports of January 3, 1940, June 25, 1942, and March 29, 1944. It was also cited by former Attorney General General Francis Biddle in these words: "The overt activities of the League of American Writers in the last two years leave little doubt of its Communist control" (*Congressional Record*, September 24, 1942, page 7686). Ring Lardner, Jr., according to the *Daily Worker* of September 14, 1942, page 7, and *People's World* of September 23, 1942, page 5, was a signer of a statement of the League of American Writers in behalf of a second front. He was also affiliated with the Hollywood chapter of the League of American Writers as a signer of the cable sent to Leon Blum, President Roosevelt, and Secretary Hull for supplies for Loyalist Spain, as shown by the *New Masses* of March 29, 1938, page 21.

The Writers Congress was sponsored by the Hollywood Writers Mobilization which is the successor to the Hollywood branch of the League of American Writers. The program of the Writers Congress, 1943, lists Ring Lardner, Jr., as the chairman of the panel on minority groups.

The Open Letter to American Liberals was a denunciation of the efforts made to defend Leon Trotsky and a reaffirmation of faith in the Soviet Union. It also defended the Moscow trials which were characterized by forced confessions and were staged as political demonstrations rather than trials, in our sense of the term. The Open Letter to American Liberals, of which Ring Lardner, Jr., was a signer, according to *Soviet Russia Today*, March, 1937, pages 14 and 15, was cited as a Communist-front project by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in the report of June 25, 1942. *Soviet Russia Today* was formerly the publication of the Friends of the Soviet Union and has been cited as a Communist-front publication by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on June 12, 1947, and September 2, 1947.

The Progressive Citizens of America has been described as an "allegedly liberal organization which believes in cooperating with Communists" by the Committee on Un-American Activities in its report of June 12, 1947. It was formed by the pro-Communist group of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions which dissolved because of the issue of Communism. According to the *Daily Worker* of May 16, 1947, page 11, a manuscript by Ring Lardner, Jr., was sold at auction for the benefit of the literature division of the Progressive Citizens of America.

According to the *Daily Worker* of March 31, 1947, page 11, Ring Lardner, Jr., collaborated with John Hubley and Phil Eastman in the writing of the screen version of the Brotherhood of Man, an animated color cartoon produced by United Productions of America for the Auto Workers Union. This film was based on the pamphlet, *The Races of Mankind*, coauthored by Ruth Benedict and Gene Weltfish, which the War Department banned. Gene Weltfish heads the Congress of American Women which is the American affiliate of the Women's International Democratic Federation. One of the agencies through which the Brotherhood of Man can be booked is the International Workers Order film division. The International Workers Order was cited by Attorney General Francis Biddle as "One of the strongest Communist organizations" (*Congressional Record*, September 24, 1942, page 7688), and as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in the reports of January 3, 1940, and June 25, 1942.

The Artists' Front to Win the War, which was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in the report of March 29, 1944, supported the then current Communist demand for a second front. Sponsors of the organization included many writers for the Communist press who had opposed the war during the Stalin-Hitler pact such as Alvah Bessie, Angelo Herndon, Alfred Kreymborg, Albert Maltz, Ruth McKenney, and Dalton Trumbo. The program of the Artists' Front to Win the War, October 16, 1942, page 5, lists Ring Lardner, Jr., as a sponsor.

The Voice of Freedom Committee, according to *PM* of May 19, 1947, page 19, was formed by Dorothy Parker, whose record of affiliation with

Communist-front organizations is set forth in a separate report. According to a news release of the organization, dated June 16, 1947, Langston Hughes, Paul Robeson, and Donald Ogden Stewart, all of whom have lengthy records of Communist-front affiliations, are sponsors of the Voice of Freedom Committee, whose function is the support of commentators who have received the acclaim of the Communist press. Ring Lardner, Jr., is listed by a leaflet of the organization as a signer of a petition which the Voice of Freedom Committee sponsored.

ASSOCIATED FILM AUDIENCES

In a report before the League of American Writers (*Fighting Words*, edited by Donald Ogden Stewart) "a group of Hollywood writers" stated:

"Audience organization is the only safeguard of this function. Associated Film Audiences, in the West, and Film Audiences for Democracy, in the East, have made a beginning in audience organization through trade-unions, fraternal and church groups, and women's organizations."

The Cinema Bureau in Moscow had laid down its directives concerning the building up of audiences for the purpose of agitating against certain films opposed to the current Communist Party line and for supporting those which favor the line.

In 1939 Associated Film Audiences was merged with Films for Democracy and became Film Audiences for Democracy.

Among executive members of the Hollywood branch of Associated Film Audiences were Fritz Lang, John Cromwell, Herbert Biberman and Aben Kandel.

The headquarters of Associated Film Audiences was located in New York City at Room 805, 132 West 43d Street. Dr. Worth M. Tippy was listed as honorary chairman. Edward K. Kern was chairman, and Viola D. Calder was executive secretary. The executive board was composed of the following: Roswell P. Barnes, Algernon Black, Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein, Lester Granger, Rita Hochheimer, Laurence Hosie, Spurgeon Keeny, Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, Clyde R. Miller, Etta Schneider, Abbott Simon, Katherine Terrill, and Rose Terlin.

BLACK AND WHITE

This monthly "literary" magazine was a Communist-controlled publication in Los Angeles. Under the editorship of Wilbur Needham, the periodical began publication June, 1939. Among the associate editors of the magazine were the following: Carey McWilliams, Ella Winter, Dolph Winebrenner, and Robert A. Brady. Herber A. Klein, former organizer of Unit 140 of the Communist Party of Los Angeles, was also an associate editor of *Black and White*. Still another associate editor was Harlan R. Crippen, former member of the Young Communist League.

Mike Quinn, Tom Cullen, Elsa Gidlow, Donald Ogden Stewart, and Haakon Chevalier were associated with the magazine.

BOOK UNION

This outfit is the Communist "Book-of-the-Month" club. The selection of the books is in the hands of a Communist board of editors. The Communist-owned publications were mobilized fully behind the attempt to make the Book Union a success.

The first offer of the Book Union was *Proletarian Literature in the United States*, sponsored by the League of American Writers. The book was published by International Publishers.

The editorial board of Book Union, Inc., (381 Fourth Avenue, New York City) were Malcolm Cowley, Robert W. Dunn, Henry Hart, Granville Hicks, Corliss Lamont, Isidor Schneider, Bernard Smith, Alexander Trachtenberg, Mary Van Kleeck, and Marian Hart.

The advisory council of Book Union, Inc., included Roger Baldwin, Max Bedacht, Joseph Brodsky, Erskine Caldwell, Fielding Burke, Jack Conroy, H. W. L. Dana, R. Palme Dutt, James T. Farrell, Waldo Frank, Joseph Freeman, Leo Gallagher, Hugo Gellert, Ben Gold, Michael Gold, Eugene Gordon, Clarence Hathaway, Josephine Herbst, Langston Hughes, Matthew Josephson, Joshua Kunitz, John Howard Lawson, Robert Morss Lovett, Loren Miller, Lewis Mumford, M. Nadir, Joseph North, Clifford Odets, Moissaye J. Olgin, Paul Peters, Edwin Seaver, John L. Spivak, Maxwell S. Stewart, John Strachey, Genevieve Taggard, Ernst Toller, Louis Weinstock, John Wexley, Ella Winter, and James Waterman Weiss.

CALIFORNIA LABOR SCHOOL

The committee has in its files and exhibits many of the pamphlets circulated by the California Labor School Library. One such pamphlet is entitled "Why Work for Nothing?" by Herman Schendel. The character of this type of propaganda is indicated by the following quotation, which appears at page 63:

"Marx stands out as one of mankind's greatest thinkers and scientists and fighters. Today, his books and his ideas reach millions of people. His influence grows because time is proving that he called the turn on capitalism."

On Sunday, March 4, 1945, a reception was held in honor of Paul Robeson, notorious Negro Communist leader. The reception was for the benefit of the Communist California Labor School and it was sponsored by the following: Mrs. Frances Albrier, Mrs. Fanny Bulger, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffery Cohelan, Mr. and Mrs. Matt Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Dellums, Prof. and Mrs. William R. Dennes, Dr. and Mrs. Monroe E. Deutsch, Dr. and Mrs. Virgil E. Diekson, Prof. and Mrs. Willard H. Durham, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert W. Erskine, Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Flippin, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Frankenstein, Mrs. Frank Gerbode, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Hamburg, Prof. and Mrs. W. Z. Hassid, Mr. and Mrs. John Hassler, Mr. and Mrs. George Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Heide, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Henry Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. David Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Joseph, Dr. and Mrs. Jacob Kasanin, Prof. A. M. Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kuttler, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Ladar, Mr. and Mrs. Dunean McDuffie, Dr. and Mrs. A. C. McGiffert, Leonard J. Meltzer, Nathan Harry Miller, Dr. and Mrs.

William R. O'Dell, Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Packard, Mr. and Mrs. John Peregoy, Dr. and Mrs. William R. Pittman, Prof. and Mrs. Max Radin, Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhart, Dr. and Mrs. Frank H. Rodin, Prof. and Mrs. Leo Rogin, Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Sapper, J. D. Sarber, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Siegal, Paul St. Sure, Mrs. Mary Ellen Washburn, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Williams, Dr. and Mrs. Baldwin Woods, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Youell.

David Hedley was subpoenaed and testified before the committee in Oakland on November 5, 1947. He stated that he was the assistant director of the California Labor School. He admitted that he had taught a course at the predecessor of the California Labor School, the Communist Tom Mooney Labor School. He identified a Communist booklet "*Why Work for Nothing*" by Herman Schendel as a booklet of the California Labor School. Hedley admitted that he was not a citizen of the United States although he had headed the California C.I.O. Political Action Committee. Although not a citizen, he stated that he believed that "any kind of a political affiliation or political activity that I may engage in is my right, guaranteed by the—under the Constitution—and that it is not proper for the committee to place questions of that kind."

For a detailed account of the California Labor School, see the committee's 1947 Report.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE

This Communist front is variably called by the number of its meetings.

The latest call for the California Legislative Conference appeared in the Communist *People's Daily World* for March 5, 1948. About one hundred delegates from 11 Northern California congressional districts were scheduled to gather at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, on March 8, 1948.

George F. Irvine, chairman of the California Legislative Conference, announced that issues to be discussed would include the Townsend Pension, the State Senate Reapportionment, and Housing Initiative Petitions; revision of the State Constitution, Central Valley Development, Civil Rights and Minorities, and Child Care. Among those individuals scheduled to participate in this Communist conference are the following: Frank Hendricks, secretary of the San Francisco C.I.O. Political Action Committee; Kathleen Griffin, Oakland Voters' League; Mary Pieper, Berkeley Democratic Club, Edith Pfalsgraf, Sonoma Pomona Grange; Carl Barnum, Sacramento Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Phyllis Lindley, Grass Valley; Robert Hardgrove, San Jose; Ethel Stevens, Modesto; Hence Fisher, Bakersfield; Margaret Moreau; Harold F. Wise, California Housing Initiative Committee; Wilford Howard, Townsend Legislative Chairman; and Dr. Max Radin, University of California. Dr. Max Radin, incidentally, was scheduled to discuss the initiative petition for the reapportionment of the California State Senate.

CALIFORNIA YOUTH LEGISLATURE

See American Youth Congress.

CELEBRATION OF 15 YEARS BIRO-BIDJAN

This Communist-front organization came into being to celebrate 15 years of Biro-Bidjan. Biro-Bidjan is a Jewish Communist colony in the Soviet Union.

The Committee of sponsors for the Celebration of 15 Years Biro-Bidjan include the following: Max Levin, A. Jenofsky, Prof. C. Kuntz, Ben Gold, B. Z. Goldberg, Rabbi Benjamin Plotkin, Louis Weinstock, M. Stern, Jacob Adler, Max Bedacht, Alexander Bittelman, Louis B. Boudin, Joseph R. Brodsky, Peter V. Cacchione, Morris Carnovsky, Dr. Bella V. Dodd, Abraham Flaxer, William Gropper, V. J. Jerome, Moishe Katz, Rockwell Kent, Carol King, B. Lapin, Helen London, Mrs. J. H. Macy, Mary Cabot Macy, Vito Marcantonio, Harry Mintz, Paul Muni, Clifford Odets, Max Perlow, Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Dr. Maxwell Ross, Jacob Rothbaum, Max Steinberg, James Waterman Wise, Victor A. Yakhontoff, and Benjamin Zemach.

CHAMPION OF YOUTH

This is a Communist Party periodical for youth. It is published by Champion of Youth Publishers, located at 2 East 23d Street, New York City. Headquarters were maintained at 799 Broadway, New York City, which is also the headquarters of the Young Communist League, and many other Communist Party auxiliary organizations. (The building at 799 Broadway, which also uses the address 80 East 11th Street, is owned by Communist Grace Burnham.) Prompt Press (Union Printers' Label No. 209), Communist printing organization, does the actual printing.

Morrie Schnapper was the editor and Irvin Keitly the business manager and managing editor. The editorial board has been composed of John Ames, Joseph Cohen, Dave Doran, Angelo Herndon, Roger Chase, Beryl Gilman, Sofie Juried, James Wechsler, and Jane Whitebread. Advisory editors were listed as Lynn J. Frazier, Eduard C. Lindeman, Jerome Davis, Oswald Garrison Villard, Frank Palmer, William Ziegner, C. Harley Grattan, Jack Conroy, Kenneth M. Gould, Harry Elmer Barnes, Sherman Dryer, and Robert Morss Lovett.

Others connected with Champion of Youth are Sam Pavzner, International Workers Order; Louis Gordon, member of the Maine campaign committee of the Communist Party; James Murphy, member of the National Campaign Committee of the Communist Party; James Lerner, member of the staff of the *Daily Worker*, and youth secretary of the American League Against War and Fascism and the International Workers Order; Francis Franklin, writer for the *Communist*; Langston Hughes, affiliated with the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, Friends of the Soviet Union, International Workers Order, American League for Peace and Democracy, League of American Writers, North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, American Revolutionary Writers' Congress, League of Professional Groups for Foster and Ford, and National Committee for Browder and Ford; Frederick N. Myers, member of the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade; Richard Pack, *New Theatre* contributor; John Groth, member of the Friends of the Soviet Union, American League for Peace and Democracy, and *New Masses* and *New Theatre* contributor; Gregor Duncan, member of the

Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, and James Wechsler, member of the American Student Union, and a *New Masses* contributor.

The Young Communist League made a practice of giving subscriptions to *Champion of Youth* to all members who paid their initiation fee. The periodical was also used as an official publication of the International Workers Order which had printed on the cover of its copies "I. W. O. Edition."

CHINA CONFERENCE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE

This front was organized primarily to bring pressure on the Truman administration to remove American troops from China so that the Chinese Communists would be given a free hand against Chiang Kai-Shek.

Allen Metcalf is the Southern California director of the Committee to Win the Peace, and is the signer of a letter under date of November 6, 1946 on the letterhead of the China Conference Arrangements Committee. The headquarters of the organization is listed as room 334, 206 S. Spring Street, telephone number MUtual 7859. The letter is as follows:

To: All Organizations.

Subject: "Remove American Troops From
China" Petition Drive.

During the period November 15th to December 15th there will be an intensive petition campaign, directed to President Truman, asking the President to take the following action in the interests of America's peace and security:

1. Remove all American armed forces from China immediately.
2. Withhold all loans, credits, military and other material assistance from the present Chinese government until the Chinese civil war is halted and a democratic, representative, peaceful Chinese government has been formed.
3. Pursue a more democratic foreign policy in Korea, the Philippines, Japan, and throughout the Far East.

The goal is to secure 100,000 Los Angeles signatures and another 50,000 signatures in the rest of Southern California by December 15th.

These petitions, when completed on December 15th, will be turned over to a group of Southern California congressmen with instructions to place the signatures personally on President Truman's desk and then to introduce into the Eightieth Congress early in January a house resolution calling for congressional action to remove American armed forces from China, etc.

You can pick up these petitions for your members to circulate beginning *Tuesday, November 12th* at our headquarters. If the goal of 150,000 signatures is to be reached all the forces interested in peace must cooperate decisively in this campaign. Act Now!!!

The late Brigadier General Evans F. Carlson was the temporary chairman of the China Conference Arrangements Committee. The National Committee to Win the Peace and the Committee for Democratic Far Eastern Policy were co-sponsors of the China Conference Arrangements Committee.

A partial list of sponsors printed on the letterhead above referred to is as follows: Ellenore Abowitz, James Egert Allen, Bertram Alves, Lee Bachelis, Sam Balter, Sanford S. Beldner, Elmer A. Benson, Michael Blankfort, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Rev. L. B. Brown, George Campbell, Si Lan Chen, Margarete L. Clark, Leslie E. Claypool, Rabbi J. K. Cohen, M. de Gracia Concepcion, Philip M. Connelly, Bartley C. Crum, Rev. J. C. Coleman, Parley Parker Christensen, Joseph Curran, Hugh Deane, Jr., Hugh De Lacey, Earl P. Dickerson, Dean Dixon, Rabbi Simon A. Dolgin, Rev. W. E. B. DuBois, Julius Emspak, Frederick V. Field, Harrison Forman, Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, John Garfield, Leo A. Goldberg, Rabbi Ernest E. Greenfield, Lena Horne, Augustus F. Hawkins, Dr. Claude Hudson, John B. Hughes, Langston Hughes, James Wong Howe, Alvin P. Jackson, Michael Kanin, Robert W. Kenny, Rabbi Jacob Kohn, Leo Kryzycki, Edward Lamb, Millard Lampell, Canada Lee, Katherine de Mille Quinn, Alain Locke, Rev. Martin Luther Long, Albert Maltz, Thomas Mann, Vito Marcantonio, Elizabeth B. McCandless, Carey McWilliams, Rev. Jack McMichael, Rt. Rev. Walter Mitchell, Judge Stanley Moffatt, Karen Morley, Ed Mosk, Dr. Max Nussbaum, Gregory Peck, Frank Pallet, Dr. Edwin McNeill Poteat, Paul Robeson, Earl Robinson, Edward G. Robinson, Reid Robinson, John R. Roden, Maud Russell, Frederick L. Schuman, Jean Sieroty, Edgar Snow, Mrs. Edgar Snow, Johannes Steel, Maxwell S. Stewart, Everett M. Stowe, Iona Ralf Sues, Dalton Trumbo, Dr. Keith Sward, Frank Tuttle, Al S. Waxman, Claude L. Welch, Justice James H. Wolfe, and Virginia Wright.

The Communist Party line shifted after V-J Day and all existing Communist fronts started pressure on the administration in reference to its foreign policy both in China and central Europe in order to clear the way for Soviet expansion. The China Conference Arrangements Committee, the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, and the Committee to Win the Peace were new fronts in this field.

CHINA TODAY

This magazine is published by the Communist front, Friends of the Chinese People, at 168 West 23d Street, New York City.

J. W. Phillips, Frederick Spencer, Hansu Chan, Lawrence Hearn and E. P. Greene have been editors of *China Today*.

Maxwell S. Stewart, R. P. Norton, R. A. Howell, Theodore Draper, Andrew Drummond, J. H. Lin, Fumio Tanabe, L. Turner, Harold Ward, Victor A. Yakhontoff, and Julius Loeb have been contributing editors.

Robert Norton, Max Granich, T. A. Bisson, Philip J. Jaffe, Haru Matsui, Frank Kai-ming Su, Dorothea Tooker, and Michel Rothman have been connected with the magazine in one capacity or another.

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE FOR BETTER EDUCATION

This front maintains headquarters at 1515 Crossroads of the World in Hollywood, the address for similar groups. Mrs. John Whedon is president; Mrs. Arthur Yanow, vice president; Mrs. Hartwell E. Scarborough, financial secretary; Mrs. Louis Waldeck, recording secretary; Miss Wilma Baker, corresponding secretary, and Angers Woolley, treasurer.

The chief activity of the Citizens' Committee for Better Education has been the support of extreme leftists for election to the Los Angeles Board of Education. In 1947 the committee fronted for the election of Dr. H. Claude Hudson, who has been active in a number of Communist-front organizations.

The Citizens' Committee for Better Education uses the Communist Party's mailing list for Los Angeles County. Several of the committee's agents receive mimeographed material under several aliases, indicating that the Citizens' Committee for Better Education has access to the party's files.

A paragraph from a mimeographed appeal for funds on the letterhead of the Citizens' Committee for Better Education, signed by Anita Yanow as acting president and dated April 23, 1947, utilizes typical double-talk characteristic of Communist fronts:

The *anti-democratic* forces of this city resorted to every desperate device to elect their candidate in the primaries. *They dragged out the red herring*. They resorted to *race baiting*. Their press systematically denied our candidate access to the channels of communication. We faced an *iron curtain* of silence whenever we tried to bring the true issues of the campaign to the public. But despite these attempts to *gag* and to smear *progressive* candidates, the forces of *reaction* did not succeed in their purpose. Dr. Hudson got on the final ballot. This is a real victory for *the common man*. (Committee italics.)

Among the Communists and Communist fellow-travelers who have been writing textbooks for use in public schools are the following: Louis Adamic, Sherwood Anderson, Prof. Charles A. Beard, Mary Beard, Pearl S. Buck, Eveline M. Burns, Prof. Zachariah Chaffee, Jr., Stuart Chase, Edward Corsi, Kenneth Crawford, Carl Crow, Edwin Embree, Abraham Epstein, Morris Ernst, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Hallie Flanagan, Prof. Willystone Goodsell, Arthur Garfield Hays, James Weldon Johnson, Oliver La Farge, Owen Lattimore, Prof. Helen M. Lynd, Prof. Robert S. Lynd, Prof. Kenneth MacGowan, Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, Carey McWilliams, Lewis Mumford, Rose Nelson, Prof. H. A. Overstreet, Prof. Paul Radin, Prof. Holland D. Roberts, Mari Sandoz, William Seabrook, Sigmund Spaeth, Prof. Eugene Staley, Lincoln Steffens, Prof. Bernhard J. Stern, Leland Stowe, Maxwell S. Stewart, Marguerite N. Stewart, Anna Louise Strong, Shepard Traube, James Waterman Wise, Carl W. Wittke, Albert Rhys Williams, Frank Lloyd Wright, Lin Yutang, Dr. Will H. Alexander, Margaret Bourke-White, Prof. Frank P. Graham, Granville Hicks, and Sidney and Beatrice Webb.

As this partial report goes to press the committee is in receipt of a communication from a student at Los Angeles City College. He writes: "This is a list of books suggested for reading in our English class. It has just recently been published by the English department and includes Communist authors such as Leland Stowe, Ilya Ehrenburg, Edgar Snow, and Carey McWilliams. How about cleaning out the Red teachers at Los Angeles City College?"

This communication was written on the back of a mimeographed sheet containing a list of "*Books Available in Class Library*, H. T. Heath, 1947." The Red viewpoint is definitely indicated both in the titles of

the books and the authors, which in addition to those listed by the student in his communication, include Louis Adamic.

In 1948, the address on the letterheads of the Citizens' Committee for Better Education is given as 3467 North Knoll Drive, Los Angeles 28, California. The address "6769 Lexington Avenue, Los Angeles 38," has been crossed off of the letterhead in the possession of the committee.

The officers of the organization for 1948, as they appear on the letterhead mentioned above, are, Dr. H. Claude Hudson, president; Dr. George B. Mangold, first vice president; Mrs. Louis Waldeek, second vice president; Mrs. Hartwell E. Searbrough, financial secretary; Mrs. Alex Blumstein, recording secretary; Mrs. Esther Gilbert, corresponding secretary; and Angers Woolley, treasurer.

The Citizens' Committee for Better Education is currently pressuring the Legislature for passage of Assembly Bill Nos. 2 and 3 (1948 Session) providing for permanent child care centers.

CITIZENS COMMITTEE TO FREE EARL BROWDER

This organization was strictly a Communist Party project. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn was the executive secretary of the organization. Miss Flynn is not only a member of the national committee of the Communist Party but is a columnist for the *Daily Worker*. Louis Weinstock, administrative secretary of the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder, became a member of the national committee of the Communist Political Association.

Earl Browder admitted before the House Special Committee on Un-American Activities, in September, 1939, that he had traveled on false passports. His conviction and sentence was not based on this fact, however. His conviction and sentence to four years in Atlanta Federal Penitentiary was based on the charge of perjury committed in connection with his false passports. Browder had served a term as a draft dodger of World War I in Leavenworth Prison.

The principal Communist pressure-vehicle for Browder's release was the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder.

Before Browder started his prison sentence at Atlanta Penitentiary, he made the following public statement:

"If my passport offense rates four years, what is the punishment that fits the crime of Franklin D. Roosevelt against the American people? I think the punishment that will inevitably be inflicted for that crime—the supreme punishment—will be written by history, which will write down that name as the man who betrayed the peace and prosperity of the American people."

Among those who were affiliated with the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder, either as committee members or signers of statements or petitions, are the following: Philip M. Connelly, Louis Goldblatt, Lyn Whiting, Henry Schmidt, Ernest Lovina, James Smith, Ben Gold, Paul Stein, Donald McGuire, Hugh Bryson, Walter J. Stack, Donald Henderson, Paul Heide, Roger Baldwin, Max Bedacht, Prof. Franz Boas, Hugh De Lacey, Abraham Flaxer, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Osmond K. Fraenkel, Stephen H. Fritchman, Dashiell Hammett, Rockwell Kent, Max Lerner, Albert Maltz, Vito Marcantonio, Lewis Merrill, Grant Oakes, Arthur Upham Pope, A. Clayton Powell, Jr., Paul Robeson,

Reid Robinson, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Dr. Clinton J. Taft, Dr. Harry F. Ward, James Waterman Wise, Dr. Max Yergan, Art Young, Rev. Edward L. Parsons, Prof. Sophonisba Breckinridge, Prof. Albert Sprague Coolidge, Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, Prof. Walter Rautenstrauch, Theodore Dreiser, Alfred Kreyborg, Carey McWilliams, Oswald G. Villard, Dr. Thomas A. Addis, John Beardsley, Arthur Garfield Hays, Mary Van Kleeck, Tom Mooney, Louis Weinstock, Robert W. Dunn, Warren K. Billings, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Leo Gallagher, Angelo Herndon, James Waterman Wise, Eduard C. Lindeman, Mrs. Fay E. Allen, Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, Mervyn Rathborne, Elliott Wax, William Morris, and Michael Quill.

CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR THE MOTION PICTURE STRIKERS

This Communist front was organized for the purpose of creating sympathy for Herbert K. Sorrell's Communist inspired strike against the motion picture industry. It was particularly active in attempting to influence public opinion in favor of Sorrell and his strikers and in agitating and fomenting antagonisms between law enforcement officers and the strikers.

Included in the activities of the Citizens Committee for the Motion Picture Strikers were John Howard Lawson, Carey McWilliams, Albert Dekker, Dr. Franklin Fearing, and others.

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

Communist fronts change their names so often that it is difficult to keep up with them. The groups devoted to defending the Communist Party and its members change their names more often than others. Of the so-called "defense fronts" the most prominent have been the International Labor Defense and the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties. These fronts recently combined with the Metropolitan Interfaith and Interracial Coordinating Council of New York, and now operate under the name of the Civil Rights Congress. The national headquarters are located at 205 East 42d Street, New York City.

George Marshall, who headed the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, is the national chairman; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays and Harry F. Ward are honorary cochairmen; Raymond C. Ingersoll is treasurer; Milton Kaufman is executive director; Milton N. Kemnitz is field director; George F. Addes, Mary Bethune, Rev. Charles A. Hill, Ira Latimer, Stanley Nowak, Lawrence Rivkin, and Vincent Sheean are national vice chairmen. Benjamin Goldring is the secretary of the legal committee.

A National Congress on Civil Rights was held in Detroit on April 27-28, 1946, out of which emerged the Civil Rights Congress. Initiators of the national congress were the late Col. Evans Carlson, Norman Corwin, Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, Carey McWilliams, Edward G. Robinson, Paul Robeson, Clark Foreman, George Marshall, James G. Patton, and Congressman Vito Marcantonio.

The sponsors of the national congress included Susan B. Anthony II, of the Congress of American Women, Louis E. Burnham, D. A. Cameron, Prof. Emmanuel Chapman, Philip M. Connelly, Bishop J. A. Gregg, Rabbi Ferdinand M. Isserman, Ellis E. Patterson, Michael J. Quill,

Dorothy K. Roosevelt, Senator Glen H. Taylor, Max Weber, Louis Adamic, Elmer Benson, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, and Francis J. McConnell.

Signers of the call to the national congress were Anna M. Kross, Gene Weltfish, Saul Mills, Adam Clayton Powell, Vito Marcantonio, Johannes Steel, Lisa Sergio, Joe Curran, Joseph P. Selly, and Hulan E. Jack.

Milton Kaufman, Louis Coleman of the International Labor Defense, and Milton Kemnitz were elected to the continuation committee.

The California headquarters of the Civil Rights Congress is located at 206 South Spring Street in Los Angeles: telephone number VAndike 3360. William R. Bidner is the executive director. The Los Angeles sponsors are as follows: Prof. Thomas Addis, Sam Balter, Charlotta A. Bass, Michael Blankfort, George Campbell, Morris Carnovsky, Rev. Don M. Chase, Philip M. Connelly, Jaime Gonzales, E. Y. Harburg, Dr. J. H. Hayes, Willis J. Hill, Dr. Harry Hoijer, Lena Horne, Dr. H. Claude Hudson, Peter Kahn, Jr., Robert W. Kenny, Howard Koch, William S. Lawrence, Kenneth MacGowan, Thomas Mann, Hugh McBeth, Jr., Judge Stanley Moffatt, Seniel Ostrow, Anne Revere, Frank Scully, Artie Shaw, Ruth Marrow Slade, Herbert K. Sorrell, and Virginia Wright.

The current activity of the Communist front is agitation in behalf of Hans Eisler now awaiting deportation hearing and considered an important agent of the international Communist movement. The second current activity of the Civil Rights Congress is a campaign to stop the Thomas Committee in Washington and the Senate Fact-Finding Committee in California.

A pamphlet issued by the Communist Party of Los Angeles (Room 525, 124 West Sixth Street) at the time the Freedom Train visited Los Angeles, lays down the current line for the Civil Rights Congress and all of the subsidiary organizations of the International Labor Defense. The pamphlet reads, in part, as follows:

Freedom Is More Than a Train * * * The fight for Freedom has now become one of defending sacred Constitutional rights.

John Williamson, Labor Secretary of the Communist Party, Gerhardt Eisler, leading German anti-fascist, and Ferdinand Smith, Secretary of the National Maritime Union, have been seized by the Justice Department, are being kept in isolation at Ellis Island and are denied release on bail!

The technique now being practiced is to seize those who oppose the war plans of the Truman administration, charge them with being "dangerous aliens," hustle them off to a concentration camp, such Ellis Island is becoming, and keep them there indefinitely.

If the government succeeds in this plot, no American having any political objections to the bipartisan administration will be safe. Every American who values his own liberty should protest this violation of our freedom heritage.

Wire Attorney General Clark insisting that bail be set for Williamson, Eisler and Smith!

Demand that the Truman Administration stop the deportation proceedings based on political beliefs!

One of the most brazen Communist meetings held in a church in Los Angeles was the Paul Robeson concert-meeting held Friday, February 27, 1948, at 8 p.m. in the Second Baptist Church, located at 2412 Griffith Avenue, in the City of Los Angeles. The meeting was under the auspices of the Civil Rights Congress, the C.I.O. United Public Workers, and the A. F. of L. state, county and municipal workers. The important participants in this meeting were Sidney Moore, a Mr. DiMisner, a Mr. Lindsey, Dr. Francis E. Townsend, Don Wheeldon, Lena Horne, Charlotta Bass, James Burford, and Paul Robeson.

Sidney Moore represented the C.I.O. United Public Workers International. Don Wheeldon, represented the United Negro and Allied Veterans. Dr. Francis E. Townsend, aging leader of the old age pension advocates, has apparently gone over to the Communist Party and is presently quite a hero with Stalin's agents. Lena Horne has consistently given aid and comfort to Communist-front organizations and causes. Charlotta Bass, editor of the Communist *California Eagle*, has been affiliated with most of the Los Angeles County's Communist-front organizations and is a member of the Communist-front, International Labor Defense. James Burford, since his affiliation with the Communist units at Berkeley, has been an avid Communist functionary. Paul Robeson is an avowed Communist and is probably the most active Negro in Stalin's fifth column in America.

The Rev. J. Raymond Anderson, is pastor of the Second Baptist Church.

Bill Bendor of the Civil Rights Congress and Sam Berland of the C.I.O. United Public Workers were called to the platform and introduced.

Don Wheeldon was in charge of the collection. He stated that he was present "to raise funds to help in the defense of Ferdinand Smith, Claudia Jones, John Williamson," and others threatened with deportation. Ferdinand Smith, Claudia Jones, and John Williamson are all self-confessed Communists.

Dr. Francis E. Townsend donated \$50; and Mr. Gorlich donated \$25; Sadie and Morris Goodman donated \$5; Glen Whitney donated \$25; Leola Burns donated \$5; Verdia Finch donated \$5; Mrs. Good donated \$5; Mrs. Spencer donated \$1; Murray's Dude Ranch donated \$25; American Youth For Democracy donated \$8.92; and the Sawtelle Progressive Citizens of America gave \$5.

It was announced that Leon Foreman had lost his wallet.

The Civil Rights Congress, Division of Mobilization for Democracy, issued a call, signed by Daniel G. Marshal, Chairman of the Los Angeles Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, Anthony Lucio, Port Agent of the San Pedro Branch of the National Maritime Union, and William R. Bidner, Executive Director of the Civil Rights Congress, for a meeting to be held at the Embassy Auditorium, Ninth and Grand Avenue, in the City of Los Angeles, Tuesday evening, March 9, 1948, at 8 p.m.

The aforesaid "Call to Emergency Action Conference" reads as follows:

Five men arrested for deportation are on a hunger strike against the denial of any bail, pending normal legal procedure in their cases. To date, in all of the political deportation cases reasonable bail has been granted. In the case of these five men bail has been

denied by personal order of Attorney General Tom Clark. In effect these men are imprisoned and punished before they are found guilty of any offense.

The individuals involved are:

Ferdinand C. Smith—Secretary, National Maritime Union, C.I.O. Labor's most prominent Negro leader. (He has never before been arrested or convicted of any crime.)

John Williamson—National Labor Secretary, Communist Party. (He has never been arrested or convicted of any crime.)

Irving Potash—Manager, New York Fur and Leather Workers, C.I.O.

Charles Doyle—International Vice President, C.I.O. Chemical Workers. (He has never been arrested or convicted of any crime.)

Gerhart Eisler—German progressive writer.

The One Issue at Stake Is—The Right of These Men to Release on Reasonable Bail. At stake is every person's right to due process of law—the right to release on bail pending trial—the concept that a person is innocent until proved guilty. These rights are guaranteed in the Eighth Amendment to our Constitution which reads: "Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishment inflicted." The Fifth Amendment says: "No person * * * shall be * * * deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

Five men are now on a hunger strike to secure these elementary rights. It is of immediate urgency for every organization to be represented at this conference by delegates or observers. Qualified community and legal spokesmen will present the issues and a program for action. No group will be committed beyond its desire and ability to seek justice for all.

A "*Fact Sheet No. 1 on Political Deportation Cases*" is enclosed with the "Call." The "*Fact Sheet*" reads as follows:

These noncitizens and more than 100 others face deportation proceedings by the Department of Immigration and the Department of Justice because of their political opinions or progressive and labor activities.

Peter Harisiades, of New York, native of Greece, entered United States in 1916 at age of 13. Secretary of the Hellenic American Brotherhood, I.W.O. (International Workers Order). He is married to an American citizen and is the father of two American-born children.

Mrs. Theresa Horvath, of Fairmount, West Virginia, native of Hungary, entered United States in 1921 at age of 23. Mother of two American-born children, one of whom is an honorably discharged war veteran.

Refugio Ramon Martinez, of Chicago, native of Mexico, entered United States at age of 24. A member of the staff of the United Packinghouse Workers of America. He is married to an American citizen and is the father of two American-born children.

David Balint, of Cleveland, native of Czechoslovakia, entered United States in 1920 at age of 13. Former President of United Steelworkers of America, Local 1666. He is married to an American citizen and is the father of two American-born children.

Harry Bersin, of New York, native of Latvia, entered United States in 1919 at age of 21. Honorably discharged veteran of second World War. Member of Painters' Union, Local 51. Married to a legally-resident alien.

Joe Weber, of Chicago, native of Yugoslavia, entered United States in 1913 at age of 9. Former Director of Organization of the United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers of America. Married to an American citizen. Faces deportation on ground that, in 1939, he visited Mexico for four hours.

Kondo Dimitroff, of Lorain, Ohio, native of Bulgaria, entered United States at the age of 23. Member of the United Steelworkers of America and active in Bulgarian-American organizations.

Claudia Jones, native of Trinidad, entered United States in 1924. Outstanding Negro woman leader and National Secretary of the Women's Commission of the Communist Party.

Ferdinand Smith, National Secretary of the National Maritime Union of the C.I.O. and a member of the National Executive Board of the C.I.O. Native of Jamaica, entered the United States in 1932.

John Williamson, born in San Francisco in 1902. Arrested for deportation to Scotland, native country of his parents. He is National Labor Secretary of the Communist Party.

Charles Doyle, International Vice President Chemical Workers, C.I.O., native of Ireland.

Gerhart Eisler, German Communist writer and leader, member of the International Brigade that fought fascist Franco in Spain.

Irving Potash, native of Russia. Entered the United States more than 20 years ago. He is manager of the Joint Board of Fur and Leather Workers, C.I.O., in New York.

Among those facing denial of citizenship are: Alex Balint, of Cleveland; Werner Fink, of Detroit; Philip Stasiukovich, of Boston; and more than 12 applicants in Farrell, Pennsylvania.

Contact the Los Angeles Civil Rights Congress for further information and action on the campaign to stop the political deportation drive of the Truman Administration.

The following article from the *Hollywood Citizens News* for Wednesday, March 10, 1948, accurately reports the "Emergency Action Conference" at the Embassy Auditorium in Los Angeles on the evening of March 9, 1948:

Deportation of five alien Communists who last week staged a "hunger strike" on Ellis Island was discussed by speakers in Embassy Auditorium last night at a mass meeting sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress, the Los Angeles chapter of National Lawyers Guild and the San Pedro chapter of the National Maritime Union.

Sentiments of the audience were indicated by prolonged applause for Philip M. Connelly, secretary-treasurer, Los Angeles C.I.O. Council, who said:

"Justice will mean nothing to Attorney General Tom Clark unless the American people rise up and put Tom Clark and his sadistic Brown Shirts into their own concentration camp."

Earlier Connelly had denounced the holding of the alien Communists without bail at the discretion of the Attorney General. The meeting had been planned as a protest against the denial of bail. Before the meeting, the alien Communists—accused of violating the terms of their admission to the United States—were granted bail, so the theme of the meeting was changed, according to William Bidner, executive director, Civil Rights Congress. He described it as "an emergency action conference" to launch "an all-out campaign against the Truman Administration's deportation delirium."

Bidner told the gathering that 100 aliens are facing deportation proceedings. "It didn't surprise me," he said, "to learn that more than half of them are veteran trade-union leaders."

Bidner interpreted the "deportation delirium" as a political move of the Truman Administration. "Ferdinand Smith," he said, "was arrested the morning after he sat on the same platform beside Henry Wallace before 22,000 people in Harlem."

Smith is Secretary of the National Maritime Union, C.I.O., and a member of the national executive committee, Communist Party, U.S.A.

Besides Smith, those whose deportation was discussed at the meeting were Irving Potash, manager of the New York Fur and Leather Workers, C.I.O.; John Williamson, National Labor Secretary, Communist Party; Charles Doyle, International Vice President, Chemical Workers, C.I.O., and Gerhart Eisler, described by the Committee on Un-American Activities as the No. 1 Communist in the United States.

Robert W. Kenny, who was introduced as chief counsel for the 10 Hollywood celebrities who face trial for refusing to tell Congress whether they are Communists, drew a parallel between 1860 and 1948. "In 1860," he said, "the slave owners were defending what they called the 'American way.' Today, our government is again in the hands of slave owners who are defending their system."

Kenny said the South, in opposing President Truman's civil rights program, is insincere. "The protest against Truman is camouflage," he said. "What the South's would-be slave owners really fear is the demand for a new economy."

He said he had just returned to Los Angeles from campaign efforts in behalf of Henry Wallace.

"Wallace and I have never disagreed except as to tactics," said Kenny, "and he was usually right." He described Wallace as "the only leader who can reverse the sickening trend of the last two years."

Dan Marshall, president of the Los Angeles chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, discussed the legal rights of the aliens accused of communist activities.

Bidner asked the audience to join a picket line today at the office of United States Attorney James Carter. "Carter," he said, "will be asked to convey a protest to Attorney General Clark."

While a collection was being taken, Bidner announced donations from the National Maritime Union, Fur and Leather Workers Union, News Vendors Union, United Furniture Workers, Progressive Citizens of America, International Workers Order, and Morgan Hull section of the Communist Party of Los Angeles County.

Dorothy Thompson summarizes the matter far better than could this committee. She writes:

Tens of thousands of American youths are in their graves because they fought to keep this Country free.

Now we are asked to weep crocodile tears because four alleged Communist aliens who entered this Country illegally to further the aim of destroying America are detained without bail on Ellis Island, pending their deportation or sentencing.

They have gone on a hunger strike, and Communists are calling mass meetings of protest.

"At stake," they cry, "are due process of law, the right of habeas corpus, the right to release on bail pending trial, the presumption that all are innocent until proved guilty, the concept of equal justice for all."

Yes, these are exactly what are at stake. They are at stake, not only in this Country, but all over the world. In the last few days, in Czechoslovakia, scores of journalists, college professors and political leaders have been thrown into jail, or out of jobs and sentenced to serve in work gangs or starve—all without one single safeguard of law. Among them are persons who suffered for years in German concentration camps for Czech freedom.

These men held on Ellis Island belong to the same party which everywhere destroys habeas corpus, due process, and equal justice. They would, if they had their way, abolish everything they now appeal to.

One of them is Gerhart Eisler, international Communist agent and member of the Praesidium of the Communist International. He entered this Country on a false affidavit, to direct the American branch of the Communist Party in Moscow's line. Now he is "warning" the American people that "no one in America is safe if (Attorney General) Clark is allowed to imprison individuals, deny them bail, because they oppose administration policy * * * Any crook or criminal gets bail."

What bunk!

Every crook or criminal does not get bail under American law. And no ordinary crook or criminal represents half the menace that these wretched tools of overthrow and destruction do. Their aims no longer are academic. Men like these have suppressed every right, every safeguard, every hope for millions.

"The denial of bail," says the *Daily Worker* protest, "is contrary to all precedent."

Contrary to all precedent of civilized states is the habit of a state, with whom friendly relations are thought to exist, to organize and use an international movement to enter this Country, organize treason among its citizens, seduce them to become spies, penetrate

the ranks of the innocent, exacerbate the discontents of racial groups, capture the leadership of unions, and conspire for the dissolution of the Nation—and in doing so appeal for constitutional safeguards!

So contrary to all precedent is such activity that the constitutional state has wholly inadequate means for dealing with such a movement. It must wait until it catches one of the members in open breach of law to do anything against him at all!

Then the whole claque of hyenas turns loose in his defense.

In the treatment of these aliens the law has scrupulously been observed.

They are held under Title 8, U. S. Code, Sections 1-5-6, as amended, which makes bail for such aliens entirely permissive—not mandatory—with the Attorney General. Three of the men—Eisler, Williamson and Smith—have applied to the Federal Court, Southern District of New York, for writs of habeas corpus, claiming they are unlawfully detained and should be admitted to bail. The judges have denied the writ. Now the decision is being appealed to the circuit court.

The prisoners have all the benefits of appeal open to anyone. And Eisler, from Ellis Island, is still exercising “free speech” in the *Daily Worker*, while mass meetings to protest his “persecution” are being called everywhere.

These gentry, however, will not starve themselves to death. Communists do not make martyrs of themselves. They martyr others.

COMMITTEE FOR A DEMOCRATIC EASTERN POLICY

Headquarters for this Communist front is located at 111 West 42d Street in New York City. The organization opposes the American policy toward Greece and Turkey.

The executive director of the organization is Maude Russell. Evans Carlson, until his death, was the group's president. Members of the board of directors include Frederick V. Field, Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, Jack R. McMichael, Arthur Upham Pope, Martin Popper, Rose Terlin, and Max Yergan. Consultants to the Committee for a Democratic Eastern Policy include Philip Jaffe, Kate Mitchell, and Maxwell S. Stewart. The sponsors include Zlatko Balotovic, Elmer Benson, Millan Brand, Louise Bransten, Charlotte Hawkins Brown, John M. Coffee, Norman Corwin, Hugh De Lacy, Martha Dodd, W. E. B. Du Bois, Dr. Henry Pratt Fairchild, Donald Henderson, Carey McWilliams, Rockwell Kent, Edward Chodorov, William Gropper, Albert E. Kahn, Muriel Draper, Leo Huberman, William Howard Melish, A. Clayton Powell, Jr., Saul Mills, Doxey Wilkerson, Gene Weltfish, Donald Ogden Stewart, Dirk J. Struik, Gregory Peck, William J. Schieffelin, Jacob S. Potofsky, and Paul Robeson.

COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF FERDINAND C. SMITH

This is a Communist front set up to oppose the deportation of an alien Communist, Ferdinand C. Smith, Secretary of the National Maritime Union, C.I.O., and a member of the National Executive Board of the C.I.O.

The headquarters of the committee is listed as 512½ South Palos Verdes Street, San Pedro, and the telephone number is TErMinal 2-0295.

The usual Communist line in such cases is used by the Committee for Defense of Ferdinand C. Smith. A pamphlet in the files of the Senate committee reads, in part, as follows:

This attack against Ferdinand Smith, N.M.U. Secretary, is purely a case of persecution of a militant maritime labor leader by a government body acting on the dictates of Wall Street, and in open disregard of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

The National Committee of the Communist Party in the United States has called for an all-out pressure program in unions, civic groups, etc., to support the Communists who have been arrested, indicted or are presently being held for deportation. The Communists and fellow-travelers have been ordered to "call upon every civic and political figure * * * and insist that they speak out * * * arouse the whole American people * * * let delegations of the people visit the Attorney General and the President in Washington * * *."

Communists and Communist fellow-travelers in California have immediately jumped into action to carry out the Communist Party mandate. William R. Bidner and the Los Angeles branch of the Communist Civil Rights Congress have called for mass meetings and are frantically drafting letters for the usual herd of Communists and Communist fellow-travelers to sign. One such letter appeared in the *People's Daily World* for March 3, 1948. It was signed by Philip M. Connelly, Charles Gladstone, Clifford Odets, Peter M. Kahn, Sr., Mrs. Charlotta Bass, William Lawrence, William Elconin, Anne Revere, and Rose Hobart.

In addition to Ferdinand Smith, the following Communists have been arrested by the Federal Government: Gerhart Eisler, Charles Doyle, Irving Potash, John Williamson, Claudia Jones, and Nat Yanish.

Nat Yanish is the advertising manager for the *People's Daily World*, the organ of the Communist Party on the West Coast. Merriel R. Bacon, a member of the Portland, Oregon police force, who had joined the Communist Party for six months to investigate its activities for the Portland Police Department, testified in the proceedings for the deportation of Nat Yanish. He stated that United States Communists are opposed to spontaneous revolution since "revolutions do not just happen; they have to be made." Yanish is charged with being a deportable alien and belonging to an organization advocating overthrow of the government by force and violence. He is an asserted Communist.

As in most cases of this kind, Yanish is defended by one of the notorious Communist fellow-traveling attorneys in California. In Yanish's case it is Richard Gladstein. The following is from the *Los Angeles Examiner*, March 3, 1948:

Asked by Gladstein to describe the party's theory of the nature of human society, Bacon conceded that it involved the anarchy of capitalism through evolution, but then added sharply:

"We were taught that it is the duty of the party to encourage that breakdown and organize the working people to bring about the revolution."

In a series of sarcastic questions about the meaning of "dialectical materialism," "historical materialism" and "economic determinism," Gladstein attempted to demonstrate that the witness was not sufficiently familiar with party theory to testify as an authority on the party.

Bacon answered :

"I was not so interested in theory as in action. Like any policeman, I wouldn't be so interested in why a man burglarized a house as in how and when he did it. Those theories are needed in order to influence workers. I wasn't interested in leading workers into revolt."

Bacon, in describing the mechanics of Communist activity, said a member spends six months on probation, is not eligible to attend conventions until two years have passed, and must be a member of five years' standing "to enter the underground illegal."

"They maintain a legal and an illegal party," answered Bacon. "The illegal one is underground."

COMMITTEE FOR THE FIRST AMENDMENT

This organization is a recently created Communist front in the defense of Communists and Communist fellow-travelers. Its immediate purpose is to create favorable public opinion for the Communists who refused to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington, D. C.

A full page advertisement in the *Hollywood Reporter* for October 24, 1947, states: "We are arranging for radio broadcasts and other steps to protest the conduct of the Washington hearings." It is signed by the following: Larry Adler, Stephen Morehouse Avery, Geraldine Brooks, Roma Burton, Lauren Bacall, Barbara Bentley, Leonardo Bercovici, Leonard Bernstein, DeWitt Bodeen, Humphrey Bogart, Ann and Mor Braus, Richard Brooks, Jerome Chodorov, Cheryl Crawford, Louis Calhern, Frank Callender, Eddie Canot, McClure Capps, Warren Cowan, Richard Conte, Norman Corwin, Tom Carlyle, Agnes DeMille, Delmer Daves, Donald Davies, Spencer Davies, Donald Davis, Armand Deutsch, Walter Doniger, I. A. L. Diamond, Muni Diamond, Kirk Douglas, Jay Dratler, Philip Dunne, Howard Duff, Paul Draper, Phoebe and Henry Ephron, Julius Epstein, Philip Epstein, Charles Einfeld, Sylvia Fine, Henry Fonda, Melvin Frank, Irwin Gelsey, Benny Goodman, Ava Gardner, Sheridan Gibney, Paulette Goddard, Michael Gordon, Jay Goldberg, Jesse J. Goldberg, Moss Hart, Rita Hayworth, David Hopkins, Katharine Hepburn, Paul Henreid, Van Heflin, John Huston, John Houseman, Marsha Hunt, Joseph Hoffman, Uta Hagen, Robert L. Joseph, George Kaufman, Norman Krasna, Herbert Kline, Michel Kraike, Isobel Kandleman, Arthur Kober, Evelyn Keyes, Gene Kelly, Danny Kaye, J. Richard Kennedy, Harry Kurnitz, Fred Kohlmar, Canada Lee, Anatole Litvak, Burt Lancaster, Herbert Clyde Lewis, Arthur Lubin, Mary Loos, Myrna Loy, Burgess Meredith, Richard Maibaum, David Miller, Frank L. Moss, Margo, Dorothy McGuire, Ivan Moffatt, Josef Mischel, Dorothy Matthews, Lorie Niblo, N. Richard Nash, Doris Nolan, George Oppenheimer, Ernest Pascal, Vincent Price, Norman Panama, Marion Parsonnet, Frank Partos, Jean Porter, John Paxton, Bob Presnell, Jr., Gregory Peck, Harold Rome, Gladys Robinson, Francis Rosenwald, Irving Rubine, Irving Reis, Stanley Rubin, Sylvia Richards, Henry

C. Rogers, Lyle Rooks, Norman and Betsy Rose, Robert Ryan, Irwin Shal, Richard Sale, George Seaton, John Stone, Allan Scott, Barry Sullivan, Shepperd Strudwick, Mrs. Leo Spitz, Theodore Strauss, John and Marti Shelton, Robert Shapiro, Joseph Than, Leo Townsend, Don Victor, Bernard Vorhaus, Billy Wilder, Bill Watters, Jerry Wald, and Cornel Wilde.

Ira Gershwin was subpoenaed and testified before the committee's Los Angeles hearing February 18, 1948. He promptly declared, in response to the question, that he had never been a member of the Communist Party. He was the first of a long string of witnesses who unhesitatingly made a prompt response to this question.

Gershwin stated that he was a member of the Committee for the First Amendment and testified that the membership consisted of between five and seven hundred persons. He admitted that a meeting of the organization was held at his home on October 25, 1947. He identified a number of people from a prepared committee list as having been in attendance at the meeting.

The list of people who attended the meeting in Ira Gershwin's home are as follows: Madeline Gesas, Evelyn Keyes, John C. Lee, Bernard Feins, Hal Horne, Burt Lancaster, Vincente Minnelli, Arthur H. Singer, Dr. N. P. Roe, Robert Ardrey, Mervyn Le Roy, Sidney Buchman, Jane Strudwick, Marcia Panama, Kirk Douglas, Humphrey Bogart, John Beal, Mortimer Offner, Sy Bartlett, Mrs. Van Heflin, William Wyler, Margaret T. Wyler, Richard Brooks, Leon S. Becker, Chas. Einfeld, John Edward Paxton, Olive Abbott, Richard Conte, Harry Kurnitz, Marsha Hunt Presnell, John Houseman, Irving Yergin, Edward Smith, Joseph Than, Henry Brum, Jane Wyatt, Sheridan Gibney, Lloyd R. Perkins, Edward G. Robinson, Sterling Hayden, Charles Boyer, Melvin G. Frank, Alexander Knox, Evelyn Rideout Rooks, A. Litvak, and Peter Lorre.

COMMITTEE TO AID CHINESE TRADE UNIONS

See American Friends of the Chinese People.

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY KEEPING OUT OF THE WAR

This Communist front preceded the launching of the American Peace Mobilization, and its purposes were the same. It followed the Communist Party "line" which, at the time of the formation of the Committee to Defend America by Keeping Out of the War, was based upon the Stalin-Hitler pact.

Among those who sponsored, or were otherwise affiliated with, the Committee to Defend America by Keeping Out of War, were the following: Rabbi Michael Alper, Harry Elmer Barnes, Lewis Allen Berne, Prof. Franz Boas, Philip M. Connelly, Joseph Curran, Jerome Davis, Theodore Dreiser, Abram Flaxer, Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, Rockwell Kent, Robert Morss Lovett, Vito Marcantonio, Michael Quill, Prof. Walter Rautenstrauch, Reid Robinson, George Seldes, Oswald Garrison Villard, Morris Watson, Max Yergan, Rev. John B. Thompson, Pearl M. Hart, Marian Briggs, and Rev. Claude C. Williams.

COMMUNIST DOMINATED C.I.O. UNIONS

The committee has found the following C.I.O. unions to be so thoroughly entrenched with Communist leadership as to be dominated by the Stalinites in America:

American Communications Association;
 Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers;
 Inland Boatmen's Union of the Pacific;
 International Federation of Architects, Engineers, and Technicians
 (now the United Office and Professional Workers);
 International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union;
 International Union of Fishermen, and Allied Workers of America;
 International Union of Fur and Leather Workers;
 International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers;
 Marine Cooks and Stewards Association of the Pacific Coast;
 National Maritime Union;
 State, County, and Municipal Workers of America (now the United
 Public Workers);
 Transport Workers Union of America;
 United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing, and Allied Workers of
 America;
 United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America;
 United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers of America;
 United Federal Workers of America (now United Public Workers);
 United Furniture Workers;
 United Office and Professional Workers of America, and
 United Public Workers.

This does not purport to be a complete list. The reader is referred to the index and to previous committee reports.

COMMUNIST PARTY

The Communist Party keeps its publicly avowed members down to the smallest possible number. The national headquarters of the Communist Party of the United States is located at 35 East 12th Street in New York City.

The *Daily Worker* is the official national publication of the Communist Party and the *People's Daily World* serves the West Coast.

The national chairman of the Communist Party is William Z. Foster, possibly one of the most outspoken traitors the United States has ever tolerated.

The general secretary is Eugene Dennis, alias Waldron. The administrative secretary is John Williamson. The office of treasurer is vacant since the death of Charles Krumbein.

A National Secretariat is composed of William Z. Foster, Eugene Dennis, Robert Thompson, John Williamson, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., John Gates, Gil Green, Gus Hall, Irving Potash, Jack Stachel, Carl Winter, and Henry Winston.

The National Committee is composed of William Z. Foster, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Rose Gauden, Mickey Lima, John Williamson, Nat Ganley, Bella Dodd, James Jackson, Louis Weinstock, William McKie, Nat Ross, Fred Blair, Jack Stachel, Gus Hall, Nat Cohen, Ferdinand

Smith, Abner Berry, Alexander Bittleman, Claudia Jones, Alexander Trachtenberg, David Davis, Herb Signer, Irving Potash, Max Weiss, Lem Harris, and Hal Simon.

The National Review Board is composed of Ray Hansborough, chairman, and Saul Wellman, secretary. The vice chairmanship is vacant due to the death of Charles Krumbein.

The National Labor Commission is composed of John Williamson, chairman; William Albertson, secretary; and Robert Minor, administrative secretary; Al Blumberg, and Pat Toohey.

The National Women's Commission is headed by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. The assistant secretary is Claudia Jones.

Josh Lawrence is the chairman of the National Negro Commission and Harry Winston is the secretary.

Steve Nelson is the chairman of the National Groups Commission.

Max Weiss heads the National Farm Commission with Lem Harris as secretary.

The Organizing Commission is composed of Henry Winston and Betty Gannett.

The Coordinating Committee in the national maritime field is Al Lannon.

The Jewish Commission is composed of Moses Miller and Alexander Bittleman.

John Gates is the chairman or director of the new Veterans' Commission. The members of the committee are George Blake, Joseph Clark, Louis Diskind, Irving Goff, Howard Johnson, Herbert Kurzer, Carl Reinstein, Leon Strauss, Robert Thompson, Carl Vedro, George Watt, Saul Wellman, Herbert Wheeldin, and Henry Winston.

Marion Shaw is the director of the Student's Commission.

Arnold Johnson is the chairman of the Legislative Commission and Robert Minor is the secretary.

Jack Stachel heads the Educational Agit-Prop and Publicity Commission. Max Weiss is the secretary.

The California headquarters is now located at 942 Market Street in San Francisco. William Schneiderman is the California State chairman; Loretta Starvis, organizing secretary; Anita Whitney, state treasurer; Mickey Lima, state field organizer; Celeste Strack, state educational director; Leo Baroway, *People's Daily World* circulation director; George Kaye, youth commission chairman; A. Olken, chairman, Jewish Commission; Ida Rothstein, state press director; and George Kaye, state youth director.

Cosecretaries of the Labor Commission are Archie Brown and Leon Kaplan. The commission is composed of John Pittman, Louise Todd, Ray Thompson, William Schneiderman, Pettis Perry, Loretta Starvis, Nemmy Sparks, Clarence Tobey, George Lohr, and Mickey Lima.

The state political editor is Douglas Ward.

Herbert Nugent is the secretary of the water-front section.

Nemmy Sparks is the chairman of the Los Angeles County section. The Los Angeles County section includes the following: Ben Dobbs, labor secretary; Elizabeth Ricardo, press director; Pettis Perry, minorities chairman; Dorothy Healy, organizing secretary; Sidney Burke,

editor *People's Daily World*; Emil Freed, chairman, Sixteenth Congressional District; Alvin Averback, section organizer; Harry Daniels, legislative director; Jim Forrest, harbor section organizer; Merel Brodsky, veterans' director; Phil Bock, youth director; and Mort Newman, Carver Club section secretary.

La Rue McCormack has been a candidate for the California Senate on the Communist ticket. Henry Steinberg, James C. McGowan, and Elsie M. Monjar, have been candidates for the Los Angeles City Council, running openly as Communists.

Joe Klein is the director of the West Adams Club of the Communist Party and Ida Elliott is the social activity secretary of the 62d Assembly District Communist Club.

Oleta Yates is the chairman of the San Francisco section. Herb Nugent is the legislative director. Leon Kaplan is labor director. Alex Freskin is the water-front organizer. Aubrey Grossman heads the educational commission.

Enos J. Baker is the chairman of the Communist Party in San Diego County.

Lloyd Lehman is the chairman, and Wesley Bodkin the labor director of the Communist Party in Alameda County. Buddy Green is the organizer for the Ben Davis Club in Alameda County. Helen Bodkin is the trade-union director of the Harriet Tubman Communist Party Club in Alameda County.

The president of the Santa Monica Club of the Communist Party is David Grant. Mildred Bowen is chairman of Contra Costa County. John Stapp heads the Hollywood section. Libby Wilson is the press director of the East Side Youth Club of the Communist Party in Los Angeles. George Edwards is the organizer for the North Oakland section.

The New Century Publishers, Inc. is the largest of the Communist publishing firms. It is located at 832 Broadway, New York City. It was incorporated December 8, 1944 with a capital stock of \$20,000. The incorporators were Joseph Felshin, 832 Broadway, New York City; Isidore Greenbaum, 207 Fourth Avenue, New York City; and Betty Greenbaum, 207 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

International Publishers, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City, and Workers' Library Publishers, New York City, are two other important publishing organizations of the Communist Party. Alexander Trachtenberg is the president of International Publishers.

The Four Continent Book Corporation, 253 Fifth Avenue, and Universal Distributors, 38 Union Square, New York City are Communist publishing houses.

At the Sixteenth General Assembly of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, held at Columbus, Ohio, September 23, 1941, one hundred officers and delegates signed a petition demanding the immediate release of Earl Browder, head of the Communist Party of the United States, from the Atlanta Penitentiary where he was serving a term. Among those who signed this Communist petition was Herbert K. Sorrell, who was a delegate from Hollywood Local 644.

In the November, 1942 election, La Rue McCormick, a self-admitted Communist, and an officer of the Communist Party and the Communist Political Association, was a candidate for the office of State Senator for Los Angeles County. She was running openly on the Communist Party

ticket. A committee was organized for the support of Mrs. McCormick's candidacy under the title "Democrats for McCormick." Among those who supported Mrs. McCormick were John Howard Lawson, Dalton Trumbo, Rev. Clayton Russell, Charlotta Bass, Al S. Waxman, Herbert K. Sorrell, Ellis E. Patterson, Paul Jarrico, Viola Brothers Shore, John Bright, Lester Cole, Leo Gallagher, Richard Collins, Jay Gorney, Henry Myers, and A. Maymudes.

Attorneys for the California State Communist Party are Gladstein, Andersen, Resner, Edises, and Sawyer of 240 Montgomery Street in the City of San Francisco.

Communist functionaries in Alameda County include Lloyd Lehman, Carol Barnes, Emma Stanley, Eugene Toopeekoff, Nori Lafferty, Katrina Manley, and John Morgan. The Alameda County Communist Party Codornices Club has the following functionaries: Shirley Cloke, Marion Redner, Bruce Anderson, Hannah Drucker, June Nabosek, Mary Bradsher, and Van Frederics.

The Berkeley section of the Communist Party include Marion Hammond, Wilhelmina Loughrey, and Robert Ragland.

Frank Parsons is the organizer for the Central Bloor Branch of the Communist Party.

The Herman Boettcher Branch of the Communist Party includes Harold Goldenberg, Ruth McGovney (former wife of Kenneth May), Muriel Simmonds, Eleanor Mitchell, and Gothard W. Sorensen.

The North Berkeley Branch of the Communist Party has Beatrice Morgan and James E. Kalman as functionaries.

The South Berkeley Club of the Communist Party contains the following functionaries: Dan Kalgaard, Calvin Batiste, Fred Williams, Leon Vannier, Herb Kalman, Charles Drasnin, and Jane Reneker.

The Bethune Branch of the Communist Party is headed by Nell Sawyer, Ione Schlaifer, John Henry, and Georgia Jones.

Jane Sears and Nora McEven are members of the Tom Paine Club.

The Merriman Clubs of the Communist Party are said to include a number of professors from the University of California at Berkeley. Helen Jackins is the organizer of Merriman Club No. 1 and Ethel Landau is the organizer of Merriman Club No. 2. Mary Sherwood and Paul Peterson are connected with the Merriman Clubs.

Mary Ann Cassidy is the president, and John Havel is the membership secretary of the J. B. S. Haldane Club of the Communist Party.

Alameda County has a number of other branches of the Communist Party including the Abraham Lincoln Branch, John Reed Branch, Art Young Branch, Thomas Jefferson Branch (said to be composed for the greater part of government employees), and the Eugene Debs Branch.

Sidney Roger, radio commentator over Radio Station KGO in San Francisco, is a paid functionary of the Communist Party. Many of his broadcasts follow, not only the substance of the propaganda of the Communist publication, the *People's Daily World*, but in many cases follow the paper's language. Roger twists and squirms with each change of the Communist Party line and spreads the Kremlin's propaganda to anyone who tunes in his program.

The following are sponsors of the Sidney Roger Radio Fund (150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California): Dr. and Mrs. George

P. Adams, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Addis, Victor Arnautoff, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Baker, William A. P. White, Dr. Arthur G. Brodeur, Rabbi Elliott Burstein, William E. Dodd, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Dreyfus, David Friedenrich, Dr. Carleton Goodlett, Dr. Asher Gordon, Dr. Albert Guerard, Dr. and Mrs. Leon Kolb, Archibald MacPhail, Dr. Jerzy Neyman, Rt. Rev. Edward L. Parsons, Dr. Hubert Phillips, Anton Refregier, Dr. and Mrs. Holland Roberts, Sidney Rudy, Dr. Maxwell Savelle, Sol Silverman, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Solomon, Dr. and Mrs. Edward C. Tolman, Frederick Thompson, Edward Weston, and Dr. and Mrs. Frank Weymouth. (Committee transcript, Volume XXXIII, p. 293.)

Sidney Roger's record, in part, is as follows:

In 1932 the *People's Daily World* announced on March 18th that Roger was scheduled to preside over a meeting of the Allied War Relief Rally at Eagle's Hall in San Francisco under the auspices of the Communist International Workers Order. In the issue of August 20, 1942 the *People's Daily World* announced that Roger was to be the chairman at a symposium on "*What Union Organization Can Do for the Licensed Professional Nurse*," at the Oakland City Club Hotel. (A subsequent issue of the *People's Daily World* reported that Roger would be unable to preside at this meeting.) The *People's Daily World* for October 31, 1942 announced that Sidney Roger was scheduled to lecture at the Communist Party Tom Mooney Labor School in San Francisco. His subject was announced as "*Africa and the Global War*."

In the issue of November 12, 1942, the *People's Daily World* ran an advertisement stating that Roger would act as the chairman of a mass meeting at which General Victor A. Yakhantoff would speak, under the auspices of the Communist International Workers Order at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco.

In the *People's Daily World*, issue of March 4, 1943 Sidney Roger is listed as a signatory to a statement demanding that President Roosevelt intercede in the Harry Bridges proceedings.

Most of the following activities are reported in the Communist Press, the *People's Daily World*. March 20, 1943, Roger spoke at a conference called by the Citizens Committee for Democratic Freedom in North Africa, at the Sir Francis Drake Hotel in San Francisco. He was a speaker at the high school auditorium in Palo Alto for Russian War Relief in March of 1943. His speech, of course, was emphatically pro-Russian. In August of 1943 Roger spoke on "*Racial and National Unity in Wartime*" at 150 Golden Gate Avenue in the City of San Francisco. In the same month he was a sponsor of a reception to a Soviet delegation in the Civic Auditorium in San Francisco. He chairmanned a meeting sponsored by Russian War Relief at the Scottish Rite Auditorium in Oakland when Nila Magidoff spoke.

In September of 1943 Roger was scheduled as a teacher at the Communist Tom Mooney Labor School on the subject "*Press Propaganda and War*."

In October, 1943, Roger spoke at a Conference of Solidarity With the Spanish People at the Hotel Whitecomb in San Francisco. In the same month he read a prepared statement by Louis Adamic at a Yugoslav meeting held in the Scottish Rite Auditorium. On November 1st, he was a speaker at a meeting of the Communist Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee held at the Hotel Whitecomb in San Francisco.

In January of 1944, he was an instructor in radio writing and production at the Communist Tom Mooney Labor School, sponsored by the American Federation of Radio Artists. According to the *People's Daily World* of April 7, 1944, Roger and his wife were among the sponsors of a benefit for the Communist Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, held at the home of Mrs. Sydney Joseph on April 7th.

The *People's Daily World* for October 4, 1944, carried an advertisement announcing that Roger was scheduled to speak on "*Where Do We Stand Today*" on October 11th at the Jewish Community Center in San Francisco under the auspices of the Jewish American Lodge of the Communist International Workers Order.

The *People's Daily World* for February 21, 1945, carried an advertisement announcing that Roger was to be the chairman at a celebration of the 27th anniversary of the Red Army on Washington's birthday at the Scottish Rite Auditorium. The affair was to be a benefit for the war orphan's home in Smolensk, Soviet Russia, and was given under the auspices of the Russian American Society, Inc.

On May 21, 1945 Roger was the speaker at a "*Spotlight on Spain*" banquet for the benefit of Communist Spanish refugees at the Claremont Hotel in Berkeley. The *People's Daily World* for June 8, 1945 carried an advertisement that Roger would speak on "*The Road From San Francisco*" on the eighth of June at the California Labor School in San Francisco. He spoke at a "*Wanted—a Free Spain*" rally October 14, 1945, under the auspices of the East Bay Committee for Republican Spain. In October of 1945 Roger started a regular broadcast, Monday through Friday, at 6.15 p.m. over Radio Station KYA, under the sponsorship of the Communist controlled International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, Local 6.

In January of 1946 Roger interviewed Attorney General Robert W. Kenny in regard to the action of the House Un-American Activities Committee in ordering the Communist Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee officials to testify before it and to submit its records of contributors. In that same month he spoke on a program at the Curran Theatre under the auspices of the Communist Spanish Refugee Appeal and the Communist California Labor School. On February 3, 1946 he participated in a forum on "*Fascist Spain—the Nazi Valhalla*," in Berkeley, under the auspices of the Communist Spanish Refugee Appeal.

The *People's Daily World* for March 8, 1946 carried an advertisement that Roger would speak at a "*Franco Must Go*" mass meeting to be held at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, in the City of San Francisco on March 15th, under the auspices of the Communist front, Trade Union Committee for Free Spain. In April of 1946 Roger spoke at a meeting on the atomic bomb, at which Dr. Harold C. Urey was the principal speaker.

Roger was the "Fund Raising Speaker" at the Henry A. Wallace meeting, April 22, 1946, in San Francisco, which was held under the auspices of the Northern California Division of the National Citizens Political Action Committee.

In April of 1946 Roger was a member of the city-wide campaign committee for Paul F. Schnur, a candidate for Assembly in the 20th District. He also participated in the Russian Relief—American Russian

Institute forum series on the subject "*What's on Your Mind About Russia?*"

In May of 1946 Roger spoke at a meeting of the Communist front, Northern California Win the War Conference, in San Francisco. In the same month he became the chairman of the Communist inspired and controlled Northern California Chapter of the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief.

William J. Bailey, Communist Party organizer of the San Francisco waterfront, thanked Roger for his contribution to the maritime workers. (*People's Daily World*, June 15, 1946.)

On July 19, 1946 Roger spoke at a mass meeting against "Franco Spain," under the auspices of the Robert Merriam Post of the Communist Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade at the Oakland Civic Auditorium Theatre. On July 17, the *People's Daily World* announced that Roger was to speak at a meeting of the Mission Chapter of the American Veterans Committee in Genova Hall in San Francisco. Throughout 1946 Sidney Roger gave much of his time to the Communist Win the Peace Committee. The *People's Daily World* for October 5, 1946 carried an advertisement which stated that Roger would be the chairman at a mass meeting under the auspices of Branches 119, 476, and 599 of the Communist International Workers Order in the C.I.O. Hall, in San Francisco. At this meeting the president of the Jewish People's Fraternal Branches of the Communist International Workers Order, Albert E. Kahn, was the principal speaker.

The *Labor Herald* of the C.I.O. for October 11, carried Roger's photograph with Paul Robeson and Revels Cayton, prominent Negroes in the Communist movement, who had spoken over Roger's radio program. In October of 1946 Roger was the chairman at a mass meeting in the Scottish Rite Auditorium which launched the National Conference on China. On the twenty-ninth of October, 1946, Roger chairmanned a meeting at the Jenny Lind Hall in Oakland which was addressed by Albert Kahn on "*The Danger of a Third World War*," under the auspices of Lodge 180 of the Communist International Workers Order.

The *Dispatcher* for November 29, 1946, carries a photograph of Roger with Jim San Jule, Communist Party liner in the Bay area.

The *People's Daily World* for December 5, 1946, announced that Roger was a sponsor of the celebration of the third anniversary of the Indonesian Association, which was scheduled to be held under the auspices of the Free Indonesian Committee at Booker T. Washington Community Center in San Francisco.

In February of 1947 Sidney Roger was able to get a larger audience by moving from Radio Station KYA to Radio Station KGO in San Francisco.

In April of 1947 Roger became a sponsor of the Communist Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy. He also became a director of the Northern California Chapter of the Communist front, Progressive Citizens of America. He chairmanned a meeting on the twenty-third of February, 1947, at the Scottish Rite Auditorium, under the auspices of the Communist Spanish Refugee Appeal Committee. He was the chairman of the fifth anniversary meeting of the Communist California Labor School held in the Whitecomb Hotel in San Francisco on March 2, 1947. On March 21, 1947, he spoke at a mass meeting under the auspices

of the Progressive Citizens of America, Berkeley Branch, and the Independent Students' Political Action Committee, at Garfield School, in Berkeley.

The committee finds that Sidney Roger is an important Communist functionary.

Averill Berman and Alvin Wilder are the two main Communist radio commentators in Los Angeles. Wilder is sponsored by the Sealy Mattress Co. of Los Angeles. Both Berman and Wilder follow the Communist press without deviation.

Ruth McGovney, former wife of Kenneth May, testified at the committee's Oakland hearing. The committee believes the following testimony of Miss McGovney significant:

Q. (By Mr. Combs): And when did you first affiliate with the Communist Party?

A. I drew closer to the Communist Party over a long period of time. I finally registered as "Ruth McGovney, Communist Party," some time in the spring of 1942.

Q. You never at any time made any effort to conceal affiliation with the party.

A. I did not.

Q. You joined openly?

A. Yes.

Q. During all the time you were a member of the party you made no effort to conceal that fact?

A. I didn't go around shouting about it, but I didn't attempt to conceal it.

Q. When did you actually become a member?

A. As I say, I drew closer to the party, and finally when I felt I was an open member of the party, I registered. I suppose the dates could be ascertained. It was some time in the spring of '42.

Q. (By Senator Dilworth): Did you register as a voter in this county?

A. Yes, I was living in Alameda County. Let me see, in 1942 I was living in Berkeley. I could recall the exact address if you wanted me to think of it.

Q. And you registered as a voter in the Communist Party?

A. That's right.

Q. Did you ever join the secret organization known as the Communist Party?

A. I was a member of the Communist Party, yes.

Q. (By Chairman Tenney): And you paid dues to the party?

A. That is correct.

Q. And received a card?

A. Yes.

Q. Signed by Mr. Schneiderman?

A. I don't remember.

Q. First you joined the party, making an application, having a sponsor and receiving a card?

A. I joined the Communist Party, yes.

Q. Subsequent thereto you registered as a Communist?

A. In the spring of 1942.

Carol Barnes testified at the Oakland hearing in 1947 that he was the secretary of the Alameda County Communist Party. He stated that he gave this information under protest and claimed that it was a violation of his "constitutional rights." He contended that a question concerning the length of time he had lived in Alameda County was also a violation of his "constitutional rights" and, while he answered the question, he did so under protest. His office is located at 1723 Webster Street, Oakland, which he admitted was the headquarters of the Communist Party for Alameda County. When Mr. Combs asked him what his duties were as secretary of the Party, he answered that he "gave out political opinions." "One of the things that I've done," he stated, "is to advise people to get out leaflets against the Tenney Committee for its un-American activity."

Eugene Toopeekoff was born in the Soviet Union and became a naturalized citizen in 1934.

Other Communists active in Alameda County are Paul Schlipf, secretary and treasurer of the Alameda County C.I.O.; Hack Gleichman (alias Hack Kelley); Louis Gonnick, Frances Tandy, Frank Slaby, and Barney Young.

Among those who are affiliated with the Communist Southwest Berkeley Club are Rose Marie Gray, Calvin Batiste, Ray Halpern, Fred Williams, Marcelle Vannier, Ray Thompson, Jackie Thompson, Marjorie Hitchcock, Timothy Coleman, Ferdie Walker, George Hitchcock, Bob Neville, Frank Parsons, Laura Thomas, Herb Kalman, Theresa Kalman, Willie Loughrey, I. Warner Calloway, Jane Reneker, Marie Calloway, Ozzo Marrow, Whittier Hahn, Dan Kalgaard, Forrest Ammons, Archie Fester, J. O. Massey, Andrew Mays, Amos Newton, Reuben May, Bob Grover, William Montier, Quin Montier, and Bertha Grover.

Mrs. Aileen LaBelle appeared before the committee in Los Angeles on February 17, 1948. Mrs. LaBelle is the business manager of the Olympic Auditorium in Los Angeles. She testified that a young lady, who said that she represented the Los Angeles Communist Party, requested the rental of the Olympic Auditorium for a Communist Party meeting featuring William Z. Foster. The request was made in the latter part of May or June in 1947. Mrs. LaBelle told the young lady that the auditorium was not available for the Foster meeting.

Subsequently, Mrs. LaBelle stated, she received many telephone calls and communications protesting her refusal to rent the auditorium to the Communist Party. She stated that she received a letter from William Bidner of the Civil Rights Conference requesting an appointment to discuss the matter. She testified that following her telephone call to William Bidner denying his request, Bidner and a Mr. Forrest of the Communist Party and several others called on the Los Angeles Athletic Club management for the purpose of pressuring the Athletic Club (which owns the Olympic Auditorium) into renting the building. She stated that Bidner called her on the telephone several times and accused her and the management of denying people "civil rights," "free speech," etc. She stated that the management had refused to permit Gerald L. K. Smith to use the auditorium in 1946, and when she conveyed this information to Bidner he replied by saying that the

refusal to Smith was all right but refusal to rent to the Communist Party was different.

Mrs. LaBelle offered a number of communications as exhibits which were accepted by the committee. One of these is a letter from the Civil Rights Congress, Division of Mobilization for Democracy, under date of June 11, 1947. Another exhibit is a letter dated July 15, 1947, on the letterhead of the American Jewish Congress and signed by Judge Ben Rosenthal, president of the Southern California division of the organization. Another is a letter under date of July 11, 1947, signed by Gus O. Brown, international vice president and business agent of the United Furniture Workers of America, Local 576—C.I.O. Another is from Henry Sazer under date of August 14, 1947. Exhibit No. 5 is signed by George Hass of the United Steel Workers of America. Exhibit No. 6 is signed by George T. Altman of the National Lawyers Guild. Exhibit No. 7 is entitled "Student Reports" published "every Monday by the Student Communist Club of the Communist Party of the U. S. A., Box 1943, Wilshire—LaBrea, P. O., Los Angeles 36, California," dated August 18, 1947. Exhibit No. 8 is signed Hollywood Women's Council and dated July 9, 1947. All of these communications, of course, vigorously protested the action of the Olympic Auditorium management in refusing to rent the Olympic Auditorium to the Communist Party for the William Z. Foster rally.

Mrs. LaBelle's testimony, in part, is as follows:

Q. (By Mr. Combs): Who tried to talk you into changing your opinion?

A. Well, they finally (by "they" I mean Mr. Bidner and Forrest and others)—finally forced a meeting through the Athletic Club, and we had this meeting really as a courtesy to the owner of the Athletic Club, in order to take him out of the "middle." Attending that meeting were Mr. Philip Connelly, who was secretary of the C.I.O.; Mr. Forrest from the Communist Party and Mr. Marvin, I believe, Communist Party; Mr. Victor Shapiro, who claims to be from the Hollywood Democratic Club, also a matter of opinion; Charlotte Bass from the *California Eagle*; and Mr. William Bidner from the Civil Rights Congress. I think that was all.

Q. And of course you did not allow the use of the auditorium for Mr. Foster?

A. Definitely not.

Q. Did he speak in Los Angeles, to your knowledge?

A. He spoke at the Embassy Auditorium, which is a smaller place than ours.

Q. Yes.

A. However, we were pressured very considerably, not only at that meeting, but after; Mr. Philip Connelly was adamant; he even went so far as to say that he was in complete control of 120,000 workers; I understand that is exaggerated, but, quite a few, but that is what he said, and that he was going to see to it, personally, that every member of his organization boycotted the Olympic until we rented it to the Communist Party; so we asked him if theater owners were anti-Communists; if he would prevent

his workers from going to picture shows. He said, "Absolutely, they would stay home seven nights a week," so I told him to get some good reading material at home to help them out.

Q. Did you ever notice any difference in your income at the auditorium after the Communist protests?

A. No. (Witness knocks on the witness table). But as I say, we got a hundred letters a day and possibly a phone call every two minutes, for almost a month, and then we were, oh, I wouldn't want to use the word "picketed" exactly, but members of the Communist Party distributed literature around every Monday and Tuesday nights, both on boxing and wrestling nights, to try to prevent the people from coming in, and on one of the nights one of the people distributing literature was injured by one of our customers who became very incensed, and Mr. Connelly told us if anybody was injured distributing Communistic literature, that he was going to have members of his union come down and protect them, and so I don't know whether he considers all of his members Communists or not.

* * * * *

The Witness: Once I talked to Judge Rosenthal about that letter, and I think he knew what he was writing, because I gave him every opportunity to edit it.

And also one other thing about Mr. Shapiro, as long as he is supposedly representing the Democratic Club, I met the gentleman in Hollywood and was minding my own business, believe me, and he came up and started calling me a lot of names, among which he called me a Nazi.

Chairman Tenney: Q. Who called you that?

A. This Victor Shapiro, but he prefaced it by a few swear words.

Mr. Victor Shapiro: Mr. Chairman—

Chairman Tenney: Mr. Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Shapiro: I have a right to answer.

The Witness: Now, when I walked in and saw Mr. Shapiro, I mentioned that he was one of the men that came down with the Communists, so apparently when he heard the "Communists," I don't know whether his conscience hurt him or not, he started screaming "Nazi," so he told me he was going to sue me if I called him a Communist. So apparently they all feel, deep down, that it is a disgrace or they would not want to start a lawsuit.

Frank Spector was subpoenaed and appeared before the committee in Los Angeles on Wednesday, February 18, 1948. He stated that he was born in Russia and that he is an alien. He has lived in California since 1920, off and on. He was in the East for some time and returned to Southern California in 1942. Spector would not admit acquaintance with V. A. K. Tashjian, alias Parker, former control commissioner of the Communist Party for Southern California. Likewise he refused to answer questions concerning his official position in the Communist Party. (It is known that he is the present control commissioner for the party. This position is a most powerful one within the Communist Party organizational structure as it deals with disciplinary measures for recalcitrant

party members.) Spector, however, defiantly admitted that he was a member of the Communist Party.

Frank Spector was tried and convicted for creating a disturbance in Imperial Valley in 1930. He was charged with violation of the Criminal Syndicalism Law and served a year in San Quentin. He was an organizer for the Communist International Labor Defense. He was active in Communist work in Cleveland, New York, and in 1929 he became an organizer for the Communist Party in Los Angeles. On September 14, 1939, he was appointed organizer for the Communist Party in San Francisco County. He was arrested on the eighth day of January, 1937, in connection with Communist activities before the German consulate. In 1937 he was active in the Workers Alliance of America. He was a delegate to the May, 1940, Communist Party state convention in San Francisco. In 1944 he became an official of the C.I.O. Electrical Workers Union, Local No. 1421, and was elected as delegate to the state convention of the C.I.O. In 1945 he was elected president of the United Electrical Radio and Marine Workers, Local 1421. He was in charge of Communist activities in the Philippine Islands in 1936. An order for his deportation was issued on the fifteenth day of October, 1938. He was connected with Herbert K. Sorrell in the recent Hollywood strikes.

Indicative of the methods used by Communists to wreck the American Federation of Labor or, for that matter, any legitimate group in the field of labor-management relations, is the following statement by Spector (Committee's transcript XXXIX, p. 563) :

The members, I am sure, are supporting financially as far as the occasion arises individually, the very fine fight the Di Giorgio farm workers are now making under the leadership of the American Federation of Labor. It is a noble fight and the Communist Party is in full sympathy with that fight and assists persons that assist this strike.

It is apparent that Spector made the statement with the full intention of amalgamating the Di Giorgio affair with the cause of Communism.

At the conclusion of Spector's testimony the committee adopted a resolution calling Spector's case to the attention of the Department of Immigration and Naturalization in order to expedite the Spector deportation order.

Dr. Leo Bigelman was subpoenaed but the process servers were unable to find him. He is a physician with offices in a building in Hollywood known as the Cross Roads of the World.

The *Western Worker* for April 30, 1936, reports that Dr. Bigelman attended the state convention of the American League Against War and Fascism in San Francisco and that he was elected to its executive board.

In 1945, 1946, and 1947, Dr. Bigelman was a lecturer at the People's Educational Center, according to the brochures of that institution. During the summer term of 1947, his name appears as a member of the board of trustees.

In 1936 Dr. Leo Bigelman was registered as a Communist in Los Angeles County. In this capacity he sponsored Emil Freed on the Communist Party ticket for the office of Assemblyman for the Fifty-seventh Assembly District in Los Angeles County. (August, 1936).

The Rena Vale affidavit (Committee's Report for 1943) lists Dr. Leo Bigelman as a member of the professional section of the Communist Party.

In the Communist publication, "*Two Decades of Progress*," which appeared in September of 1939, the committee finds the following: "Greetings are extended from the Hanns Eisler Branch of the Communist Party of Los Angeles County." The committee heard testimony during its hearing in Oakland to the effect that no branch of the party is named after an individual unless that person is important to the Communist Party. The fact that a branch of the Communist Party in Los Angeles County was named after Hanns Eisler indicates his extreme importance to the Communist Party.

COMMUNIST PARTY BOOK STORES IN CALIFORNIA

As distributing centers for its publishing houses the Communist Party maintains book stores throughout the United States. The principal book stores of the Communist Party in California are as follows: Progressive Book Shop, 722 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles; International Book Store, 1400 Market Street, San Francisco; Maritime Book Shop, 15 Embarcadero, San Francisco; 20th Century Book Shop, 2475 Bancroft Way, Berkeley; 20th Century Book Shop, 1721 Webster Street, Oakland; Progressive Book Shop, 1002 Seventh Street, Sacramento; Victory Book Store, 635 E Street, San Diego; Maritime Book Shop, 266 West Sixth Street, San Pedro; Walt Whitman Book Shop, 277 East Fourth Street, Long Beach; Lincoln Book Shop, 1721 North Highland Avenue, Hollywood; Modern Book Shop, 405 West De La Guerra Street, Santa Barbara.

In addition to book stores the Communist Party maintains "literature agents" in nearly every section of the State of California. Communist newsboys in Los Angeles and San Francisco and other cities of the State are compelled to handle Communist periodicals and newspapers, such as the *People's Daily World*. The Newsboys Union is one of the tightly controlled Communist groups.

COMMUNIST PARTY PUBLICATIONS

The committee has found the following to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system: *Action*, *Action Bulletin* (Civil Rights Congress), *Action for Today*, *Allied Labor News Service*, *Amerasia*, *American Quarterly on the Soviet Union*, *Among Friends*, *A. Y. D. In Action* (American Youth for Democracy), *Black and White*, *Book Union Bulletin*, *Boston Chronicle*, *Bulletin of Congress of American Women*, *Bulletin on Education*, *California Eagle*, *Champion*, *Champion of Youth*, *Chart*, *Chicago Star*, *China Today*, *Civil Rights News*, *Clarity*, *Clipper* (Published by Black and White Press, Inc.), *Communist*, *Congress*, *Crisis*, *Daily Record* (Chicago), *Daily Worker* (New York), *Der Arbeiter* (German Communist Weekly), *Direction*, *District Champion*.

Eastside Journal (Al Waxman), *Economic Notes*, *Empros*, *Equality*, *Equal Justice*, *Eteenpain* (Finnish Federation), *Facts for Farmers*,

Facts for Women, Fight, Film News (Associated Film Audiences), *Fraternal Outlook* (International Workers Order), *Friday, German-American, Glos Ludowy, Health and Hygiene* (Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board), *Hollywood Independent* (Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions), *Hour, Icor, Independent* (Independent Citizens Committee of Arts, Sciences and Professions), *Indonesian Review* (American Committee for Free Indonesia), *Industrial Journal, In Fact, Information Bulletin* (Published by the Embassy of the Soviet Union, Washington, D. C.), *Jewish Life* (Morning Freiheit Association, Inc.), *Jewish People's Voice, Jewish Survey, Jewish Voice* (Published by the National Council of Jewish Communists), *Labor Defender* (International Labor Defense), *Labor Herald* (Official organ of the Communist Trade Union Education League), *Labor Herald* (California CIO), *Labors' News, Labor Unity, Letter, Liberator, L'Unita Del Popolo, Mainstream, Michigan Herald.*

Naileben, Narodni Glasnik, National Issues (National Committee of the Communist Party), *Negro Champion, Negro Digest, Negro Quarterly, New Africa, New Currents, New Masses, New Order* (International Workers Order), *New Pioneer, News of World Labor, News on Spain* (Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade), *New Theatre, New Times, New World, Novy Mir* ("Workers of the World Unite"), *Ny Tid, Obrana, Our World, Pacific Weekly, Pan Pacific Monthly, People's Daily World, People's Press, People's Songs, People's Voice, Photo-History, Picture Digest, Picture Scoop, Political Affairs* (Successor to *The Communist*), *Protestant, Protestant Digest, Radnik, Railroad Workers' Link, Reader's Scope, Reporter* (National Council of American-Soviet Friendship), *Report From Washington* (Independent Citizens Committee of Arts, Sciences and Professions), *Report on World Affairs.*

Salute, Saznanie (Bulgarian section of the Communist Party), *Science and Society, Scoop, Social Work Today, Soviet Culture* (American Russian Institute), *Soviet Russia, Soviet Russia Today, Soviet Sports* (National Council of American-Soviet Friendship), *Spotlight* (American Youth for Democracy), *State of Affairs, Student Advocate, Student Outlook* (American Youth for Democracy), *Student Review, Sunday Worker, T and T—Trend and Time* (Louis Adamic), *Tac* (Theatre Arts Committee publication), *Teener's Topics* (American Youth for Democracy), *Teen Life* (American Youth for Democracy), *Theatre Work Shop, Toveri* ("The Comrade." Organ of Communist Finns), *Truth About Soviet Russia, Trybuna Robotnicza* (Official organ in Polish of the Communist Party), *Tyolaisnainen* ("The Working Woman"), *Tyomies* ("The Workman").

Uj Elore, United Farmer, U. S. Week, Uus Ilm ("The New World." Estonian Communist Weekly), *Vanguarda* (Portuguese Communist Party Organ), *Vida Obrera* ("Workers' Life"), *Vienybe* (Lithuanian tri-weekly), *Vilnis* ("The Surge" Lithuanian Labor Daily), *Voice of Freedom, Voice of Working Women, Volunteer for Liberty* (Abraham Lincoln Brigade), *Weekly Review, Woman Power* (Congress of American Women), *Women Today, World News and Views, Work, Workers Monthly, Working Woman, World for Peace and Democracy, Young Comrade, Young Pioneer, Young Fraternalist* (International Workers Order), *Youth* (American Youth for Democracy).

CONFERENCE ON CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES IN AMERICA

This Communist-inspired conference was called in Washington, D. C., June 7-9, 1940, and launched the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, a high-ranking member of the national committee of the Communist Party, was one of the featured speakers at this conference. Elmer Benson, Joseph Curran, James Dombrowski, John A. Lapp, Carey McWilliams, and Channing H. Tobias, were affiliated with the Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America.

It should be noted that this Communist front came into existence during the Stalin-Hitler Pact. Necessarily, the Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America followed the Communist line meticulously.

The provisional committee included Prof. Franz Boas, Elmer Benson, Herbert Biberman, Carey McWilliams, Max Yergan, Howard Costigan, George Marshall, Robert MacGregor, Tom Mooney, Jack McMichael, Prof. Robert K. Speer, and Merle D. Vincent.

Among the sponsors of the Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America, were the following: Alice Barrows, Prof. Harold C. Brown, Prof. John B. Tanning, John M. Coffee, Mrs. Sarah Bard Field, Dashiell Hammett, Pearl M. Hart, Abraham J. Isserman, Kent Keller, Carol King, David Lasser, Ira Latimer, Prof. Alain Locke, Gerhart Eisler, George Marston, Carl W. Scott, Dyson Carter, Olive Sutton, Michael Chicureli, Robert Kelley, Louise Mitchell, Allan L. Fletcher, Ben Rogers, Moranda Smith, Joseph Starobin, Ted Allen, Bob Friedman, John Pittman, Aaron Kramer, William Z. Foster, Olive Mosby, Eugene Dennis, Morris Childs, Pat Cush, Frederick V. Field, Hilda Weiss, Merle Mance, Otto Wangerin, Murray Chase, Milton Pokorne, Charles Stein, Mary Southard, Ruby Cooper, Martha Millet, Walter Lowensels, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Mike Gold, Harold Hickerson, Joseph Leeds, Peter J. Cacchione, Elizabeth M. Bacon, Jean R. Beck, Barnard Rubin, J. Kepner, Peter Stone, and Travis K. Hedrick.

CONGRESS OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

(See National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.)

CONGRESS OF AMERICAN WOMEN

The Communist *Sunday Worker* for March 8, 1942, announced that "U. S. Women's Leaders Hail Soviet and British Allies on International Women's Day." With Great Britain and China thrown in for good measure, Ethel Epstein, labor secretary to Mayor LaGuardia of New York City; Catherine Earnshaw, National President of the Newspaper Guild Auxiliary; Elizabeth Haws, fashion designer and newspaper woman; and Betty Hawley, Vice President of the New York State Federation of Labor, followed by dozens of other women, signed the following cable:

"We, the women of this nation, remembering our pioneer and revolutionary heritage have but one message to you, our sisters across the sea—Fight on, women of Russia, of China, of England, and all freedom-loving peoples of the earth. We are with you to the utmost of our energies and if need be with our lives in the essential task of

crushing Fascism and the foes of human liberty throughout the world."

Among other signers, representing a generous cross section of red fronts, are the following: Ruth Appleman, Ethel Beach, Anne Berenholz, Helen Blanchard, Nellie Clapsaddle, Rachel Du Bois, Dorothy Funt, Stella Garvin, Viola Ilma, Betty Kalish, Julia Katz, Mary Mattia, Gertrude Myers, Winifred Norman, Elizabeth Olds, Rose Schneiderman, Ruth Seigel, Frances Williams, Mrs. Stephen S. Wise, Ruth Young, and Verna Young.

In 1944 the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship created a Committee of Women. The chairman of this committee was Mrs. Muriel Draper and the vice chairman was Mrs. Elinor S. Gimbel. The committee held a conference at the Hotel Commodore in New York City on November 18, 1944. The occasion was billed as a Conference on Women of the U. S. A., and the U. S. S. R., in the postwar world. The call announcing the conference stated, in effect, that since the women of the world played such important parts in the war, they demanded to have an equally important role in shaping postwar economy. The call appealed to other women's organizations to send delegates to the conference.

The signers of the call were Marjorie Post Davies (Mrs. Joseph Davies), acting national honorary chairman, and Muriel Draper, head of the Women's Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Mrs. Ruth W. Russ, Executive Secretary of the Women's Committee, was secretary of the conference.

The conference held three sessions. The principal topics of discussion were American-Soviet women's issues and postwar rights for women in the United States. The speakers included Ruth Young, Rose Schneiderman, Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Mrs. LaFell Dickinson, Dr. Arnold Gessell, Mrs. Sidonie M. Gruenberg, D. Leona Baumgartner, and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse.

Among the sponsors of the conference were the following: Henrietta Buckmaster, Mrs. Bella Dodd, Mrs. Katherine Earnshaw, Mrs. Sidonie M. Gruenberg, Josephine Timms, Ruth Young, Muriel Draper, Elinor S. Gimbel, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Mrs. Sherwood Anderson, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Mrs. Jo Davidson, Mildred Fairchild, Mrs. Frederick V. Field, Cornelia Goldsmith, Mrs. Sophie Gropper, Mrs. Sidney Hillman, Mrs. Stanley Isaacs, Mrs. Julia Church Kolar, Dorothy Kenyon, Rosalie Manning, Rose Maurer, Clarina Michelson, Eleanor Neilson, Mrs. David De Sola Pool, Mrs. W. Jay Schieffelin, Margaret Schlauch, Mrs. Frederick L. Schuman, Vida D. Scudder, Mrs. Gilbert Seldes, Lisa Segio, Mary K. Simkhovitch, Irena Skariatina, Charlotte Stern, Anna Louise Strong, Genevieve Taggard, Katherine Terrill, Mrs. Albert Rhys Williams, Ella Winters, Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, Ruth Young, and Leane Zugsmith.

Prior to 1944 there had been a number of Communist fronts for women and there were some established as out-and-out Communist sections. Some of these had been directly affiliated with the International Congress of Women, with headquarters in Moscow. Others were affiliated with the Women's International Congress Against War and Fascism. Active in the leadership of these congresses were Ann Pauker, Rumanian Bolshevik head; Mme. Kollantai of Russia; Clara Zetkin; Ella Reeve

Bloor; Dolores Ibarruri, better known as "La Pasionaria," chairman of the Communist Party in Spain and now in exile in Yugoslavia; Anna Mai of Bulgaria; Mme. Eugenie Cotton; Mme. Marie-Claude Vaillant-Couturier (Communist) of France; and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn; and others, all Communists.

Like many other Communist internationals these congresses were inactive during World War II because of the complications involved in travel, the holding of meetings, and the transmission of correspondence.

Among sponsors of the Committee of Women of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship were the following: Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Mrs. Jo Davidson, Mrs. Joseph E. Davies, Miss Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Mrs. Arthur Garfield Hays, Mrs. Sidney Hillman, Miss Edith Hurley, Mrs. Stanley M. Isaacs, Miss Dorothy Kenyon, Miss Rose Maurer, Miss Lisa Sergio, Miss Anna Louise Strong, Miss Katherine Terrill, Miss Genevieve Taggard, Mrs. Albert Rhys Williams, Dr. Mary Woolley, and Miss Ruth Young.

The Communist Party began reorganizing its international organizations and fronts as soon as the war ended. Again the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship called its female fellow-travelers into action. The International Congress of Women convened in Paris November 26 to December 1, 1945, at the call of international Communist forces.

Mme. Eugenie Cotton and Mme. Marie-Claude Vaillant-Couturier, Communist members of the French House of Deputies, were co-chairmen of the International Congress of Women. Dolores Ibarruri, Communist of Spain was the keynote speaker. Mme. Nina Popova, leader of the Communist women of Russia, took a leading part in the program. The delegates from the United States were Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Chairman of the Women's Commission of the Communist Party in the United States; Dr. Gene Weltfish; Thelma Dale, a member of the New York State Committee of the Communist Party; Susan B. Anthony II, active in many Communist fronts; Eleanor Vaughan; Ann Bradford; Mrs. Frederie March; Mrs. Gifford Pinchot; Henrietta Buckmaster; Dr. Beryl Parker; Charlotte Hawkins Brown; Vivian Carter Mason; Jeanette Stern; Muriel Draper; and Elinor S. Gimbel. Eight hundred delegates were reported in attendance, claiming to represent a hundred million women in 40 countries.

Early in 1946 a continuing committee of the International Congress of Women was set up in the United States. Among the members of this committee are Elinor S. Gimbel, Dr. Gene Weltfish, coauthor of *Races of Mankind* which was barred by the War Department from courses in soldier orientation; Susan B. Anthony II, Secretary; Dr. Beryl Parker, Treasurer; Mrs. Graee Allen Bangs, Clara Bodian, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Henrietta Buckmaster, Thelma Dale, Frances Damon, Dr. Bella V. Dodd, Muriel Draper, Katherine Earnshaw, India Edwards, Thyra Edwards, Mary L. Fledderus, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Daisy George, Esther Gilwarg, Dorothy Gottlieb, Sidonie M. Gruenberg, Mrs. Shippen Lewis, Mrs. Frederie March, Vivian Carter Mason, Helen Phillips, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Anna Center Schneiderman, Natalie Sherman, Josephine Timms, Jeanette Stern Turner, Mary Van Kleeck, Eleanor T. Vaughan, Mrs. Stephen S. Wise, and Ruth Young.

This continuations committee eventually became the Congress of American Women. The international movement is called the International

Democratic Women's Federation. Muriel Draper, Vivian Carter Mason, Mrs. Frederic March, and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn are the regular delegates to the Communist International Democratic Women's Federation appointed by the Congress of American Women. Dr. Gene Weltfish, Dr. Beryl Parker, and Ann Bradford are the Congress of American Women's alternate delegates to the International.

Ann Bradford is the Secretary of the C.I.O. Women's Auxiliary of Los Angeles.

The Congress of American Women was incorporated in January of 1947. The incorporators were Gene Weltfish, Helen Phillips, Muriel Draper, Josephine Timms, Susan B. Anthony II, and Elinor S. Gimbel. Bella Dodd, formerly a teacher and Communist leader, notarized the incorporation documents and Benjamin M. Zelman was the attorney for the organization.

March 8th has been selected by the Congress of American Women as International Day, and November 29th has been selected as Women's Day for annual celebrations. March 8th was first celebrated as Communist Women's Day in Moscow.

Out of the International Congress came the so-called charter for women's rights, officially known as the Women's Status Amendment. Susan Anthony II of the United States' section is the chairman of the special commission which has been set up to push this program, described as one aimed at "establishing equal rights." Supporters of this amendment will oppose "discrimination against women, regardless of color and race." The Congress of American Women will demand that women be no longer excluded from men's affairs. The National Press Club in Washington, D. C., is cited as an example of such exclusion. The club, it is pointed out, permits women to dine in the "small dining room" only. The Congress of American Women promise that these conditions will be corrected through its pressure. It is determined that the laws in 41 states which require a woman to live in the same house with her husband, or suffer the possibility of being sued for divorce or separation shall be repealed. They allege that several states limit general contracts of marriage to a "discriminatory degree," and the Congress of American Women announce that these laws will be repealed, as well as all laws providing penalties for the birth of children out of wedlock. The Congress of American Women refer to such laws as "anti-women laws."

The organization is presently appealing to "help the children survive Fascism," and a program has been mapped out to extend pressure in this direction. The Brooklyn, N. Y., chapter, headed by Mrs. Mary J. Melish (Mrs. William H. Melish) has started a drive to aid Tito's (Yugoslav) youth.

The Congress of American Women support the Pepper Maternal and Child Welfare Bill, the Murray-Wagner Free Medicine and Medical Bill, and the Lanham Act which provides for child care centers and nurseries. This Communist organization presently spearheads the pressure groups for permanent child care centers in California.

The Congress of American Women has announced that it intends to be active in the political action field in both national and local campaigns. Its representatives marched on Washington, D. C., storming Congress and the State Department in opposition to American aid to Greece and

Turkey, and participated in mass demonstrations protesting the repeal of the Office of Price Administration.

The chairman of the Committee of Action for Peace and Democracy of the Congress of American Women is Muriel Draper. Anna Lee is secretary of this committee. Chairman of the Commission of the Status of Women of the organization is Susan B. Anthony II. Mary Murphy is the secretary. The Child Care and Education Commission is headed by Elinor S. Gimbel. Its secretary is Dorothy Gottlieb.

The national headquarters of the Congress of American Women was located at 55 West Forty-second Street, New York City. The national president is Gene Weltfish. The executive vice president is Muriel Draper. Helen Phillips is the treasurer and Josephine Timms is the secretary. Thyra Edwards is the recording secretary. The following are vice presidents: Susan B. Anthony II, Ann Bradford, Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Henrietta Buckmaster, Dorothy Connolly, Thelma Dale, Mildred Fairchild, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Elinor S. Gimbel, Mrs. Frederic March, Vivian Carter Mason, Beryl Parker, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Ann Center Schneiderman, Mrs. Jeanette Turner, Eleanor Vaughan, and Ruth Young.

Members of the editorial board of the Congress of American Women are Eleanor Vaughan and Bert Sigrid.

The Congress of American Women issued a call to Mrs. Rosalind Lindsmith, (Oakland), and to Miriam Brooks (Los Angeles) former organizer for the Young Communist League, to organize chapters in their local communities.

The Los Angeles headquarters of the Congress of American Women is located at 3410½ West Ninth Street. Pamphlets distributed in Los Angeles (copies of which are in the Senate committee's files) give the national headquarters as 144 Bleecker Street, New York City, and indicate that Elinor S. Gimbel has been replaced by Helen Wortis as the chairman of the Child Care and Education Commission. The pamphlet reads, in part, as follows:

"WE ARE THE CONGRESS OF AMERICAN WOMEN

"* * * a national organization of American women. We are the American arm of the Women's International Democratic Federation, organized in Paris in 1945 by women from 44 countries, to work for a lasting peace and a world free from Fascism. Today the WIDF numbers 81,000,000 women the world over, and has consultant status with the Economic and Social Commission of the United Nations.

"* * * CAW has active chapters in New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Detroit, and other cities. Find out if the CAW exists in your town, and if not, remember that Ten Women Anywhere Can Start Anything, including a new CAW branch.

"WHAT WE ARE AGAINST * * *

"Fascism in any form at home or abroad.

"Discrimination because of race, color, sex, creed or beliefs.

"High prices.

"Universal military training.

"Manufacturing atom bombs as a threat to world peace."

The Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities in California finds this organization one of the most potentially dangerous of the many active Communist fronts.

The *People's Daily World* for October 26, 1946 reports a Los Angeles Conference of the Congress of American Women. The issue of March 12, 1947 of the *People's Daily World* reports the launching of an intensive campaign by the Congress of American Women to obtain 100,000 votes for three candidates for the Los Angeles Board of Education. The candidates, Dr. H. Claude Hudson, Walter Turner, and Raphael Koenigsburg, were left-wing supported candidates, also backed by the Citizens' Committee for Better Education. The *People's Daily World* for the same issue also reported that the organization had voted to "end the current 'lockout' of Herb Sorrell's Conference of Studio Unions" and called for a halt to the "aid to Greece" program.

The issue of the *People's Daily World* for July 30, 1947, reports that the Congress of American Women went on record urging the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and condemned the sentencing to jail of members of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee for contempt of the congressional committee.

The *People's Daily World* for February 4, 1948, reports that the Congress of American Women will act as joint sponsors with the American-Russian Institute of a meeting in the First Unitarian Church in Los Angeles on February 9th honoring Elizabeth A. Popova, and Evdokia I. Uralova, of Russia.

The *People's Daily World* for March 12, 1947 reported that the previous Saturday's meeting of the Congress of American Women had been chaired by Mrs. Albert Dekker and that Xenia Zytomirska, Cultural Attache of the Polish Embassy (Stalinist) for the West Coast was the guest speaker. The meeting voted to stop the United States' plan to send supplies, arms and men to Greece. Dr. Sanford Goldner, California CIO Research Director is also reported as having spoken.

The *People's Daily World* for April 24, 1947, reports that the Congress of American Women is active, together with the Long Beach Civil Rights Congress, the Progressive Citizens of America and the Long Beach Communist Party, in an effort to compel Long Beach employers to employ Negroes.

The *People's Daily World* for July 29, 1947, reports that the Congress of American Women in Los Angeles hailed the leaders of the Communist front for assistance to Communist refugees, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, as "men who have courageously worked for liberty." (Dr. Edward Barsky, Chairman of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Howard Fast, and 14 members of the national board of this organization had been sentenced to jail for refusing to obey subpoenas of the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities calling for records of the organization.)

Mrs. Frederic March, whose stage name is Florence Eldridge, was subpoenaed and testified before the committee at its Los Angeles hearing, February 18, 1948. She denied that she was, or had ever been, a member of the Communist Party. She stated that she had been acquainted with Frank Tuttle and his wife for a number of years and that she had been a sponsor of the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League. She testified that the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League had started with Herbert Biberman,

Dorothy Parker, Donald Ogden Stewart, and a group of people who met with a man who had come from the German underground.

Mrs. March stated that she had been a character witness for Herman Shumlin, theatrical producer in New York, when he was tried for contempt of the House Committee on Un-American Activities together with other members of the Communist Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

Mrs. March admitted that she was acquainted with Mrs. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, a member of the national committee of the Communist Party, and that she was one of the delegates with Mrs. March who attended the Congress in Paris. She stated that she had not been active in the Congress of American Women for some time and that she had resigned from the board of the organization a year previous. She testified that she had given up her position in the International Democratic Federation. She emphasized the point that she had not given up her activities in these groups because she opposed them but because of "certain pressure of work."

Mrs. March appeared with Frederic March, her husband, before Congressman Dies in August, 1940. On that occasion Frederic March was confronted with a former secretary of the Communist Party in Los Angeles. At one point of his interrogation Frederic March made the following statement:

"Mr. Dies, may I ask one more question in an attempt to sum up? Assuming Mr. Leech is attempting to tell the truth as he sees it, might it be possible that my name had been bandied about?"

Mrs. March was asked whether or not she found herself in a similar position in 1948—"that it might be possible that" her name "had been bandied about"; whether or not she should be held responsible for her connection with known Communists, such as Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, or had she been fooled because of the purported objectives used by the Communists in "window-dressing" their causes and organizations.

She stated that she had not been fooled "into going to the Congress in Europe." She then read a telegram which she alleged was sent to the Congress in Paris by Eleanor Roosevelt. The communication read as follows:

"May I take this opportunity to send all those attending the International Women's Conference my best wishes for courage and spiritual guidance in your struggle to restore your countries."

When Mrs. March was reminded that Mrs. Roosevelt had admitted on occasion that the Communists had fooled her, the witness replied by saying "I might be fooled into doing something I thought was right in doing, but I couldn't be fooled into something I thought was wrong."

DAILY WORKER

This paper is the official organ of the Communist Party of the United States.

On August 28, 1923, Gregory Zinoviev, chief of the Communist International, sent a cablegram to Charles E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers Party (the American section of the Communist

International in 1923). The cablegram was published by the American Communists, and read as follows:

"August 28, 1923

"Ruthenberg

"799 Broadway

"New York

"Know of no more important task American workers than establishment militant daily. This should be rallying point for concentration all forces present time. Only after foundation daily will Comintern consider we have real mass party America.

"Zinoviev."

(Stalin had Gregory Zinoviev shot several years ago).

The following individuals have contributed to the *Daily Worker*: George Marion, Art Shields, Ben Field, W. E. B. DuBois, Harry Raymond, Samuel Sillen, Frank Lesser, David Platt, Lester Rodney, Robert F. Hall, Mike Lynn, Martin T. Brown, Bill Marko, E. Benson, William Allan, Abner W. Berry, Michael Singer, Joseph Clark, Arnold Sroog, Fred Vast, John Hudson Jones, Bernard Burton, Milton Howard, James S. Allen, Rev. F. W. McConnell, C. C. McCowan, Albert Maltz, Stanley Matthews, Charles A. Marlies, Ann Meikeljohn, William McGee, Samuel Ornitz, Bishop Edward L. Parsons, Prof. Walter Rautenstrauch, Edward Rosen, Charles Rosenthal, Paul Robeson, Olga K. Robinson, Rev. Lloyd I. Worley, Art Young, Max Yergan, Lena Zugsmith, Rev. Hayden B. Sears, Herman Shumlin, Lorna D. Smith, Frederick Thompson, Rev. D. R. Throckmorton, Dr. Harry F. Ward, Clara Weatherwax, A. L. Wirin, Rev. Robert Whitaker, and Rev. Mary T. Whitney.

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES CONFERENCE

(See Emergency Conference to Halt the Blackout of Civil Liberties in California.)

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE ON KFI

(See Committee's 1947 Report, pages 180 to 186, inclusive.)

EMERGENCY CONFERENCE TO HALT THE BLACKOUT OF CIVIL LIBERTIES IN CALIFORNIA

This Communist-inspired conference was held Saturday afternoon on April 5, 1941, at the South Hall of the Embassy Auditorium, Ninth and Grand in the City of Los Angeles. The purpose of the call was to generate pressure against Assembly Bill 271, a measure which ultimately became the law and is known as the Subversive Registration Act of 1941.

Carey McWilliams was chairman of the conference. The following signed the call for the conference: John Barilone, Louise Bennett, James Daugherty, Dr. George Day, Harry Dickey, Howard Goddard, Howard Hardy, Jacob Lehman, Frank Lopez, Prof. Broadus Mitchell, J. W. McNair, La Rue McCormick, Charles Pfeiffer, Fred Rausch, Robert Robinson, Dr. E. P. Ryland, Dr. Clinton Taft, Clore Warne, Sol Wieselmann, Ramon Welch, and Hugh Wilkins.

An Emergency Civil Liberties Conference was established at room 511, C. C. Chapman Building, 756 South Broadway, Los Angeles.

EXILED WRITERS COMMITTEE

This front was established by the Communist League of American Writers to bolster the Communist front, American Committee to Save Refugees. The Exiled Writers Committee worked with other Communist fronts in the Spanish Communist refugee agitation. Earl Browder, then the General Secretary of the Communist Party in the United States, openly urged support of these Communist fronts in his report to his national committee on November 16, 1940. He said:

"They (the American worker) must be rallied to the most immediate concrete aid to the rescue of the Spanish Republican Refugee plan, and their transportation and resettlement in Latin America, supporting the campaign already launched by the United Spanish Aid Committee."

Lillian Hellman and Ernest Hemingway headed a committee of sponsors for a dinner-forum for Communist refugees at the Hotel Biltmore in New York City, in October, 1941. Governor Herbert H. Lehman revoked his sponsorship of the dinner-forum when he learned that many of the sponsors had been connected with Communist activities.

Lillian Hellman was the chairman of the dinner-forum and Diana Forbes-Robertson, Eric Knight, Emil Lengyel, Edgar Snow, Johannes Steel, Pierre van Paassen, and Max Werner were announced as guest speakers. The dinner-forum was held under the joint auspices of the American Committee to Save Refugees, Exiled Writers Committee of the League of American Writers and the United Spanish Aid Committee.

Among the sponsors of the dinner-forum were the following: Dr. Edward K. Barsky, Louis Bromfield, Stuart Chase, Kyle Crichton (alias Robert Forsythe), Martha Dodd, Dashiell Hammett, Ben Hecht, Rockwell Kent, Mr. and Mrs. Corliss Lamont, Ruth McKenney, Clifford Odets, Professor Walter Rautenstrauch, George Seldes, Maxwell S. Stewart, and Orson Welles.

FEDERATION OF ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, CHEMISTS AND TECHNICIANS

The Communist character and activities of this organization has been covered rather thoroughly in the former Reports of Legislative Committees investigating un-American activities in California. (See, particularly, the committee's 1947 report.) The Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians was absorbed by the Communist United Office and Professional Workers.

Rose Segure, who has been referred to in previous reports, testified before the committee in Oakland, 1947. She stated, at the time of testifying, that she was working with the Organizing Committee of the Independent Progressive Party of California, the new vehicle for the Communist Party in this State. She stated that she knew Alexander Noral, the registered Communist functionary who was formerly in charge of the Communist Workers' Alliance of America. She admitted that she had been a close associate of Communist John E. Jeffrey, former State

head of the Communist State, County, and Municipal Workers of America. Miss Segure stated that she was international representative for the State, County, and Municipal Workers of America (now the United Public Workers). She was also acquainted with Communist Bronislaus Joseph Zukas. (See committee's previous reports.) She also admitted that she was acquainted with Communist Mrs. La Rue McCormick. She has been a consistent subscriber to the *People's Daily World*.

Rose Segure stated that Communist William Plunkert had formerly been a Federal Transit Administrator for the United States Government as an assistant to Harry Hopkins. She testified that after the Federal Transit Service was dissolved and William Plunker became the director of the State Survey for Social Workers in the State of California, that she became his assistant. Later, she stated, William Plunkert was connected with the State Relief Administration under the Olson regime. She worked for the State Relief Administration but not directly under William Plunkert.

When Carey McWilliams became the Chief of the Division of Immigration and Housing, Rose Segure stated that she was associated with McWilliams as immigration inspector. She was concerned with the "protection of the interests of foreign born citizens and aliens within" California. On occasion, when she was connected with the State Relief Administration, she held conferences with representatives of the Communist Workers' Alliance of America. During the war she was a member of the Regional War Labor Board and sat on panels as a labor representative.

When Miss Segure left the State, County, and Municipal Workers she became an international representative for the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians.

She stated that she had known David Jenkins of the Communist California Labor School for about five years. She stated that she was community services director for the Communist school for a short time. She testified that she conducted a war course in Oakland for public health officials, Community Chest officials, and school people. Her classes averaged around 30 people.

Miss Segure admitted that she knew Dorothy Ray (now Dorothy Healy, organizing secretary for the Communist Party of Los Angeles County) and that she had met her when she was organizing for the Communist United Cannery, Packing, and Allied Workers of America.

The record indicates that Rose Segure is one of the most active and faithful agents of the Kremlin in California.

R. E. Combs, counsel for the committee, summarized the evidence concerning the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, as follows (committee's transcript, Volume XXXIII, pages 370 to 373) :

"Mr. Combs: The F.A.E.C.T. was gone into for the purpose of showing by documented material, the citations of which have all been read into the record, that a man by the name of Marcel Scherer went to the Soviet Union and he there spent two years studying at the school known as the Lenin school for training espionage agents for the Communist Party throughout the world; that his wife, Lena Davis, was secretary of the Communist Party of New Jersey. Immediately after Mr. Scherer returned to the United States, he started

what become known as the F.A.E.C.T., which was a union whose membership consisted of scientists and technicians, including of course, nuclear physicists. In 1939 a chapter of that union was established in Berkeley. It was established by Mr. Paul Pinsky, as the record has already shown. Now, until 1942 and 1943, that chapter assumed no particular significance, but with the development of atomic research out comes Mr. Marcel Scherer to the Pacific Coast and here he stays for 18 months, and when he leaves, Miss Rose Segure becomes international representative for that union and organized, as she has testified, people who were working at the Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley.

"Now, the committee already has all of the publications of that chapter, Chapter 25, over a period of years, and from their own records their cleavage to the Communist Party line is established without any question of a doubt. Their handbills, their booklets, their pamphlets, their weekly bulletins, were all placed in the record, together with the minutes of their own executive meeting in which they say 'Look out for the F.B.I. We have to put our propaganda in envelopes to make them look like checks.' Now, those minutes—I don't remember what the rest of them provided, but they were introduced as exhibits before this committee, and were introduced a year ago.

"Now, to get back to the California Labor School for a minute. The director of that school, Jenkins, is a member of the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union. He's also a member of the Communist Party by his own admission. He first denied it when we showed him a certified copy of his registration in New York and his record of serving a sentence for Communist agitation. He admitted he served the sentence and then admitted he was a member of the Communist Party.

"Hazel Grossman, wife of Aubrey Grossman, who is the educational director for the Communist Party in San Francisco, has long taught in that school. We have introduced into the record an example of the kind of literature distributed there and who attended those courses. From witnesses we have learned that the dispatcher at the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union, who is a member of the Communist Party, has the sole discretion of assigning any member of that union to any boat bound for any port in the world. He has that sole discretion. * * *

"Now, to get to the Chevalier situation. The statement made by a former agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, according to the newspapers, was in effect, that he had been contacted by a vice consul of the Soviet Union from San Francisco, asked to contact J. Robert Oppenheimer, who as we all know, probably had more over-all knowledge of the atomic research bomb than any other scientist in the world.

"Now, this committee had an executive session yesterday in which it was determined that if Chevalier were asked specifically and categorically exactly what he said to Dr. Oppenheimer, that it might be he would be given immunity from prosecution for any offense he may have been guilty of. In addition to that there was some feeling that this committee was not entitled, as a matter of

jurisdiction, to go into that particular phase of the thing, but the committee did feel that it was the duty of this committee to give to the people of California the record of affiliations of Haakon Chevalier, and that is what we did attempt to do this morning, and Mr. Chevalier admitted his affiliations. Now, there are many people on the faculty of the University of California, and out of all those people one man was selected to make that contact. What he said we don't know. We have reason to believe that he may make a press release after this hearing, and reveal what he did say, which of course, is his privilege. His contact with Eltenton, his contact with the American-Russian Institute, his contact with and membership in all of those Russian organizations since, I think it was 1934, somewhere around there, make a continuous pattern over a period of years. His participation in the 29th Anniversary of the Russian revolution; his visiting in the home of the Soviet Vice Consul, are things the committee felt should be publicized so the people know the situation."

FILM AND PHOTO LEAGUE

Willi Muenzenberg, in the *Daily Worker* for July 23, 1925, under the caption "Capture the Film!" wrote, in part, as follows:

"We must develop the tremendous cultural possibilities of the motion picture in a revolutionary sense * * * One of the most pressing tasks confronting Communist parties in the field of agitation and propaganda is the conquest of this supremely important propaganda weapon until now the monopoly of the ruling class. We must wrest it from them and turn it against them."

The *Cinema Bureau of the International Union of the Revolutionary Theater* was organized in Moscow and laid down a detailed program for affiliated communist bodies throughout the world. Two important directives were emphasized: Section 5(c) was an order "organizing mass protest demonstrations and rallying audiences in protest against reactionary films, and sub-section (d) of the same section ordered the "popularizing of all revolutionary films." Among other orders of the Moscow *Cinema Bureau* was the overall command to "unite the creative and technical workers of the film industry, professionals and amateurs, with the aim of forming film organizations in different countries on an international scale." Section 3 ordered the comrades "to gather all experiences for the purpose of creating revolutionary professional and amateur films in various countries." Section 7 is a directive "to establish a repertory of revolutionary films by * * * (c) producing our own films, starting with documentary, etc., films."

The *New Theater* for May, 1934, stated: "The existing police regulations and decrees must be studied and remembered. The film section can organize under the innocuous name of some club. It is certainly advisable to find a neutral name for your organization."

Workers' Theater, predecessor of the *New Theater*, in its August, 1933, issue made the following announcement: "We call upon you to join with us in organizing movies and camera clubs, film forums, better film

groups in cities and towns all over the United States, for the purpose of exposing and combating the capitalist film industry."

The Film and Photo League, a Communist-front in every respect, was the result. Ralph Steiner, photographer for the *New Masses*, wrote in the September, 1934, issue of *New Theater*: "We must start by defining the revolutionary film. It is one which clearly and forcefully reflects and directs the class struggle * * *. The first requires of the film maker a clear political knowledge (note—a basic comprehension of politics, economics, history and sociology from a Marxian point of view) * * *. For a clear political understanding it is obvious that the producer must have a basic foundation in the principles of the class struggle * * *."

The headquarters of the Film and Photo League, together with the *Workers Theater* of San Francisco, were located in the Ruthenberg House. (Charles E. Ruthenberg was the first general secretary of the Communist Party.)

The Congressional study of the Film and Photo League points out the dishonest methods used by the Film and Photo League. Leo T. Hurwitz, reporting on *New York Film and Photo League* activity in *New Theater* for May, 1934, writes as follows:

"By virtue of splicing the shot of the warships just after Roosevelt signs the paper, and following the threatening ships of war, with the rest of the first shot (Roosevelt looks up and smiles), a new meaning not contained in either shot * * * is achieved—the meaning of the huge war preparation program of the demagogic Roosevelt government."

The Los Angeles Film and Photo League was particularly urged "to wedge its way more sharply into the film industry." (*New Theater*, November, 1934.)

Among those who have been connected in one way or another with the various branches of the Film and Photo League are the following: Margaret Bourke-White, Ralph Steiner, John Howard Lawson, Sidney Howard, John Wexley, Ashley Jettis, Bernice Abbott, Reginald Marsh, William Fitelson, Hall Johnson, Erskine Caldwell, Mordecai Gorelick, Lee Strassberg, Virgil Geddes, George Gershwin, Elmer Rice, Burgess Meredith, and James Cagney.

Film and Photo League merged with Nykino to form the New Film Alliance according to *New Theater* for September, 1935. Merritt Crawford was the executive secretary.

FILM AUDIENCES FOR DEMOCRACY

The Communist fronts, Film Audiences and Films for Democracy, merged in 1939 to form a new front, Film Audiences for Democracy. (*Film Survey*, May, 1939.)

The new front, thus created, carried on the activities of Film Audiences and Films for Democracy. (See these titles.)

FILMS FOR DEMOCRACY

The publication, *Films for Democracy*, for April 1939, outlined the aims of the Communist front by the same name:

"Films for Democracy was launched four months ago, on November 18, 1938 * * *. Progressive Americans are glad to assist us in reaching friends, by arranging parlor meetings at which the aims and purposes of the organization are presented by one of our speakers * * *. Chapters of Films for Democracy have organized in recent weeks in the following communities: on the campus of Princeton University, Rutgers University; Flatbush, Eastern Parkway, New Rochelle and Washington * * *. The Washington branch headed by Mr. Donald Montgomery of the Consumers Council of the Department of Agriculture, has set itself the task of enrolling one thousand members within the next few months * * *. Trained field workers are being sent from this office into communities where a nucleus of members already exists * * *. Motion Pictures Appreciation Circles can be formed * * *. We now have members in 115 cities in 34 states of the Union."

The Advisory Board of *Films for Democracy* included the following: William E. Dodd, Franz Boas, Rexford G. Tugwell, Mary E. Woolley, Frederic March, Dudley Nichols, Thomas Mann, Marc Connolly, Heywood Broun, Theodore Dreiser, Lillian Hellman, Louis Adamic, William R. Benet, Dashiell Hammett, Rex Ingram, and Fritz Lang.

FIRST STATE-WIDE EMERGENCY LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE

The Los Angeles *Labor Herald* for November 23, 1945, announced that Attorney General Robert W. Kenny and Bartley Crum had called for a state-wide legislative conference to be held at the Memorial Auditorium in Sacramento, January 5 and 6, 1946. The Los Angeles sponsors of the conference included Eleanor Abowitz, Carey McWilliams, Dr. Franklin Fearing, Isaac Pacht, Reuben Borough, Harry Braverman, John Anson Ford, George Campbell, John Cromwell, Dr. E. C. Farnham, George Moore, Norman Houston, Rollin McNitt, Seniel Ostrow, Frank Pellett, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Sieroty, Robert L. Smith, Mrs. Ralph Vandervort, Col. Evans Carlson, and John Howard Lawson.

FREEDOM FROM FEAR COMMITTEE

This is one of the Communist Party's latest fronts.

The Freedom from Fear Committee apparently came into being in New York and in Hollywood simultaneously.

A testimonial dinner was given at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel, Beverly Hills, on March 5, 1948, for the "Hollywood Ten"—John Howard Lawson, Dalton Trumbo, Albert Maltz, Alvah Bessie, Samuel Ornitz, Herbert Joseph Biberman, Edward Dmytryk, Adrian Scott, Ring Lardner, Jr., and Lester Cole;—the 10 Hollywood Communists who refused to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington, D. C.

The following communication was addressed to John Huston, Chairman of the Testimonial Dinner for the "Hollywood Ten":

DEAR MR. HUSTON:

"At a meeting called by Oscar Hammerstein, II, James Thurber, Arthur Garfield Hays, Leon Kroll, Norman Rockwell, Cheryl Crawford, Christopher La Forge, Moss Hart and Walter Huston, it was unanimously voted by the 200 actors, dramatists and others associated with the arts that the enclosed resolutions be sent to the dinner on March 5th for the Hollywood Ten.

"*Be It Resolved*, That this meeting considers that all the issues involved in the present fight for freedom from censorship, freedom from blacklist, freedom from dictation—plain human freedom of expression in every branch of creative work—are bound up in the case of the Ten Hollywood writers, who are charged with contempt of Congress, and who will stand trial on that charge within the next few weeks;

"That the cause of these ten is the cause, not only of men and women in the creative professions, stage, radio, motion pictures, newspapers and literature, but of all citizens of America wishing to defend their constitutional rights;

"That these ten are the shock troops, representing all of us in the struggle against censorship; and that one of our first purposes must be to give support to these Ten who stand in urgent need of it—their own personal savings having been exhausted in this public fight so far; and that funds be raised for the Freedom From Fear Committee which has been formed and is now at work for the specific end of meeting costs of the trials of these Ten in Washington.

"In no way can we strengthen free speech more quickly and more directly than by reinforcing those who now stand in the front line of the fight.

"Among those present at the meeting which passed this resolution were:

"Oscar Hammerstein II, James Thurber, Arthur Garfield Hays, Leon Kroll, Norman Rockwell, Cheryl Crawford, Christopher La Forge, Moss Hart, Walter Huston, John Hersey, Richard Lauterbach, Audrey Wood, Canada Lee, Faye Emerson Roosevelt, Kim Hunter, Irwin Shaw, Herman Shumlin, Agnes DeMille, Gene Star Untermeyer, Louis Utermeyer, John Garfield, Mark Van Doren, Gerald Savory, Lyn Murray, Oscar Serlin, Alan Corelli, William Rose Benet, Al Hirshfield, Sidney Fleisher, Prof. Douglas Moore, Morton Gould, Howard Taubman, John Martin, Edna Ferber, John Lardner, Henry Morgan, David Brooks, Pert Kelton, Theodore H. White, William Zoraeh, Arline MacMahon, Kermit Bloomgarden, and John O'Hara."

The communication was signed by Christopher La Forge, as the Chairman pro tem; and Edward Choates, secretary, pro tem, Stop Censorship Meetings.

The following Western Union telegram was dispatched to John Huston, chairman of the testimonial dinner for the "Hollywood Ten."

The undersigned greet your meeting as members of the Freedom from Fear Committee of New York, organized for the sole purpose of raising funds for the legal case of the Hollywood Ten. Best wishes for a very successful evening.

The telegram was signed by Marc Connelly, Cheryl Crawford, Moss Hart, Oscar Hammerstein II, Elia Kazan, George S. Kaufman, David Kay, Bill Mauldin, William L. Shirer, Deems Taylor, Mark Van Doren, and Richard Watts, Jr.

Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard Observatory, stated:

"The fight for the Hollywood Ten must stop the Thomas Committee and quash all the little un-American activities committees which it has spawned in various states, industries and even universities."

It is estimated that the testimonial dinner was attended by around three hundred Hollywood "liberals." Contributions for the defense of the "Hollywood Ten" totaled \$15,110. Checks ranged from \$10 to \$1,000 and the total was turned over to Robert W. Kenny. Film producer-director John Huston was the banquet chairman. Lena Horne sang and Larry Parks introduced producer Adrian Scott, one of the 10 defendants who were seated at a table of honor.

"We must dramatize our fight," said Scott.

This he did by likening the Thomas Committee's actions to the Reichstag fire which put the Nazis in power in Germany.

Among the sponsors of the dinner benefit rally for the "Hollywood Ten" are Norman Corwin, Chairman; Dr. David Appleman, Richard Brooks, Clarence C. Carlson, Philip M. Connelly, John Cromwell, Dr. George Day, Joseph DaSilva, Rev. Stephen Fritchman, Rev. Owen M. Greer, Mrs. Paul Henreid, John Huston, Dr. H. Claude Hudson, Richard Ibanez, Garson Kanin, Michael Kanin, Howard Koch, Millard Lampbell, Burt Lancaster, Jerome W. McNair, Thomas Mann, Clifford Odets, Mrs. Fred Pollack, Vincent Sherman, Mrs. Ben Solnit, Donald Ogden Stewart, Dr. Donald H. Tippet, Walter Turner, Dr. Fritz W. Went, and Mrs. Phyllis Ziffrin.

FREE ITALY SOCIETY

A chapter of the national organization is located at 3220 North Broadway in Los Angeles.

Vito Marcantonio is active in behalf of this Communist group. He addressed a meeting of the Free Italy Society in the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles, in December of 1946. The announcement of the affair was entitled "Support the Tito-Togliatti Proposals for Trieste," and it was printed in English and Italian. It called on Italians to protest to the Italian Embassy in Washington, D. C., the Secretary of State of the United States, and the Counsel of Foreign Ministers in New York, and demand that Tito and Togliatti (both Communists) be permitted to settle the future of Trieste. It attacked American-British diplomacy as "Imperialistic."

FREIHEIT

This is the official Communist newspaper published in the Yiddish tongue. For many years, M. J. Olgin was the editor of *Freiheit*. Olgin was one of the outstanding leaders of the Communist Party in the United States for 20 years. Sidney Hillman made a donation of \$3,000 to the Communist newspaper *Freiheit* in the name of his wife, Bessie Abramowitz.

FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA

Organizations for admiration and support of Soviet Russia were among the first Communists fronts established in the United States. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States created Friends of Soviet Russia in 1921, in direct response to directives issued by the Communist International. According to Joseph Stalin, "the United Front tactics were set up by Lenin in order to make it easier for the millions of workers in capitalist countries * * * to come over to Communism" (*Die Internationale*, 1932, p. 312).

Willi Muenzenberg was the organizing genius of a huge solar system of these united front movements which he aptly termed "innocent clubs." Through them he hoped, while "the action of the revolution was hanging fire, to extend the basis under cover of the United Front slogan." Among the organizations formed for this purpose on an international scale was the Friends of Soviet Russia, intended as Muenzenberg announced to "penetrate every conceivable milieu, get hold of artists and professors, make use of theatres and cinemas, spread abroad the doctrine that Russia is prepared to sacrifice everything to keep the world at peace."

The Russian famine of 1921 furnished a convenient opportunity for arousing widespread sympathy outside of the ranks of the Communist Parties. To this end the Executive Committee of the Communist International issued the following appeal to the workers of the United States:

"The famine raging through the Volga districts of Russia has called forth the sympathies of all honest workers throughout the world. The Communist International has called upon the workers of the world irrespective of creed and party to organize relief for the famine-stricken districts in Soviet Russia * * *. Today the Communist International is especially appealing to you, workers of America * * *. Organize everywhere and immediately committees for the relief of the hungry in Russia." (*The Toiler*, predecessor of the *Daily Worker*, December 3, 1921, p. 11.)

The American affiliate of the Communist International was known as the Workers Party of America in 1921. Moritz Loeb, in his report to the district convention of the party in Chicago, March 12, 1922, announced that he had made the Friends of Soviet Russia an order of business at all branch meetings.

The members of the executive committee of the Friends of Soviet Russia included the following members of the central executive committee of the Workers Party (Communist Party): James P. Cannon, J. Welenkin, and Caleb Harrison. The advisory committee included the

following members of the central executive committee of the Workers Party: Ludwig Lore, J. Louis Engdahl, Marguerite Prevey, Elmer T. Allison, Robert Minor, Charles Baker, Jack Carney, and Edgar Owens. Other members of these committees were either party members or very close sympathizers.

Benjamin Gitlow, vice presidential candidate on the Communist ticket in 1924 and 1928 and a former member of the executive committee of the Communist International, told a congressional committee that over a million dollars had been raised for the famine-stricken victims in Russia but that the money was used for Communist purposes in capitalist countries. "If the party found itself pinched for a few thousand dollars," said Gitlow, "we would call to the meeting of the political committee Rose Karsner, Secretary of the Friends of Soviet Russia, to make a loan, and she * * * would enter the necessary bookkeeping entries that would show that the money was spent for a legitimate purpose. At that time we put a number of the members of the political party * * * on the payroll of the Friends of Soviet Russia."

The magazine "*Soviet Russia, official organ of the Russian Soviet Government Bureau*," became the official organ of the Friends of Soviet Russia (*The Toiler*, January 21, 1922).

The purpose of the Communist International in appealing for relief for the famine-stricken victims of Russia was, of course, only a ruse. The real purpose was disclosed by Willi Muenzenberg in his report to the Fourth Congress of the Communist International:

"In America there is the Friends of Soviet Russia, which is closely connected with the Communist International * * *. In the United States there is also the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia * * *. Then we have Comrade Hillman's plan, which proposes to raise a loan of \$1,000,000 for Russia and which has arranged with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to found large-scale clothing factories in Russia * * *. The campaign for the famine relief enabled us for the first time to conduct Communist propaganda among the trade-union workers of North America and to write these workers in a relief action under the control of the Communist Party * * *. In this way we were able to bring for the first time before the masses the questions of Soviet Russia, proletarian revolution, etc. (*International Press Correspondence*, December 22, 1922.)

The \$1,000,000 loan mentioned above was undertaken by the Russian-American Industrial Corporation headed by Sidney Hillman (*International Press Correspondence*, January 16, 1923). Sidney Hillman, together with Communist M. J. Olgin, was a featured speaker for the Friends of Soviet Russia.

Soviet Pictorial, carrying glorified photographs of life in the Soviet Union, was a publication of the Friends of Soviet Russia.

In 1929 the Friends of Soviet Russia was reorganized and revitalized under the name of the Friends of the Soviet Union.

FRIENDS OF THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE

This organization, the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, was organized and controlled by the Communist Party from the beginning. Phil Bard was the secretary of the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

Among those affiliated with the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade are the following: William Rose Benet, Ernest P. Boas, Langston Hughes, Orson Welles, A. F. Whitney, James Waterman Wise, Francis J. Gorman, Miguel Garriga, Irving Potash, John Rey, Stanley M. Isaacs, Heywood Broun, Jerry O'Connell, Harry Sherman, Kyle Crichton, Jerome Davis, Lillian Hellman, H. V. Kaltenborn, Clifford Odets, Ursula Parrott, George Seldes, Herman Shumlin, Donald Ogden Stewart, James Cagney, Muriel Draper, Henry Hart, Arthur Kober, Archibald MacLeish, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, Albert Einstein, Dorothy Parker, Lester Cohen, Martha Dodd, Dashiell Hammett, Mrs. George Marshall, Vincent Sheean, Max Yergan, Reuben Borough, Harold Buchman, John Anson Ford, Leo Gallagher, Lee E. Geyer, Robert W. Kenny, Carey McWilliams, Ben Rosenthal, Frank Seully, Oliver Thornton, and Clara Weatherwax.

The headquarters of the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade was located at 617 Union League Bldg., in the City of Los Angeles.

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION

The Friends of the Soviet Union succeeded the Friends of Soviet Russia in 1929. The *Daily Worker* of October 25, 1929, stated:

"With the aid of such organizations as 'The Friends of the Soviet Union,' which must be more firmly anchored among the working masses, the sending of delegations to Russia must be organized and they must be utilized for propaganda for the twelfth anniversary (of the Russian revolution)."

Delegations of American workers to the Soviet Union to participate in the May Day and November 7th anniversary celebrations was a major task of the Friends of the Soviet Union.

The Friends of the Soviet Union later became known as the American Friends of the Soviet Union. The official publication of the organization is *Soviet Russia Today*.

The national committee of the Friends of the Soviet Union, endorsing the call for the Friends of the Soviet Union convention in New York City, January 26, 27, 28, 1934, are as follows: Thomas R. Amlie, Roger Baldwin, Carlton Beals, Alfred M. Bingham, Frank Borah, Bishop W. M. Brown, Earl Browder, Julian Bryan, Anne Burlak, George S. Counts, Malcolm Cowley, Edward Dahlberg, H. W. L. Dana, Floyd Dell, James W. Ford, Richard Farber, William Z. Foster, Waldo Frank, Joseph Freeman, Ben Gold, Lem Harris, Clarence Hathaway, Donald Henderson, Granville Hicks, John Haynes Homes, Roy Hudson, Langston Hughes, William N. Jones, Howard Kester, Mary Van Kleeck, Corliss Lamont, Katherine Lewis, Margaret Lamont, Robert Morss Lovett, J. B. Matthews, John Meldon, Robert Minor, Scott Nearing, A. Overgaard, William Patterson, Philip Raymond, Jack Stachel, Maxwell Stewart, Genevieve Taggard, Justine Wise Tulin, Charles R. Walker, Dr. Harry

F. Ward, Louis Weinstock, Susan H. Woodruff, Albert Rhys Williams, and Walter Wilson.

Of the foregoing, Carlton Beals, Earl Browder, Bishop William Montgomery Brown, James W. Ford, William Z. Foster, Waldo Frank, Michael Gold, Clarence Albert Hathaway, Granville Hicks, Roy Hudson, Langston Hughes, John Meldon, Robert Minor, Scott Nearing, William L. Patterson, Philip Raymond, and Jack Stachel have avowed publicly their Communist sympathies.

Carlton Beals is the author of a section of a symposium "Recovery through Revolution," in which the editor states: "Life and creation belong henceforth to Communism."

Earl Browder headed the Communist Party of the United States until 1945.

"Bishop" William Montgomery Brown was unfrocked by the Episcopal Church for heresy in 1924. He stated in 1933 that "In these days of my heresy, I am trying to make more members for the Communist Party * * *."

James W. Ford, Negro, was a candidate for Vice President of the United States on the Communist ticket.

William Z. Foster is presently the head of the Communist Party of the United States.

Waldo Frank in an article "How I Came to Communism" (*New Masses*, September, 1932) stated: "The revolution tomorrow must be prepared today. Otherwise it may come too late to save mankind from the destruction of capitalistic war or still worse, from the moral syphilis of capitalistic peace." (Eugene Lyons in *The Red Decade* indicated that the Stalin-Hitler pact was too much for Waldo Frank and that he broke with the party.)

Michael Gold has long been active in the Communist Party. He was a member of the Revolutionary Writers Federation and was on the Communist *New Masses* staff in 1933.

Clarence Albert Hathaway was formerly the District Organizer for the Communist Party for District 8 (Chicago) and District 2 (New York). He has been the editor of the Communist Party's *Daily Worker* and a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Granville Hicks left the Communist Party after the Stalin-Hitler pact of August, 1939, stating that in joining the Communist Party he had committed his "future to a group of politicians."

Roy Hudson has been the Communist Commissar of the Red trade union movement.

Langston Hughes' record is so notorious that additional comment should be unnecessary. (See Committee's previous reports.)

John Meldon was a candidate for the Pittsburg City Council on the Communist ticket in 1933.

Robert Minor is a charter member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States.

Scott Nearing was indicted in 1918 under the Espionage Act for authoring a pamphlet *The Great Madness*. He paid a \$3,000 fine for the publication, circulation and distribution of the pamphlet. He was dismissed from the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Toledo for Communist teachings.

William L. Patterson has been a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States.

Philip Raymond was a candidate on the Communist ticket for the City Council of Detroit in 1933.

Jack Stachel is a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. In 1937 he was on the editorial board of *The Communist*.

The Communist affiliation of Harry F. Ward is indicative of the Communist sympathies of the members and sponsors of the Friends of the Soviet Union. Ward was a signer of a call for the Fourth American Writers' Congress (*The Clipper*, May, 1941). Formerly chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union and the American League for Peace and Democracy (*Soviet Russia Today*). He was formerly Professor of Christian Ethics at the Union Theological Seminary. His writings include *In Place of Profit* and *Democracy and Social Change*. He is a contributor to the Communist *Soviet Russia Today*. He was born in England. He was a Methodist Episcopal minister in Chicago and resident Northwestern University Settlement, 1898 to 1900.

He was a director of the Garland Fund and vice president of the fund from July 19, 1922, to May 7, 1924. He was one of the founders and the General Secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Service and the co-editor of its bulletin (with Winifred L. Chappell, member of the Communist League of Professional Groups For Foster and Ford, 1932). A statement in the Methodist Federation for Social Service Bulletin No. 8, 1932, signed by Ward and Bishop McConnell, admits cooperation with the Socialists and the Communists.

He was the national chairman and one of the founders of the American Civil Liberties Union. He was a member of the Advisory Council of the American Society for Cultural Relations With Russia.

He has always been a pro-Soviet enthusiast. He spent some time in the Soviet Union. He was a speaker for the Friends of the Soviet Union in October, 1933, and also on November 1, 1933, at Webster Hall, New York City, with Communist Henri Barbusse, Anna Louise Strong, Robert Minor and Herbert Goldfrank. He lectured under Friends of the Soviet Union auspices in 1934.

He was a wartime anti-American "peace" worker, and was active in the People's Council of America. He was a member of the Emergency Peace Conference.

Ward's admiration for the Industrial Workers of the World is cited in the New York Lusk Reports. He presided over the Industrial Workers of the World meeting February 9, 1920, held at the Rand School, to raise money for the defense of members of the Industrial Workers of the World who had killed four members of the American Legion at Centralia, Washington.

Harry F. Ward was active in aiding William Z. Foster, C. E. Ruthenberg and other Communists arrested at Bridgman, Michigan.

Ward served on the board of directors of *World Tomorrow*, and was a contributor to *The Nation* and the *Christian Century*.

He was a member of the Peace Patriots and Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Ward has been connected with the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A.

He was one of the signers of a petition demanding that the ban against the Communist Party in the Philippines be lifted.

He has been a member of many Communist front organizations.

The Friends of the Soviet Union ultimately became the present Communist front, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

FRONTIER FILMS

This organization is closely interlocked through its personnel with the Film and Photo League, a Communist front for revolutionary films.

Frontier Films has faithfully followed the Communist Party line in its productions. As soon as Hitler attacked the Soviet Union, the organization ceased its attacks on American conditions and government. The following description of *Native Land*, produced by Frontier Films, (*CIO News*, May 11, 1942) is as follows:

"A motion picture designed to create afresh those feelings of basic American patriotism has just been completed by Frontier Films * * *. The picture was directed by Leo Hurwitz and Paul Strand, who have been in the advance guard of documentary film production since 1931, having collaborated on "Heart of Spain," "The Plow That Broke the Plains" and "China Strikes Back" * * *. The great actor and baritone, Paul Robeson, well-known and beloved by millions for his life-long struggle in the cause of democracy, has narrated the deeply moving commentary written by the fine American poet, David Wolff."

GARLAND FUND

This source of revenue for Communist causes is generally referred to as the Garland Fund, although it was legally constituted as the American Fund for Public Service.

Among those who have served as directors and officers of the Garland Fund or its subsidiaries, are the following: Roger Baldwin, William Z. Foster, Lewis S. Gannett, Sidney Hillman, James Weldon Johnson, Robert Morss Lovett, Scott Nearing, Mary E. McDowell, Judah L. Magnes, Norman Thomas, Harry F. Ward, Morris L. Ernst, Walter Nelles, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Clinton S. Golden, Freda Kirchwey, Leo Wolman, Clarina Michelson, Benjamin Gitlow, Robert W. Dunn, Harry Elmer Barnes, E. M. Borchard, Emanuel Celler, Paul H. Douglas, Kenneth Durant, Edward Meade Earle, Ernest Gruening, Manley O. Hudson, Charles Clayton Morrison, Kirby Page, Otto Schoenrich, Henrik Shipstead, Edgar Speyer, Moorfield Storey, John F. Sinclair, Oswald Garrison Villard, and Arthur Warner.

GARRISON FILMS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.

This Communist front acts for films produced in the Soviet Union as well as for Communist propaganda films produced in the United States. It has followed the Communist Party line and the expediency of Soviet foreign policy in the type of films distributed during a given period.

Commenting on a so-called documentary film "400,000,000," produced by Joris Ivens and John Ferno, and distributed by Garrison

Films, Films for Democracy (April, 1939) states: "This is the second of a series of documentary films produced by History Today, Inc. * * *"

On the Board of Directors of History Today, Inc., are: Lillian Hellman, Dorothy Parker, Louise Rainer, Ernest Hemingway, Archibald MacLeish, Dudley Nichols, Herman Shumlin, and William Osgood Field.

GOLDEN BOOK OF AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP WITH THE SOVIET UNION

The signers of the Golden Book of American Friendship with the Soviet Union may be said to have met the acid test for admiration of a totalitarian dictatorship.

The following appeared in *Soviet Russia Today* for November, 1937:

"I hereby inscribe my name in greeting to the people of the Soviet Union on the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet Republic."

The following are the signatories to the above greeting: Lynn J. Frazier, Robert Morss Lovett, Julian W. Mack, Robert S. Lynd, Elmer Rice, Meta Berger, Henry E. Sigerist, Richard B. Scandrett, Jr., Irene Levinsohn, Louis S. Gannett, George Gordon Battle, Lynd Ward, James H. Maurer, Klaus Mann, Evelyn Preston, John Howard Lawson, Louis Lozowick, Adolph Dehn, Harriett Stanton Blatch, Katherine Anne Porter, Clara Weatherwax, Horace Gregory, S. Ralph Harlow, Paul de Kruif, William S. Graves, Henry E. Teigan, Christopher Morley, Upton Sinclair, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Vito Marcantonio, Dr. Alfonso Goldschmidt, George Biddle, Vera Micheles Dean, Ben Gold, Thomas Addis, James Waterman Wise, Clifford Odets, Raphael Soyer, Matthew Josephson, Muriel Rukeyser, Ralph M. Pearson, Kyle Crichton, Granville Hicks, Art Young, Franklin E. Harris, Lillian D. Wald, W. E. B. DuBois, William I. Sirovich, Hubert Wilkins, Harry W. Laidler, Scott Nearing, Susan M. Kingsbury, Malcolm Cowley, David Pinski, Fielding Burke, Clyde Fisher, B. W. Huebsch, Homer H. Johnson, Muriel Draper, Dr. Christian Brinton, William Gropper, Ida M. Tarbell, Carol King, Alain Locke, J. Moreno Lasalle, Ray Boynton, Francis J. Gorman, J. McKeen Cattell, H. V. Kaltenborn, Harry Elmer Barnes, Max Weber, Margaret I. Lamont, Van Wyck Brooks, Max Lerner, Newton Arvin, Joseph Curran, Herman F. Reissig, William Koslenko, Ira S. Wile, Vardis Fisher, Edward Alsworth Ross, William Carlos Williams, Josephine Herbst, Wanda Gag, Countee Cullen, Jan Matulka, William Steig, and Harold Coy.

HARRY BRIDGES DEFENSE COMMITTEE

This Communist front has operated under several similar names. It has functioned as the Bridges Defense Committee, Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges, etc.

Among those who have affiliated with the Bridges Defense Committees are Elmer Benson, W. Russell Bowie, Joseph Curran, Sherman H. Dalrymple, Zeara DuPont, John Green, Max Lerner, Phillip Murray, Paul Robeson, Reid Robinson, Orson Welles, Dr. Thomas Addis, Shannon C. Allen, Stella Adler, Reuben W. Borough, Prof. Harold Chapman Brown, Morris Carnovsky, Aaron Copland, Frank Davis, Hugh De Lacy, William E. Dodd, Jr., Wanda Gag, Albert Halper, Dashiell Hammett,

Arthur Garfield Hays, Lillian Hellman, Paul Jarrico, Rockwell Kent, Arthur Kober, Alfred Kreymborg, John Howard Lawson, Dr. Max Lerner, Ray Lev, Dr. George Marshall, Ruth McKenney, Dr. John Howard Melish, Dudley Nichols, Clifford Odets, Dorothy Parker, Prof. Walter Rautenstrauch, George Seldes, Irwin Shaw, Herman Shumlin, Tess Slesinger, Alfred K. Stern, Donald Ogden Stewart, Paul Strand, Prof. Frank W. Weymouth, Teddy Wilson, Ella Winter, Nathan Witt, Col. Charles Erskine Scott Wood, and Virginia Gardner.

The Harry Bridges Defense Committee for San Francisco was located at 593 Market Street. Estolv Ward was the executive secretary of the California Sponsoring Committee. Among the sponsors are the following: J. Vernon Burke, Germain Buleke, Louis Goldblatt, Prof. Robert A. Brady, George Hardy, George Wilson, Paul S. Schliff, Herman Stuyvelaar, C. L. Dellums, George D. Collins, Jr., George Olshausen, Rabbi Jacob Weinstein, Dr. Otis Linn, Henry Schmidt, Dr. Thomas Addis, Dr. E. P. Ryland, Harry Graham Balter, Loren Miller, Herbert K. Sorrell, Charles J. Katz, Roy M. Donnely, Dr. A. A. Heist, Frank Scully, Ben Rosenthal, Don Healy, Philip M. Connelly, J. C. Coulter, Dr. Melvin Rader, Hugh De Lacy, Eugene V. Bennett, Howard Grant, Vera Harris, Rev. Fred A. Hughes, Ross N. Kingston, Claude M. Smith, Paul Stumps, Dr. R. G. Tyler, and Mark M. Litchman.

In September of 1942, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties launched a campaign to defeat the deportation of Harry Bridges.

This Communist front, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, issued an "Open Letter" addressed to the President of the United States protesting the deportation proceedings and demanding that they be dropped. Among those who signed this letter were Dr. Frank C. Davis, Carey McWilliams, Ernest Dawson, Herbert K. Sorrell, Abraham Isserman, Dalton Trumbo and Earl Robinson.

HOLLYWOOD ANTI-NAZI LEAGUE

The Hollywood League Against Nazi-ism, incorporated on June 8, 1936, and became the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League on September 28, 1936.

The organization was conceived by the Communist Party and it was brought into being through the activities of Louise Todd, Los Angeles section organizer of the Communist Party, and Stanley Lawrence, Communist Party Hollywood representative.

The purpose of the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League was, of course, to support the current foreign policy of Soviet Russia, and to capitalize on the abhorrence of motion picture stars, writers, and producers for the persecutions and atrocities of Hitler. It was an important source of funds to the Communist Party and became an excellent vehicle for propaganda.

Marian Spitzer was the vice president of the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League and its chairman was Donald Ogden Stewart. Marian Spitzer has been an important leader for the Communist Party in the cultural field. The Communist Party affiliation of Donald Ogden Stewart is established by sworn testimony and his exceptionally long record of affiliation with Communist front organizations.

Ursula Daniels, Young Communist League member, was the circulation manager of the *Anti-Nazi News* published by the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League. The name of this publication was changed to *News of the World*, and finally to *Now*.

V. J. Jerome, alias Isaac Romaine, educational director of the Communist Party on the national level, was sent to Hollywood by the National Committee of the Communist Party in 1937 to reorganize and revitalize the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League. Communist Commissar Jerome and John Howard Lawson put the front on a paying basis. The Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities reported that Hollywood stars, writers and executives contributed \$89,892.51 in two years of the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League's existence. A bank account was opened in the name of Beatrice Buckman and was later changed to Bern Bernard. The Congressional Report states: "The deposits of the Communist Party in this area rose from \$600 from the period of October 19, 1935, to December 11, 1936, to \$23,140.23 in the period of February 28, 1936, to November 9, 1936."

The secretary of the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League was Alan Campbell and the treasurer was Bern Bernard. The sponsors of the organization are as follows: Herbert Biberman, Mrs. Sidney Buchman, Eddie Cantor, Florence Eldridge (Mrs. Frederic March), Francis Edwards Faragoh, Oscar Hammerstein, II, Charles Katz, Judge Robert W. Kenny, H. S. Kraft, Richard Lert, Ernst Lubitsch, Fredric March, Dr. Rudolf Marx, Edwin Justus Mayer, Ray Mayer, Elizabeth Merrell, Lewis Milestone, Paul Muni, Dudley Nichols, Judge Isaac Pacht, Mrs. Charles Page, Dorothy Parker, Irving Pichel, Frank Scully, Viola Brothers Shore, Sylvia Sidney, Gloria Stuart, and Frank Tuttle.

The committee wishes to emphasize here that *membership* in the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League is in no way a test of the sponsor's sympathy for Communism. The purported objectives were those of most Americans. While the organization was an important Communist-front, it was one of the cleverest. The Communists and Communist fellow-travelers are indicated by those who stuck along after the Stalin-Hitler pact in the American Peace Crusade and the American Peace Mobilization. This test is conclusive.

When Stalin and Hitler joined forces to conquer and divide Europe the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League went out of business. The money collected by the organization for the purpose of fighting Hitler and the Nazis was probably used to assist Hitler during his copartnership with Josef Stalin.

The "ironed-disciplined" comrades of the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League soon emerged as members and sponsors of a new front, the Hollywood Democratic Committee.

HOLLYWOOD DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE

This Communist-front grew out of a series of fronts designed to entrap Hollywood's innocents in the motion picture industry. The first was the Hollywood League Against Nazi-ism, which changed its name a few months after its incorporation in June of 1936, to the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League. The Stalin-Hitler pact brought this front to an abrupt

termination of activities in August of 1939. The Motion Picture Democratic Committee was the organization carried forward by the Communists who had organized and directed the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League. The Motion Picture Democratic Committee, after several sad experiences which publicly disclosed its Communist control, continued on as the Hollywood League for Democratic Action.

The reelection campaign of Governor Culbert L. Olson in 1942 found the Hollywood League for Democratic Action reorganized as the Hollywood Democratic Committee. Its announced purpose was the reelection of Governor Olson. It had no connection with the Democratic Party as such. After the defeat of Governor Olson in 1942 the front continued as a permanent organization under the secretaryship of George Pepper.

Throughout all of the twists and turns of these Communist-fronts, under one name or another, was the guiding hand of Communist John Howard Lawson. The issue of August 3, 1943, of the *People's Daily World* states that "the program of action for the (Hollywood Democratic) committee, as enunciated by Screen Writer John Howard Lawson. * * * Lawson, in discussing the committee's program of action, said that the activities would extend beyond the Los Angeles community and that every resource would be mustered to rally the people of America around the program of the committee." Dalton Trumbo, incidentally, made the collection speech at the meeting. (Trumbo's *Johnny Get Your Gun*, an anti-war story during the Stalin-Hitler pact, ran serially in the *Daily Worker*.)

Herbert Biberman, a member of the national council of the American Peace Mobilization which picketed the White House during the Stalin-Hitler pact, was the Hollywood Democratic Committee's mouthpiece in its attack on Congressman John H. Costello when the congressman was up for reelection. Biberman was a sponsor of the Hollywood League for Democratic Action, chairman of the Los Angeles branch of the American Peace Mobilization, supporter of the League of American Writers, and has been affiliated in one capacity or another with numerous Communist-front organizations.

After Hitler invaded Russia the Hollywood Democratic Committee followed the new "line" and pledged itself to a "win-the-war" platform.

A ballot for the election of officers and an executive board, "as approved by the nominating committee and the steering committee," under date of July 26, 1944, listed the following members of the Hollywood Democratic Committee: Marc Connelly, chairman; John Cromwell, Gene Kelly, E. Y. Harburg, vice presidents; Norval Crutcher, secretary; Albert Dekker, treasurer; Robert Andrews, Hugh Bennett, Margaret Bennett, Henry Blankfort, Edwin Blum, Irving Brecher, Virginia Bruce, Sidney Buchman, George Campbell, Teet Carle, Florence Caylor, Morris Cohn, Marc Connelly, John Cromwell, Norval Crutcher, Olivia De Havilland, Albert Dekker, D. A. Doran, Edward Dmytryk, Duke Ellington, Ted Ellsworth, Ken Englund, Paul Franklin, John Garfield, Ira Gershwin, Sheridan Gibney, Mrs. Russell Gleason, John Green, E. Y. Harburg, Louis Harris, Don Hartman, Rita Hayworth, Miriam Hopkins, Arthur Hornblow, John Houseman, Walter Huston, Rex Ingram, Talbot Jennings, Gene Kelly, Jerome Kern, Evelyn Keyes, Don King, Edwin Knopf, Harry Kurnitz, Jesse Lasky, Emmett Lavery, John Howard

Lawson, Sol Lesser, Kenneth MacGowan, Mary C. McCall, Lewis Milestone, Ona Munson, Mrs. Henry Myers, Bill Oliver, William Perlberg, Nat Perrin, Irving Pichel, William Pomerance, Glenn Pratt, Everett Riskin, Edward G. Robinson, Al Rogell, Robert Rossen, Rev. Clayton Russell, Oliver Schwab, Arthur Schwartz, Allan Scott, Ashmead Scott, Douglas Shearer, Vincent Sherman, Herbert Sorrell, Al Speede, Mrs. Mon Spliterling, Marian Spitzer, Stewart Sterling, Gloria Stuart, Jo Swerling, Franchot Tone, Mrs. Harry Tugent, Frank Tuttle, Charles Vidor, Jerry Wald, J. K. Wallace, Orson Welles, William Wilder, Virginia Wright, Mrs. William Wyler, Sam Zimbalist, executive board.

After the invasion of Soviet Russia by Hitler, the Hollywood Democratic Committee became a very "patriotic" organization and hailed Franklin D. Roosevelt as the great Commander-in-Chief, instead of a war-monger and trickster leading the country into an unpopular war for the benefit of Wall Street, as the Hollywood Motion Picture Democratic Committee had claimed during the Stalin-Hitler pact.

Herbert K. Sorrell emerged as a member of the executive board of the Hollywood Democratic Committee. The executive board of the Hollywood Democratic Committee included, in addition to Sorrell, John Cromwell, Norval Crutcher, John Green, Irving Pichel, Gloria Stuart, Frank Tuttle, E. Y. Harburg, Edward Dmytryk, Ira Gershwin, and the Rev. Clayton Russell.

HOLLYWOOD INDEPENDENT CITIZENS COMMITTEE OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS (HICCASP)

The 1947 Report of the Legislative Committee investigating Un-American Activities in California explained at some length the twist in the Communist Party line at the beginning of World War II. In conformity with the then current line the name of the Communist Party was changed to the Communist Political Association, and the name of the Young Communist League was changed to American Youth for Democracy. The name of the monthly ideological publication, "*The Communist*" was changed to "*Political Affairs*."

After Germany was defeated and the pressure removed against the Soviet Union, there was no longer any reason for the Communist Party of America to continue its policy of appeasement toward United States industry. The Communist Political Association was dissolved and the old revolutionary, world-conquest-seeking Communist Party of the United States was revived. Every student of Communist maneuvering knew that the American agents of Stalin would now revive their long-range policy of instigating strikes, creating racial antagonisms and intensify their day-to-day policy of gnawing away at the vitals of the Government of the United States. That postwar chaos, confusion, dislocations, grievances, real and imaginary, would be utilized and magnified, was a foregone conclusion.

There has been voluminous evidence before the Legislative committees investigating un-American activities in California that the Communist Party is determined to do everything within its power to capture the motion picture industry in order to utilize its glamor and its medium wherever possible for Communist propaganda. It has already been proved that the Communists have made every effort, with a considerable degree

of success in some instances, to dominate and direct such basic unions as the Screen Writers Guild, the Screen Readers Guild and the Screen Analysts Guild. By thoroughly controlling these and similar organizations the Communists would be in a position to impregnate scripts with anti-capitalist and labor agitational propaganda; propaganda that is always imperceptible to the casual layman, but extremely significant to the trained observer.

The Communist record of Herbert K. Sorrell will be found in previous reports of California legislative investigating committees. A brief, although incomplete, recapitulation of Sorrell's Communist activities, shows that he was affiliated with the Motion Picture Democratic Committee, the Hollywood Democratic Committee, Labor's Non-Partisan League, a member of the Ellis E. Patterson for President slate, the Workers' Alliance of America, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, the Yanks Are Not Coming Committee, the Schneiderman-Darcy Defense Committee, Committee for the Release of Earl Browder, United Spanish Aid Committee, Leo Gallagher Testimonial, Harry Bridges Defense Committee, La Rue McCormick for Senate Supporters, American Youth for Democracy, People's Daily World Press Conference, and the Third Annual Convention of the Los Angeles County Communist Party.

Previous reports establish the interlocking control of various Communist front organizations supporting Sorrell in his leadership of the Communist inspired motion picture strikes.

When the Hollywood Democratic Committee faced exposure as a Communist front, it simply changed its name and continued to do business with the same personnel. While the Hollywood Democratic Committee is treated in previous reports, and at some length in this report, its communist character is indicated by a meeting held at the Hollywood-Roosevelt Hotel, March 4, 1943, attended by such outstanding fellow-travelers and Communists as Herbert K. Sorrell, Albert Dekker, Mary C. McCall, Jr., Frank Tuttle and Orson Welles.

A meeting of the Hollywood Democratic Committee was held on April 31, 1945, in the American Legion Hall at 205 North Highland Avenue, Los Angeles. Among those active at this meeting was Eleanor Abovitz, whose record of Communist activities is both long and consistent. The proposition changing the name of the Hollywood Democratic Committee was first publicly put forward at this meeting.

On June 5, 1945, another meeting was held in Warner Brothers Studio, Number 3, located at 5833 Fernwood Street in Hollywood. Among those present were John Howard Lawson, Albert Dekker, John Cromwell, Lionel Stander, Orson Welles, and Dr. Franklin Fearing. Orson Welles again suggested that the name of the Hollywood Democratic Committee be changed, and proposed that the organization be called the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

On the following evening Orson Welles' suggestion was voted on and the Hollywood Democratic Committee became the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. Thus an old Communist front was given new life under a new name.

On July 17, 1945, Robert W. Kenny presided over a conference he had called into being, at the Royal Palms Hotel, 360 Westlake Avenue, Los Angeles. The purpose of the meeting was to protest the speaking activities of Gerald L. K. Smith. The Executive Committee included Robert W. Kenny, George Stiller, Thomas Lee Griffith, Eleanor Abowitz, Anne and Francis Pollack, Carey McWilliams, Leo Gallagher, and Albert Dekker. Among the organizations represented were the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, the National Citizens Political Action Committee, the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. There were, undoubtedly, some very fine loyal Americans attending this meeting, as its purported purpose was to organize to fight anti-Semitism and the incendiary speeches of Gerald L. K. Smith. The record should show that all of the loyal Americans hastily withdrew from the movement as soon as its Communist design and direction was disclosed.

Out of this meeting of July 17, 1945, there emerged a vicious, potentially dangerous Communist front, Mobilization for Democracy. The Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions participated all the way.

Ultimately the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions joined hands with the C.I.O. Political Action Committee to form the new political Communist front, the Progressive Citizens of America.

The Committee of the Legislature on Un-American Activities in California, in its 1947 report found the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions a Communist front, and the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities in California here reiterates the 1947 finding.

On June 27, 1945, the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions presented "The American Caravan." It was represented as a "forceful, dramatized plea for the continuance of allied unity and for the aggressive support of the United Nations Charter." According to the postcard announcement in the files of the Senate committee, the presentation starred Bette Davis, Alfred Drake, Joan Fontaine, James Gleason, Danny Kaye, Edward G. Robinson, Orson Welles and others. It was held at the Philharmonic Auditorium and the admission was free.

On Friday, July 27, 1945, the musician members of the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions held a meeting to form a music division, to elect officers, and "to devise a plan of activity that will help to realize and forward the over-all program of the committee." The speakers were John Cromwell and Artie Shaw.

The letterhead upon which the foregoing announcement was mimeographed listed John Cromwell as the chairman; George Pepper, as the executive secretary; Bette Davis, Dore Schary, John B. Hughes, and Joseph Szigeti, as vice chairmen; E. Y. Harburg, as secretary, and Danny Kaye as treasurer.

The members of the Executive Council of the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions are listed as follows: Larry Adler, Robert Andrews, George Antheil, Jean Arthur, Margaret Bennett, Ted Bliss, William Blowitz, Edwin Blum, Humphrey

Bogart, Charles Boyer, Irving Brecher, Sidney Buchman, George Burns, Abe Burrows, Reuben W. Borough, George Campbell, Eddie Cantor, Morris Cohn, Marc Connelly, Norman Corwin, Joseph Cotten, Norval Crutcher, Olivia DeHavilland, Albert Dekker, D. A. Doran, Ted Ellsworth, Dr. Franklin Fearing, Joan Fontaine, Thomas Fizdale, John Garfield, Ira Gershwin, Paulette Goddard, Howard J. Green, John Green, Louis Harris, Don Hartman, Rita Hayworth, Arthur Hornblow, John Houseman, Walter Huston, Rex Ingram, George Jessel, Charles Jones, Attorney General Robert W. Kenny, Jerome Kern, Evelyn Keyes, Edwin Knopf, Howard Koch, Cal Kuhl, Harry Kurnitz, Jesse Lasky, Emmet Lavery, John Howard Lawson, Sol Lesser, Kenneth MacGowan, Thomas Mann, Mary C. McCall, Dr. Fraser McDonald, Lewis Milestone, Sam Moore, Jack Moss, Prof. Walter Muelder, Ona Munson, Ernest Pascal, Gregory Peck, Nat Perrin, Irving Pichel, William Pomerance, Everett Riskin, Earl Robinson, Edward G. Robinson, Al Rogell, Artur Rubinstein, Arthur Schwartz, Artie Shaw, Douglas Shearer, Vincent Sherman, Herman Shumlin, Mrs. Milton Sperling, Marian Spitzer, Stewart Sterling, Gloria Stuart, Edward Sutherland, Jo Swerling, Dalton Trumbo, Mrs. Harry Tugend, Frank Tuttle, Bob Wachsman, Walter Wanger, Franz Waxman, Larry Weingarten, Orson Welles, Virginia Wright, Mrs. William Wyler, and Sam Zimbalist.

The headquarters of the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions is 1515 Cross Roads of the World, Hollywood 28, and the phone number is Hollywood 6325.

A letter signed by Alice Hunter as executive director under date of July 19, 1946, finds some change in the vice chairmen of the Hollywood group. Col. Evans Carlson, Olivia De Havilland, Dr. Franklin Fearing, Lena Horne, Dr. Linus Pauling, Dore Schary, and Frank Sinatra are now listed as vice chairmen. Ernest Pascal is the treasurer.

HOLLYWOOD LEAGUE AGAINST NAZI-ISM

This Communist front was incorporated on June 8, 1936. On September 28, 1936, its name was changed to the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League.

(See committee's previous reports and the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League, this report.)

HOLLYWOOD LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION

This Communist front was a continuation of the Motion Pictures Democratic Committee, after the invasion of Russia by Germany precipitated an abrupt change in Soviet foreign policy. It lasted until 1942 when it reorganized as the Hollywood Democratic Committee for the announced purpose of reelecting Governor Culbert L. Olson.

The address of the organization was 6513 Hollywood Boulevard, and the telephone number was HIlLside 7391. Donald Ogden Stewart was the Chairman; Frank Tuttle, Vice Chairman; Dudley Nichols, Secretary; and Bern Bernard, Treasurer.

The sponsors of the Hollywood League for Democratic Action were: Dr. Eric Beecroft, Herbert Biberman, Mrs. Sidney Buchman, Eddie Cantor, John Cromwell, Florence Eldridge (Mrs. Frederic March), Francis

Edwards Faragoh, Mrs. Bernardine Fritz, Jay Gorney, Oscar Hammerstein II, Charles Katz, Senator Robert W. Kenny, H. S. Kraft, Richard Lert, Ernst Lubitsch, Frederic March, A. Calder Marshall, Dr. Rudolf Marx, Edwin Justus Mayer, Ray Mayer, Elizabeth Merrell, Lewis Milestone, Paul Muni, Dudley Nichols, Judge Isaac Pacht, Mrs. Charles Page, Dorothy Parker, Irving Piehel, Frank Scully, Maxwell Shane, Viola Brothers Shore, Sylvia Sidney, Gloria Stuart, and Frank Tuttle.

HOLLYWOOD LEAGUE OF WOMEN SHOPPERS

(See League of Women Shoppers.)

HOLLYWOOD MOTION PICTURE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE

The Hollywood Motion Picture Democratic Committee was the successor to the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League, after the latter organization went out of business following the Stalin-Hitler pact of August, 1939.

Concerning this organization, a former member of the Young Communist League, under oath, testified as follows: "Connection with the party in Los Angeles is through Al Lane, political director, who gives the general directives. For a time Oliver Thornton sat on the governing board. For the most part the membership (of the Hollywood Motion Picture Democratic Committee) is the same as that of the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League * * * members of the Motion Picture Artists Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy and the League for Peace and Democracy." A congressional report, referring to the same witness, states: "The witness cited as members of the Communist Party the following members of the Executive Committee of the Motion Picture Democratic Committee: Herbert Biberman, Maurice Murphy, John Bright, Jeff Kibre, Al Matthews, Charles Page, and Donald Ogden Stewart."

Rena M. Vale, a former member of Los Angeles County Cultural Commission of the Communist Party, testified as follows before the Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities in California:

"That the aforesaid Los Angeles County Political Commission had full control of the policies of the Motion Picture Democratic Committee of which aforementioned Philip Dunne was Chairman, and Melvyn Douglas another prominent official; our commission made all decisions on policy and direction of this organization, planned resolutions for it and transmitted same to that organization through either the representative present or through Communist Party channels, directed, it was announced in meeting, to Maurice Murphy, a 'comrade,' who was Executive Secretary of the Motion Picture Democratic Committee; it is worthy of note that said Maurice Murphy later became the Executive Secretary of the aforementioned League of American Writers, Hollywood Chapter, which I know of my own knowledge to be a Communist Party-controlled organization * * *. I was drawn into the Los Angeles County Cultural Commission as a representative from the political commission; that this commission was organized to fill the need expressed by Mary Virginia Farmer, mentioned previously: To coordinate the work of the Los Angeles County apparatus of the Communist Party with that of the underground, darkly secret Hollywood Cultural Commission, which in turn was part of the Communist Party apparatus in

Hollywood, which, according to Communist knowledge generally, dealt directly with the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States * * *."

The Hollywood Anti-Nazi League, after the Stalin-Hitler pact, was in no position to shout for a Nazi victory. Under its new name, the Hollywood Democratic Committee, it did everything within its power to support the latest development in Soviet diplomacy and power politics. The Theatre Arts Committee's publication announced on April 1, 1940, that "the MPDC declares its support of strict neutrality, opposing the extension of war credits and opposing excessive armaments. The MPDC is opposed to diplomatic or congressional actions tending to involve the United States on either side of the European war * * *."

In the middle of 1940 the Hollywood Motion Picture Democratic Committee stated in a *News Letter*:

"Military defeat of England would make New York the financial capitol of the British Empire. * * * Information trickling through from France indicates that the reasons for the French surrender were political as well as military. * * * The impression grows here that France's surrender was timely not only for the Nazi but for French big business interests. * * * With the surrender of France the possibility of American intrusion on the European scene has lessened. * * * Roosevelt's air schedules for 'invasion from Europe' made military men smile. * * * Mass air attacks have comfortable radii of 500 miles, and a limit of 1200. * * * Fear of the 'Colossus of the North' has been allayed only temporarily by the Good Neighbor policy. Latin Americans need no Nazi prompting to protest 'Yankee Imperialism.' * * * Regimentation of the entire population for military service was carried further in the bill introduced by Senator Burke on June 20th, providing for compulsory military service for all men between the ages of 18 and 65."

Herbert K. Sorrell was a member of the executive board of the Motion Picture Democratic committee together with Harold Buckman, Al Caya, John Cromwell, Norval Crutcher, John Green, Edward Mussa, Irving Pichel, Gloria Stuart, and Frank Tuttle. It was this executive board that defeated a proposal by Melvyn Douglas shortly after Soviet Russia invaded Finland in December, 1939, calling for reaffirmation of support of the Roosevelt foreign policy, a condemnation of Russian aggression and the Communist Party.

A Hollywood Motion Picture Democratic Committee bulletin dated March 26, 1940, entitled "*America Declares Peace*," called a meeting at the Olympic Auditorium in Los Angeles, April 6, 1940. This meeting launched a violent attack on President Roosevelt and the "warmongers." Out of this meeting came the Hollywood Peace Council, which was later to become the American Peace Mobilization. The speakers at this meeting were Ellis E. Patterson, Reuben Borough, Herbert Biberman, Philip M. Connelly, Dalton Trumbo, and Frank Tuttle.

HOLLYWOOD QUARTERLY

See the committee's 1947 report and the Screen Writers Guild, this report, concerning this Communist project.

The first issue of the *Hollywood Quarterly* appeared in October, 1945. It was jointly sponsored by the University of California at Los Angeles and the Communist front, Hollywood Writers Mobilization. James Corley, Controller of the University, armed with the galley proofs of the Committee's Report dealing with the Writers Congress, the Hollywood Writers Mobilization and the Communist records of such individuals as John Howard Lawson, Kenneth MacGowan, and others, vigorously opposed the plan for the joint publication of the magazine, but was unsuccessful.

The *Hollywood Quarterly* is copyrighted by the Regents of the University and is printed by the University Press at Berkeley. The editorial staff is composed of John Howard Lawson, Dr. Franklin Fearing, Kenneth MacGowan, Franklin P. Wolfe, Helene M. Hooker, and Samuel T. Farquhar.

HOLLYWOOD WRITERS' MOBILIZATION

The committee has reported on this Communist front, Hollywood Writers' Mobilization, at some length in its 1945 report.

It should be stated here that the Hollywood Writers' Mobilization is a direct successor of the Pacific Coast branch of the League of American Writers, Communist front for literary Communists and Communist fellow-travelers. The name, Hollywood Writers' Mobilization, was assumed shortly after the Stalin-Hitler Pact was ended by Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union, June 22, 1941. It went into frenzied activity following the attack on Pearl Harbor. It should be pointed out that the record proves that the "patriotism" indicated on the part of the leaders of this Communist front organization, was dependent upon their secret loyalty to the Soviet Union.

Among those who were affiliated with the Hollywood Writers' Mobilization were E. Y. Harburg, Marc Connelly, Theodore Dreiser, Carey McWilliams, Dudley Nichols, Edward Chodorov, Earl Robinson (alias Robert Earl), Samuel Ornitz, Robert Rossen, Waldo Salt, John Howard Lawson, Morris Watkins, Sidney Buchman, Frederic Rinaldo, Emmet Lavery, Ring Lardner, Jr., Frank Tuttle, Adrian Scott, and many others whose names appear in the index of this Report and in the previous Reports of Legislative Committees investigating un-American activities in California.

Louis J. Russell, former F.B.I. agent, testified before the Thomas Committee in Washington, D. C., October 29, 1947, that Adrian Scott was a member of the Communist Party and that he held a 1945 Communist Political Association card No. 47200; 1945 Communist Political Association card No. 46832; and that his Communist Party registration card for 1946 was No. 35394.

R. E. Combs, Committee Counsel, read excerpts from the minutes of the executive board meetings of the Hollywood Writers' Mobilization into the Committee's transcript of testimony in Oakland, November 3, 1947. (Volume XXXII, pages 7 to 17.)

The Hollywood Writers' Mobilization used a mailing list which the committee found to be in use by many Communist front organizations, as well as the Communist Party itself, in Southern California. Among

other organizations and individuals included on the mailing list of the Hollywood Writers' Mobilization are the following:

The Carver Club, Communist Party, care of Eva Korn, 2032 South Western, L. A.

Communist Party, care of N. Sparks, 124 W. 6th St., Los Angeles, Party Headquarters for Los Angeles.

The 40th Club, Communist Party, care of Frederick A. Gottesman, 2833½ Brooklyn Avenue, East Los Angeles.

Fortieth Assembly District, United Committee for Political Action, care of Mrs. Goldsmith, 2439½ Boulder, Los Angeles, 33.

Filipino Community of L. A., Alec Velaseo, 150 North Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles.

Free Italy Society, Frank Baffa, 3806 Sunbeam Drive, Los Angeles.

India News, Lal Singh, 553 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles.

National Lawyers' Guild, Morris E. Cohn, 229 North Broadway, Los Angeles.

South Bay Forum, N.C.A.C., Alfred Riley, 1514 West 138th Street, Hawthorne.

American Veterans Committee, Norris Helferd, 7509½ Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles.

Veterans of the Abraham Brigade, Charles Persily, 423 North Chicago Street, Los Angeles.

C.I.O. P.A.C., Tony A. Nicol, 5851 South Avalon Blvd., Los Angeles.

Musicians Union, Local 47, c/o George Campbell, 1417 South Georgia Street, Los Angeles.

Actors Laboratory, c/o Helen Slote, 1455 North Laurel, Los Angeles. (After the name "Helen Slote", the name "Rose Hobart" appears in parenthesis).

Under the heading IWO Lodges (International Workers Order) are the following: Mrs. Pearl Fagelson, A. Maymudes, Max Cramer (IWO 51), William Wilkins (141), Samuel Sacks (204), Hyman Cohen (224), Evelyn Zaroff (250), Isaac Epstein (251), K. Wyloge (253), Isidore Feigan (258), Thems Kass (253), Ida Marmer (469), Edith Rowland (471), Hershel Hancock (448), Ruby Karron, Harvey Sacker (493), Evelyn Lonik (508), Kathryn Gautt (576), Ella Helfand (660), Lee D. Brown (704), H. Schlessberg (754), Beatrice Enock (946), H. P. Ioannou (957), J. T. Green (1537), Kusma Dragun (3151), J. Pawlowski (3590 P), Mrs. Saini Taulu (3737), Mrs. Lemp I. Sale (3894), Ivan Velyatich (4299), Emily Curaj (4368), Lillian Young (760), Jacob Kanaster (862), Mary Mattis (4368), Edward Becerril (4771), and Lillian Granata.

The committee has not yet ascertained the meaning of the numbers that follow the names of the individuals who apparently head the various chapters of the Communist International Workers Order.

It appears that a Mitchell Lindemann of the Hollywood Writers' Mobilization, had been assigned to the job of contacting Communists and Communist fellow-travelers in the east in connection with legislative committees investigating un-American activities. Abraham J. Isserman wrote a letter to Lindemann, obviously in reply to a communication from Lindemann, in which Isserman outlined current Communist tactics for

smearing and obstructing legislative committees, such as the Thomas Committee. The original Isserman letter is in the Committee's files.

Virginia Gardner, self admitted Communist functionary, also wrote to Mitchell Lindemann. Her letter, on the stationery of the now defunct Communist *New Masses*, is as follows:

"Dear Mr. Lindemann,

"I am very much interested in helping expose the Un-American Activities Committee, and I do have some material in my files but I cannot send out my clippings, etc., as I may need them at any time. I am going to New York this next week, however, and will ask the magazine's circulation department to send you copies of NM in which articles on the committee appeared last year. There were three or four. I may find extra copies of *Challenge*, for which I also write, in which columns on the committee appeared. If not I will ask them to supply you with same. (Challenge, 500 Fraternal Bldg., 1405 Glenarm Place, Denver 2, Colo.)

"I would have written in reply sooner but your letter was only forwarded to me from the *Daily Worker* office in the National Press Building some weeks after it was sent. Note my address above.

"Incidentally, your letter finally arrived at this office open, with any literature it may have contained missing. I would still like to see what you sent. So will you send a brochure again? If you would like something on the committee after it is reorganized under Thomas, please let me know, and also whether you can pay for it. I got someone to do some research work on Rankin for you a couple of years ago and it took me about six months to collect money for her pay.

"Sincerely,

(Signed) VIRGINIA GARDNER"

The committee is in possession of an original letter written by Dore Schary, executive director of RKO Studios in Hollywood on the letterhead of "Vanguard Films, Inc.", Culver City, California. The letter is dated April 17, 1945 and it reads as follows:

"Mr. Emmet Lavery

c/o Mrs. Pauline Lauber

Hollywood Writers Mobilization

"Subject: Writers' Assignments for Hollywood Bowl
Memorial Program April 23rd

"Dear Emmet: I am enclosing herewith a list of the writing assignments of the Hollywood Bowl Memorial Program to be presented April 23rd. Following the list of assignments we will state the tentative continuity for the show. We are rushing these assignments to you by messenger so that you can contact the writers. The continuity of the show will follow in a couple of hours after we have completed work on it. The writers who will do the overall narration and who will be most concerned with the complete continuity of the show are Helen Deutsch, Maxwell Anderson and Leonardo Bercovici.

"Mayor Bowron's speech—two and one-half minutes: to be written by Mary McCall.

"County Representative Smith's speech—two and one-half minutes: to be written by Maurice Rapf.

"Federal Judge J. F. T. O'Connor—two and one-half minutes: to be written by Francis Faragoh.

"Governor Earl Warren—five minutes: to be written by Emmet Lavery. (Note to Mary McCall: Mayor Bowron's speech will open the program and will include the theme of the program.)

"Dramatization of President Roosevelt's record. The details of this will be discussed at a general meeting for all the writers—10 minutes: to be written by Alvah Bessie, Leon Meadows and Abe Polansky.

"The United Nations Section (this section will also be detailed at the writers' conference)—15 minutes: to be written by Vladimir Pozner and Ring Lardner.

"The Human Side of President Roosevelt—five minutes: to be written by Barry Trivers, Abe Burroughs, Harry Kurnitz and Abe Polansky.

"The section of the program that will segue from the Memorial to President Roosevelt to the Pledge of Support to President Truman—three minutes: to be written by Paul Green.

"Pledge of Allegiance to the Ideals of Mr. Roosevelt and to the Future—one minute: to be written by Dalton Trumbo. Introduction to the Pledge of Allegiance—two minutes: to be written by Dalton Trumbo.

"By the time you get this letter we will have called you on the telephone and asked for your help in arranging a meeting for all the writers this afternoon. Thank you.

"Sincerely,

(Signed) DORE SCHARY"

The minutes of the Hollywood Writers' Mobilization show that contact with the Communist front, the American Russian Institute in Los Angeles, was carried on by Henry Meyers, and showed that Mr. Meyers was in continuous contact with a Mr. Seurocov of the Communist organization. Mr. Seurocov was also the Russian Vice Consul in Los Angeles.

ICOR

This Communist organization is devoted to "the defense of the Soviet Union," although it purports to be organized in interest of the Jewish people and, particularly, in Biro-Bidjan, a Jewish colonization in the Soviet Union. Its official publication is *Naileben* (New Life).

Herbert Goldfrank, national secretary of the Friends of the Soviet Union, and Edwin Seaver, managing editor of *Soviet Russia Today*, in greetings in *Naileben* (May, 1935) stated: "It is of special importance for the Icor and 'New Life' to win to the support of the Soviet Union's policy of peaceful Socialist Construction the millions of Jewish speaking Americans."

Among those who have been affiliated in one way or another with ICOR are the following: James Waterman Wise, A. A. Heller, Anna Louise Strong, Max Kitzes, Morris Greenbaum, Paul Novick, N. Cikowski, Stuart Davis, Minna Harkavy, William Gropper, Frank C. Kirk, Louis Lozowick, Phil Reisman, Adolf Wolff, and Sol Wilson.

INDEPENDENT CITIZENS' COMMITTEE OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS

This Communist front grew out of the Independent Voters Committee of the Arts and Sciences. The Senate Committee has a copy of a letter under date of March 12, 1945, signed by Jo Davidson, on the letterhead of the Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. The headquarters is listed as the Hotel Astor in New York City and Hannah Dorner is named as Administrative Director. The letter is as follows:

"Gentlemen:

"We ask you to join in meeting the greatest challenge ever presented to the people of this country. Now that the elections are over, we are faced with the enormous task of securing the peace and a democratic, prosperous postwar America.

"We the people have demonstrated in the election that our political future is in our own hands. One of the lessons of the war is that politics is no remote science indulged in by a few people, but is a force that determines our day to day life. We cannot, therefore, remain aloof from it. It requires our day to day participation.

"The Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions is being established for this purpose. It is an outgrowth of the Independent Voters Committee of the Arts and Sciences for Roosevelt which made a major contribution to the reelection of President Roosevelt. Through that Committee we saw how effective we in the arts, sciences and professions, with our talents and our influences, could be.

"We invite you to become a member of this organization. The enclosed brochure gives our platform and our working program. Your support, and that of your colleagues, is the measure of our strength and effectiveness in shaping our postwar world.

"Will you, therefore, fill in the enclosed membership card and return it to us?

"Yours sincerely,

(Signed) JO DAVIDSON"

The letterhead lists Frederic March as treasurer and Herman Shumlin as chairman of the finance committee.

The board of directors is composed of William Rose Benet, Van Wyck Brooks, Louis Calhern, Marc Connelly, Morris Llewellyn Cooke, Norman Corwin, Bartley Crum, Dr. Moses Diamond, Donald Du Shane, Prof. Albert Einstein, Florence Eldridge (Mrs. Frederic March), Moss Hart, Lillian Hellman, Mrs. Beatrice Kaufman, Dr. Frank Kingdon, John T. McManus, Dr. Alonzo F. Myers, Dr. John P. Peters, Paul Robeson, Dr. Harlow Shapeley, and Herman Shumlin.

The Initiating Sponsors of the Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions are listed as follows: Louis Adamic, Franklin P. Adams, Mary McLeod Bethune, Dr. Ernst P. Boas, Louis Bouche, James Cagney, Henry Seidel Canby, Dr. Walter B. Cannon, Eddie Cantor, Mady Christians, Rufus F. Clement, Aaron Copland, Thomas Craven, Russel Crouse, Marcia Davenport, Betty Davis, Agnes De Mille, Olin Downes, Guy Pene duBois, Philip Evergood, Henry Pratt

Fairechild, Howard Fast, Edna Ferber, William S. Gailmor, Ben Grauer, Oscar Hammerstein, Miriam Hopkins, Langston Hughes, Leon Kroll, Canada Lee, Max Lerner, Peter Lyon, Fritz Mahler, Thomas Mann, Dorothy Maynor, Lowell Mellett, Yehudi Menuhin, Dr. Alfred E. Mirsky, William Morris, Nelson Poynter, Dr. Walter Rautenstrauch, Dr. Fritz Reiner, Boardman Robinson, Edward G. Robinson, Robert Rossen, Artur Schnabel, M. Lincoln Schuster, John Sloan, Raphael Soyer, Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Alfred Strelsin, Mark Van Doren, Max Weber, Orson Welles, and William Zorach.

INSTITUTE FOR DEMOCRATIC EDUCATION, INC.

Headquarters of this organization are located at 415 Lexington Avenue, New York City, according to a letter of July 2, 1947, signed by Harold Franklin, program director.

The letter in question was addressed to program directors of many radio stations in the United States. The letter offers each radio station a series of thirteen 15-minute transcribed dramatic programs, without charge. The name of the series is "Lest We Forget—The American Dream." The letter, in part, reads as follows:

"We believe this to be the finest of the eleven Lest We Forget series produced by our organization. Helen Hayes, Frederic March, Paul Lukas and other top-flight stars have contributed their outstanding talent to the colorful stories of about every day Americans working for realization of the American dream of freedom. Programs were directed by Earle McGill and were recorded by the National Broadcasting Company. * * * If your station wishes to schedule Lest We Forget—the American Dream, please fill in and return the enclosed post card and a set of the transcriptions will be sent to you.

A report in the files of the Committee on the Institute for Democratic Education, in part, reads as follows:

"The organization has been in existence about eight years.

"It is financed by private contributions from interested individuals and organizations.

"Currently, the institute's radio transcriptions are 13 in number. They are listed and described briefly in Exhibit 1 of this dossier.

"The leading figure in the Institute is one Harold Franklin. In 1935, the Communist Party held a conference in Washington, D. C. The gathering was known as the National Emergency Conference Against the Government Wage Program. Harold Franklin was a member of the resolutions committee of this conference. All of the leaders of the conference were well-known Communist Party members. Today, Harold Franklin is program director of the Institute for Democratic Education.

"The director of the institute is Howard M. Le Sourd. Le Sourd was a sponsor of the Communist-front organization known as the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, whose leaders were recently convicted for contempt of Congress.

"Many of the members of the board of governors of the institute, as well as actors who have made the organization's transcriptions, have long records of affiliation with Communist fronts. Outstanding among these Communist fellow-travelers are Norman Corwin, Canada Lee, Frederic March, Daniel Marsh, and Clyde R. Miller. * * *

"So extensive are the Communist-front affiliations of the personnel of the Institute for Democratic Education, as evidenced by the documents in this dossier, there can be no doubt that this organization is one of the insidious ways in which the left-wing has penetrated radio broadcasting.

"The radio transcriptions of the institute follow the line of the Communist Party with the strictest fidelity.

"The line of the Communist Party includes incessant propaganda to the effect that Fascism is rampant in the United States. This line is designed to lure the unwary toward Communism as a defense against 'Hitlerism.' Through all the media available to the Communist Party propagandists, there is an attempt to spread the idea that forces of Fascism are everywhere entrenched. The radio transcriptions for the Institute for Democratic Education present this same distorted conception. For example, radio transcription No. 2 (of the institute) 'Blow That Whistle' presents a scene in which a member of a club is sentenced to '20 lashes' because he called a Jewish doctor. This is not true to the facts of American life. It is, however, true to the line of Communist Party propaganda.

"It is very significant that this Communist outfit is about to put its propaganda on 710 radio stations.

"It should be noted that there is not a single sentence or word against Communism in the transcriptions of this organization.

" 'Democratic education' featured in the title of the outfit, ought to include some education against the anti-democratic character of Communism. But of this kind of education, there is not a word. This fact is a dead give-away.

"The Institute for American Democracy is interlocked with the Institute for Democratic Education. The two institutes collaborate in the series of 13 radio transcriptions which were 'produced at the National Broadcasting Company'. Both institutes have numerous known Communists on their governing bodies, but this is a situation to be found in all Communist-front organizations.

"For instance, Norman Corwin is a member of the board or a sponsor on 17 different organizations which are anti-Facist and pro-Communist. Canada Lee has affiliations with 21 such organizations. Some of these organizations have gone by the board today and others have been grouped together to form fairly active pro-Communist groups.

"The stations in New York which have carried this transcribed series are WNEW, WNYC, WEVD, WBNX. None of them are network affiliations; only WNEW has much standing." * * *

Howard M. Le Sourd, dean of Boston University, is listed as the director of the Institute for Democratic Education. He is listed as a sponsor of an affair for the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee,

along with such faithfuls as Zlatko Balokovic, Max Bedacht, Lillian Hellman, Ring Lardner, Jr., John Howard Lawson, Vito Marcantonio, George Seldes, Carey McWilliams, Gale Sondergaard, Donald Ogden Stewart, and Orson Welles.

INTERNATIONAL JURIDICAL ASSOCIATION

This Communist front is closely associated with the "legal arm of the Communist Party," the International Labor Defense. From its inception, the International Juridical Association has specialized in the defense of individual Communists or of the Communist Party itself. It has followed the Communist Party line without deviation.

Among those affiliated with the International Juridical Association are the following: George R. Andersen, Harry Elmer Barnes, Paul F. Brissenden, Joseph R. Brodsky, Richard A. Dowling, Arthur Fisher, Osmond K. Fraenkel, Leo Gallagher, Aubrey Grossman, Pearl M. Hart, Robert L. Hale, Isaac S. Heller, Abraham J. Isserman, Isadore Katz, Robert W. Kenny, Paul J. Kern, Carol King, Joseph Kovner, Max Lowenthal, Jerome Michael, Louis F. McCabe, Carey McWilliams, Shad Polier, Lee Pressman, Colston E. Warne, A. L. Wirin, Nathan Witt, David Ziskind, Isaac E. Ferguson, Yetta Land, Maurice Sugar, David J. Bentall, John P. Davis, Charles H. Houston, Henry T. Hunt, R. W. Henderson, Austin Lewis, and Clara G. Binswanger.

George R. Andersen, David J. Bentall, Joseph R. Brodsky, John P. Davis, Leo Gallagher, Irvin Goodman, Carol Weiss King, Edward Lamb, Yetta Land, Louis F. McCabe, Herbert T. Wechsler, Ruth Weyand, Samuel L. Rothbard, and Abraham Lincoln Wirin, are all connected with both the International Labor Defense and the International Juridical Association.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

This Communist front organization was termed "the legal arm of the Communist Party" by Attorney General Francis Biddle in his memoranda addressed to the heads of the Departments of the Federal Government on May 7, 1942.

The committees of the Legislature investigating un-American activities in California learned early in its study that this organization was an important Communist group. It was established as the result of a decision by the Fourth Congress of the Communist International held in Moscow, November 7 to December 3, 1922. All Communist Parties were instructed to establish organizations for the purpose of giving aid to "imprisoned victims of capitalism." In response to this directive, the International Red Aid, with affiliations in most European countries, was established. It was under the leadership of the Communist International. The affiliates of the International Red Aid were *Secours Rouge International* in France, *Oesterreiche Rote Hilfe* in Austria, *Internationale Rote Hilfe* in Germany, *Internationale Roode Hulp* in Holland, and the International Labor Defense in the United States. (*Labor Defender*, January, 1932; December, 1929.)

Among the known Communists serving in elected positions of the International Labor Defense are Robert W. Dunn, Bishop William Montgomery Brown, E. R. Meitzen, Ralph Chaplin, Jacob Dolla, James

P. Cannon, George Maurer, William F. Dunne, Cora Meyers, William Mollenhauer, Robert Minor, Harrison George, William Z. Foster, Rose Karsner, Rose Baron, C. E. Ruthenberg, Benjamin Gitlow, Dan Stevens, Fred Merriek, Lovett Fort-Whitman, J. O. Bentall, Max Bedacht, and Fred Biedenkapp.

The International Labor Defense has followed the Communist Party line and the defense of the Soviet Union meticulously.

Among those who have been affiliated with the International Labor Defense are the following: Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Karl Reeve, Upton Sinclair, Scott Nearing, Aliee Stone Blackwell, Ellen Hayes, David Rhys Williams, Fred Mann, H. W. L. Dana, Robert Morss Lovett, Emil Arnold, Ella Reeve Bloor, Paul Crouch, Earl Browder, William J. White, Clarina Michelson, William Piekens, Alfred Wagenknecht, Vito Marcantonio, William L. Patterson, Elaine Black, Anna Damon, Louis Colman, George R. Andersen, Ben Davis, Jr., John P. Davis, J. Allen Frankel, Leo Gallagher, Irvin Goodman, Grover C. Johnson, Carol King, Edward Kuntz, Edward Lamb, Yetta Land, Louis F. McCabe, Prof. Herbert T. Wechsler, Saul C. Waldbaum, A. L. Wirin, Clarence Hathaway, Angelo Herndon, Rockwell Kent, La Rue McCormick, Robert Parker, James Waterman Wise, Max Bedacht, James W. Ford, Mrs. J. C. Guggenheimer, J. B. McNamara, Bruce Minton, Tom Mooney, Samuel Ornitz, Joseph Pass, Louis Thompson, Maude White, Anita C. Whitney, Robert Dunn, Sasha Small, Martha B. Chadwick, Evelyn C. Hyman, Frieda Burke, Reuben E. Cohen, Isidore Ostroff, Lawrence Potamkin, Abraham Coppelman, Irving Crane, Bob Wirtz, Leah Teitel, Beulah Learned, Mary Ostrow, Eva Curtis, Max Kreman, Harry Malkin, Isaac Shoor, Agnes Hendriks, and Herbert Nugent.

J. Louis Engdahl, Sender Garlin, Joseph North, William L. Patterson, and Sasha Small have been editors of the International Labor Defense publication, *Labor Defender*. Chester A. Arthur, Jr., was Pacific Coast editor in 1937. Others who have been connected with the *Labor Defender* are: Louis Colman, Henri Barbusse, Jacob Purek, Whitaker Chambers, Robert W. Dunn, Maxim Gorki, Eugene Gordon, Hugo Gillert, Josephine Herbst, Grace Hutchins, Melvin P. Levy, Esther Lowell, Joseph Pass, Paul Peters, Ludwig Renn, Lincoln Steffens, Charles Rumford Walker, Walker Wilson, Cyril Briggs, Harry Gannes, Robert Minor, Joseph Vogel, Frank Spector, Nathan Asch, Anna Damon, Ned Hilton, Grace Lumpkin, Jerre Mangione, Maurie Rosenfield, Jack Conroy, Langston Hughes, John Howard Lawson, and Waldo Frank.

Leo Gallagher has been an important Communist member of International Labor Defense. On June 2, 1941, a Communist inspired testimonial banquet in honor of Leo Gallagher was staged at the Wilshire Bowl in Los Angeles. Gallagher, in addition to other Communist activities, has been active for many years in defense of Communists and Communist causes and the testimonial dinner was tendered him in recognition of his services in this field. On June 2, 1941, the Stalin-Hitler Pact was still in effect and the Communist Party vigorously opposed entry of the United States into the war. The *People's Daily World* for June 4, 1941, states:

"Reminding of the forces trying to inject the United States into the tragic struggle of the imperialist war, Gallagher said: 'In these

days it is necessary for all of us to take our place and recognize our responsibility to defend and protect the civil liberties of all wherever they may be attacked. * * * At the present time the windmills of hysteria are directed mainly against the Communist Party and it is our duty then * * * regardless of our political opinions * * * to defend the rights of the Communist Party'."

Among the sponsors of this testimonial dinner in honor of Communist Leo Gallagher were Assemblyman Augustus Hawkins, Judge Stanley Moffat, Carey McWilliams, Herbert K. Sorrell, Ernest Dawson, A. Maymudes, Clore Warne, Philip M. Connelly, Reuben Borough, Charles Katz, and Robert W. Kenny. Katz, of the law firm of Katz, Gallagher and Margolis, was the toastmaster for the dinner. Among those who gave testimonials to Gallagher were Anita Whitney, State chairman of the Communist Party; Reuben Borough, Philip M. Connelly, Judge Stanley Moffat, Communist Theodore Dreiser, Communist Sam Ornitz, and Communist Herbert Biberman.

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER

This Communist-front has been investigated by the California legislative committees investigating un-American activities on a number of occasions. (See committee's 1943, 1945, and 1947 reports.)

The *Daily Worker* for September 29, 1941, reported that the International Workers Order had a membership at that time of 155,000 and assets of \$1,889,611. It purports to be a fraternal organization.

The International Workers Order claims over 19,000 branches in the United States. Max Bedacht, former general secretary of the organization, testified before a Congressional Committee that the income of the organization exceeded \$1,000,000 a year. He also testified that the organization operates in 44 states, the District of Columbia, and Canada.

Max Bedacht was general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States in 1929. He was a former editor of the *Communist*, the official theoretical organ of the Communist Party. He has been a delegate to various congresses of the Communist International. He has been a member of the executive committee of the Communist International. He is a former editor of *Soviet Russia*, a pictorial, official organ of the Friends of Soviet Russia. He was a Communist Party candidate for United States Senate in New York. He has been a member of the national executive committee of the American League for Peace and Democracy. He has been a member of the national committee of the International Labor Defense.

In his testimony before the congressional committee, Max Bedacht admitted his belief in the superiority of the Soviet Constitution over the American Constitution and refused to declare whether he would support the United States in the event of a war with the Soviet Union. He stated that he emphatically believed "that the decision of the Communist International must be executed loyally."

The International Workers Order has followed the Communist Party line without deviation and has supported all Communist causes in the United States. It has stood behind the foreign policy of Soviet Russia and followed the treacherous twists of Communist diplomacy during the Stalin-Hitler Pact. The organization has openly supported

Communist candidates for public office and openly and actively supports the Communist press.

Among those affiliated with the International Workers Order are William Weiner, Max Bedacht, R. Saltzman, Louise Thompson, Sam Pevzner, Joseph Foster, Paul Duchon, Petrus Deseu, D. Kasustchick, Elvira Mingroni, Winko Ujoich, Sadie Doran, Joseph Brodsky, Peter Shipka, J. H. Federman, L. Gukowsky, S. F. Stone, Juanita Johnson, M. Torchenko, Jesse Smith, S. Davidson, C. Rosselle, J. Brier, Paul Stukovsky, George E. Powers, George Primoff, Hank Johnson, Samuel C. Patterson, Ann Richards, N. Honig, Aaron Bloom, Arnold Stanley, Nathan Shaffer, Charles Kellner, Phil Rosengarten, Rubin Salzman, Jerry Trauber, Emanuel Levin, and Anthony Gerlaeh.

During the Stalin-Hitler Pact the International Workers Order sponsored a public rally at 111 Jones Street in San Francisco. Carey McWilliams endorsed the "rally" and leaflets invited the public to "come and hear true people's representatives tell why" San Francisco didn't want "Mr. Dies" or his committee. Among those who were to speak were Ellis E. Patterson, Edward D. Gallagher, Germain Buleke, Ellsworth Replogle, and Philip Gardner, organizer for the International Workers Order. The "New World Quartette" was scheduled to sing Mike Quinn's "The Yanks Are Not Coming" song.

Rockwell Kent is a member of the Lincoln Steffens Lodge 500 of the International Workers Order.

The International Workers Order is very active in California and is supported by many Communists and Communist fellow-travelers, such as Judge Stanley Moffat.

One of the most brazen Communist radio programs is heard over Radio Station KXLA, Los Angeles, on Sunday morning at 10 a.m. It is called the *Slavic Council Radio Program*.

The committee is in possession of the script of a program for Sunday, February 8, 1948. The station announcer begins as follows:

"Slavic Council of Los Angeles presents this two hundred and seventy-fourth Slavic Radio Program, brought to you each Sunday over this station from 10 to 10.30 a.m. The Slavic Council strives to unite all Americans of Slavic origin, Croats, Serbs, Bulgarians, Macedonians, Poles, Montnegreecs, Russians, Czechoslovaks and Ukranians, for the purpose of national unity, cultural education and to promote everlasting peace and to this purpose the following program is dedicated. This morning's program is presented by the Russian group of the Slavic Council. Mr. Alexis Alexeed is in charge of the program. The music on this program is transcribed."

Alexis Alexeed speaks both in English and Russian. The opening musical number is a song by the Red Army Chorus.

On the second page of the script the announcer, Mr. Sehofield, interrupts to announce that "The Slavic Council is grateful for the generous support given by the French Sardine Company of San Pedro, packers of Starkist Tuna."

Then follows a "Calendar of Events." It appears that "Mr. Schofield" is assigned this job. The first event for the program of Sunday, February 8, 1948, is as follows:

"Slav Council of Los Angeles will have a special meeting Friday, February 13th, at 3300 City Terrace Drive, and there will be an annual election of officers for the current term.

"Valentine vecherinka will take place on Saturday, February 14th, at 8 p.m., at 3300 City Terrace Drive. Good meeting and good food—everybody welcome. Sponsored by the *American Ukranian Lodge of I.W.O.*

"Valentine Dance given by the English speaking lodge, I.W.O. 4306, February 14th. Dancing starts at 7.30 p.m. The music of Mic Gvorak and His Variety Rhythm Boys, 330 South Ford Boulevard, Saturday night, February 14th.

"On Washington's Birthday, February 22d, subscribers to *Narodni Glasnik*, sponsoring an affair for Editor G. Minarich, who has just returned from Yugoslavia with motion pictures taken in Yugoslavia, to be shown after the banquet in the evening of the 22d. Also a meeting in the afternoon—that's February 22d, American Croatian Hall, 230 South Ford Boulevard. An interesting evening.

"Mr. Minarich, editor of *Narodni Glasnik*, will also appear at the Yugoslav Hall on February 21st at 17 Palos Verdes Street, San Pedro.

"Saturday, February 28th, 7.00 p.m. Serbian IWO (Glas Noroda) having Old Country Dinner at 330 South Ford Boulevard, American Croatian Hall. That's February 28th, Saturday, 7.00 P. M."

The entire broadcast, of course, follows the current Communist Party line. One paragraph, the Committee believes, will indicate the general Communist propaganda trend:

"Since the Second World War the imperialist monopolies have been trying to enslave smaller countries economically and to take advantage of their postwar economic weakness. Under the pretext of economic and financial aid, they are trying to rob them of their economic—and, at the same time, of their political, independence. The Soviet Union, true to its policy of voluntary and equal cooperation with nations, exposes the aggressive character of such schemes as the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan."

Thus, the International Workers Order, through its segregated language lodges, mobilizes for the revolution in the United States.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

This Communist school is the New York City counterpart of the California Labor School in San Francisco and the People's Educational Center in Los Angeles. It opened its first term in February of 1944 at 575 Sixth Avenue. The formation of the Jefferson School of Social Science is the result of a merger of two other educational institutions which are indisputably under the control of the Communist Party, namely the Workers School and the School for Democracy. Lyman R. Bradley,

Frederick V. Field, A. A. Heller, Lewis Merrill, Walter Rautenstrauch, Harry Sacher, Margaret Schlauch, Dirk J. Struik, Alexander Trachtenberg, and Max Yergan constituted the organizing committee of the Jefferson School of Social Science. The director of the school is Howard Selsam, who was dismissed from his teaching position in a New York school on the grounds that he was a member of the Communist Party. (Selsam's Communist Party name is "Hill.")

Among the instructors and guest lecturers of the Jefferson School of Social Science are the following: Louis Boudin, Henrietta Buckmaster, Morris Cohen, Bella V. Dodd, Robert Dunn, Osmond K. Fraenkel, Max Granich, Horace Grenell, A. J. Isserman, Edward Kuntz, Corliss Lamont, Alain Locke, William M. Malisoff, Vito Mareantonio, Walter Scott Neff, Benjamin Paskoff, Lee Pressman, Michael J. Quill, Walter Rautenstrauch, Earl Robinson, I. Rosenberg, Harry Sacher, Morris U. Schappes, Howard Selsam, Samuel Sillen, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Bernhard J. Stern, Marc Stone, Paul Strand, Maxwell N. Weisman, Alden Whitman, Nathan Witt, Benedict Wolf, Victor Yakhontoff, Max Yergan, and Ruth Young.

JOHN REED CLUBS

The John Reed Clubs are Communist organizations named in honor of John Reed who was one of the earliest Communist leaders in the United States. Reed died in Russia shortly after the Bolshevik revolution and his ashes are interred in the Kremlin in Moscow.

Among those who have been connected with the John Reed Clubs are the following: Sherwood Anderson, Emjo Baashe, Franz Boas, Alter Brody, Samuel Brody, Ralph Cheyney, Ann Coles, Malcolm Cowley, Robert W. Dunn, Fred Ellis, Kenneth Fearing, Waldo Frank, Harry Freeman, Hugo Gellert, Michael Gold, Horace Gregory, William Gropper, Jack Hardy, Arthur Garfield Hays, Josephine Herbst, Joseph Kaphan, Ellen A. Kennan, C. D. Ketcham, Frank Kingdon, Alfred Kreymborg, Joshua Kunitz, Melvin P. Levy, Louis Lozowiek, Grace Lumpkin, A. B. Magil, Scott Nearing, Joseph North, M. J. Olgin, Joseph Pass, Morris Pass, Harry A. Potamkin, Anton Refregier, Boardman Robinson, Anna Rochester, Anna Rosenberg, Julius Rosenthal, Isidor Schneider, Edwin Seaver, Upton Sinclair, Herman Spector, Genevieve Taggard, Art Young, and William Zarah.

JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee was formed in March of 1942 through the merger of the American Committee to Save Refugees, the Exiled Writers Committee of the League of American Writers, and the United American Spanish Aid Committee.

Directly related, organizationally or historically, with the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, are the following Communist front organizations: American Committee to Save Refugees, Exiled Writers Committee of the League of American Writers, American Committee for Spanish Freedom, American Rescue Ship Commission, Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo, Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy, Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, and Spanish Refugee Appeal.

The sponsors and officers of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, with a few exceptions, are admitted Communists and fellow-travelers. The policy of this group, and its associated Spanish organizations, is in concert with the foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee maintains national offices at 425 Fourth Avenue in New York City. Doctor Edward K. Barsky is National Chairman and Helen R. Bryan is National Executive Secretary.

The national sponsors are: Comfort A. Adams, Benjamin Algase, Rabbi Michael Alper, Professor Joseph Warren Beach, Dr. Henry Lambert Bibby, Professor G. A. Borgese, Jean L. Bowie, James L. Brewer, Professor Harold Chapman Brown, Professor J. F. Brown, Dr. Walter B. Cannon, Rufus E. Clement, Professor Richard T. Cox, Kyle Crichton, Rev. Theodore De Luca, Martha Dodd, Muriel Draper, Julien Duvivier, Dr. Frederick May Eliot, Dr. Henry Pratt Fairchild, Lion Feuchtwanger, Professor Irving Fisher, Professor Mitchell Franklin, Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, Dr. Rudolph Ganz, Professor Marion Hathway, Kenneth Leslie, Princess Helgo zu Loewenstein, Rev. Donald G. Lothrop, Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, Helen M. Lynd, Heinrich Mann, George Marshall, Professor Kirtley F. Mather, Louis F. McCabe, Philip Merivale, Harvey O'Connor, Rt. Rev. Edward L. Parsons, Dr. Max Pinner, Professor Renato Poggioli, F. M. Pottenger, Bertha C. Reynolds, Professor William Gorham Rice, Jr., Ralph Roeder, Dr. Annette T. Rubinstein, Professor Edwin P. Ryland, Professor Rudolph Schevill, Georges Schreiber, Dean Vido O. Scudder, Professor Harlow Shapley, Professor L. J. Stadler, Dalton Trumbo, Rev. Charles C. Webber, Professor F. W. Weymouth, Dame May Whitty, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, Dr. Max Yergan, and Art Young.

Contributions for building the Romain Rolland Ward of the Anti-Fascist Hospital is to be directed to Louis Bromfield, care of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, 8505 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood 46, California.

Another Communist front in this field is the Action Committee to Free Spain. This organization is headed by Milton Wolff, formerly of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. Its offices are at 55 West 42d Street in New York City. It maintains branches throughout the country.

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee also maintains offices at 192 Lexington Avenue in New York City. Walter Rautenstrauch is honorary chairman. The Hollywood headquarters is located at 8505 Sunset Boulevard and an office is maintained at 206 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, in charge of Helen M. Fisher. The San Francisco address is 68 Post Street, in charge of Mrs. Marion Owens. The Oakland address is 1615 Broadway, in charge of Mrs. Inez Schuyten.

Much of the financing of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee is undertaken by the Communist front, the International Workers Order.

It should be unnecessary to add that the only refugees in whom this front has shown interest are Communist refugees.

JOINT COMMITTEE NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS AND UNITED PUBLIC WORKERS

This Communist front apparently functioned to assist Dr. Claude Hudson's campaign for election to the Board of Education in 1947.

It maintained headquarters at 1051 East 41st Street in Los Angeles; telephone 4043.

A pamphlet announced a mass meeting for Sunday, May 25, 1947 at the CIO Building, 5851 Avalon Boulevard, Los Angeles, and listed Dr. Claude Hudson, Leo Gallagher, and Harry S. Jung, as the speakers.

Harry S. Jung is the International Representative of the Communist United Public Workers, C.I.O.

LABOR'S NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE

The legislative committees investigating un-American activities in California have reported at considerable length on this Communist front in previous reports.

The group came into existence before the war. It supported President Roosevelt and the New Deal until the Stalin-Hitler Pact when, in accordance with Communist Party policy, it became an isolation group, opposing the United States' participation in the war and aid to the allies. It was one of the first Communist fronts to adopt the Communist-inspired C.I.O. slogan "The Yanks Are Not Coming."

Herbert K. Sorrell was the state president of this organization during the Stalin-Hitler Pact, and he vigorously opposed the reelection of President Roosevelt in 1940. He denounced him as a "war-monger," and declared that he was leading the United States into the "imperialist" war.

Don Healy, husband of Dorothy Healy (formerly Dorothy Ray, now organizing secretary for the Communist Party of Los Angeles County), was one of the important Communist leaders in Labor's Non-Partisan League.

In the California primary election held on May 7, 1940, a slate of delegates to the National Democratic Convention was placed before the California electorate. This slate of delegates was called the "Patterson Slate" and was headed by Ellis E. Patterson. This slate of delegates opposed a third term for Roosevelt, opposed aid to England and was strictly isolationist. It meticulously followed the Communist Party line and was openly in sympathy with the aims of the Party. The principal plank in the "Patterson Slate" platform was: "No Men—No Arms—No Loans to Foreign Powers. Stop Intrigue Leading Us Into War. (Remember 1916?)"

Herbert K. Sorrell, Carey McWilliams, Philip M. Connelly, Frank Scully and Reuben Borough were candidates on the "Patterson Slate," Communist Party line delegation.

LAWYERS COMMITTEE TO KEEP THE UNITED STATES OUT OF WAR

This Communist front, of course, was organized for the purpose of supporting the Stalin-Hitler Pact. The headquarters of the group was in New York City at 20 Vesey Street. The chairman was Louis F. McCabe. The treasurer was Harold I. Cammer, and the secretary was Alfred L. Tanz. The vice chairmen of the organization, listed on the letterhead, are as follows: Russell N. Chase, Pearl M. Hart, Minna F. Kassner, Leo J. Linder, Elmer McClain, Clifford D. O'Brien, Harold M. Sawyer, and Maurice Sugar.

LEAGUE AGAINST IMPERIALISM

The Communist front, League Against Imperialism, was organized in Chicago in April, 1928. The provisional committee was composed of William H. Holly, Chairman; Ray Koerner, Vice Chairman; and Helene Woolf, Secretary. Harry Gannes was secretary of the Chicago section of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League.

The committee of the League Against Imperialism was composed of Anacleto Almenana, Zonia Baber, John Belowski, Clarence Darrow, Henry Duel, Arthur Fisher, A. Gans, Sam Herman, Lillian Herstein, T. Y. Hu, Sun Yat Sen, Peter Jensen, Arnufio E. Jimenez, Benito Juarez, Dr. John A. Lapp, Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, C. J. Martell, Walter Riefeld, F. Scriben, Mordecai Shulman, Ames Swabeck, Otto Wangerin, and Dr. David Rhys Williams.

This front is also referred to as the Chicago All-American Anti-Imperialist League.

LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WRITERS

This Communist front has been covered in detail in the Committee's 1945 Report. The Communist character of this organization has been proved by overwhelming evidence.

The Committee, in its 1947 Report, pointed out that the call for the first Writers' Congress (out of which came the League of American Writers), stated that the Congress was intended for writers "who have clearly indicated their sympathy for the revolutionary cause; who do not need to be convinced of the decay of capitalism, of the inevitability of revolution."

Joseph Freeman, former editor of the *New Masses*, stated that "the Communist says frankly: art, an instrument in the class struggle, must be developed by the Proletariat as one of its weapons."

Edwin Seaver, speaker for the League of American Writers, and writer for the *Daily Worker* and *New Masses*, said:

"I believe the time is fast approaching when we will no longer classify authors as Proletarian writers and fellow-travelers, but as party writers and non-party writers."

Among those who have been affiliated with the League of American Writers and its congresses are Louis Adamic, William Rose Benet, James B. Carey, Ben Hecht, Langston Hughes, Max Lerner, Frances J. McConnell, Carey McWilliams, George Soule, J. Raymond Walsh, Orson Welles, A. F. Whitney, James Weltermann Weiss, Alan Calmer, Matthew Josephson, Walt Carmon, Agnes Smedley, Norman Macleod, Theodore Dreiser, Waldo Frank, William N. Jones, Eugene Gordon, Countee Cullen, Malcolm Cowley, John Hermann, Michael Gold, Scott Nearing, Earl Browder, Newton Arvin, Granville Hicks, Kyle S. Crichton, Elmer Rice, John Spivak, Robert Morss Lovett, Emjo Basshe, Jack Conroy, Ed Falkowski, Kenneth Fearing, Joseph Freeman, Horace Gregory, Josephine Herbst, Joseph Kalar, J. Kunitz, Melvin P. Levy, Mary Heaton Vorse, Fielding Burke, Edwin Seaver, Paul Peters, Manuel Gomez, Grace Lumpkin, Albert Maltz, George Sklar, Ben Field, Nathaniel West, James T. Farrell, Edward Newhouse, Leane Zugsmith, Edward

Dahlberg, Herbert Kline, Oakley Johnson, Corliss Lamont, Anna Louise Strong, Erskine Caldwell, Louis Zara, Josephine Johnson, Albert Halper, Myra Page, Eugene Clay, Sterling Brown, Richard Wright, Harold Clurman, Paul Strand, H. H. Lewis, Edwin Wolfe, Isaidor Schneider, Alfred Hayes, Stanley Burnshaw, Ruth Lechlitner, John Howard Lawson, Samuel Ornitz, Michael Blankfort, Ford Maddox Ford, Tillie Lerner, Alexander Trachtenberg, Bob Brown, Nelson Algren, Meridel Le Seuer, Wallace Phelps, Earl Sydnor, Kenneth Burke, Alfred Kreymborg, Genevieve Taggard, Merle Colby, Robert Herrick, Orrick Johns, Clifford Odets, William Rollins, Maxwell Bodenheim, Joseph Opatoshu, Leonard S. Mins, John Wesley, and Lester Cole.

Lester Cole has a long Communist record. Louis J. Russell, former member of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, testified before the Thomas Committee in Washington, D. C., on October 30, 1947, that Lester Cole was a member of the Communist Party and held card number 47226. Cole's Communist Party registration card, according to Louis J. Russell, contained a notation: "New card issued on December 16, 1944."

The Communist record of Cole is set forth at page 490 of the congressional report. It corroborates the information in the files of the Senate committee, and is as follows:

While the records of this committee do not indicate that Lester Cole has publicly admitted membership in the Communist Party, it is known that he has supported a Communist Party candidate for election. The *People's World* of October 22, 1942, page 2, and October 31, 1942, page 3, reveals that Lester Cole supported LaRue McCormick, the Communist Party candidate for the office of State Senator in California from the Thirty-eighth Senatorial District, Los Angeles County.

Lester Cole has revealed his sympathies with the Soviet Union as witnessed by his signature to the statement made by American Progressives in defense of the Moscow trials. (See *Daily Worker*, April 28, 1938.) The Moscow trials aroused world-wide condemnation. They were characterized by forced confessions and were staged as political demonstrations rather than trials in our sense of the term.

The *Hollywood Reporter*, edited and owned by William Wilkerson, charged Lester Cole with holding Communist Party membership book No. 46805 in the northwest (propaganda) section of the Communist Party, according to the *Hollywood Reporter* of August 19, 1946. To the best knowledge of this committee, this charge was never denied or refuted by Mr. Cole.

The Communist press was active in the support of the petition for the pardon of Festus Coleman, of which Lester Cole was a signer, according to the *People's World*, November 24, 1942, page 1.

The League of American Writers, an affiliate of the International Union of Revolutionary Writers, with headquarters in Moscow, has been pledged to defend the Soviet Union and "use of art as an instrument in the class struggle." On three occasions it was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities (reports of January 3, 1940, June 25, 1942, and March 29, 1944) as well as by Attorney General Francis Biddle, who said in the *Congressional Record* of September 24, 1942, page 7686, "The overt activities of the League of American Writers in the last two years leave little doubt of its Communist control." The *People's World* of February 11, 1943, page 5, lists

Lester Cole as a speaker at the League of American Writers School. Also, *New Masses* of April 22, 1941, page 25 and the *Daily Worker* of April 5, 1941, page 7, carry the name of Lester Cole as a signer of the call to the Fourth Congress of the League of the American Writers, June 6-8, 1941, New York City. This conference which was held a few days prior to Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union, denounced the war as imperialistic, attacked President Roosevelt and endorsed the American Peace Mobilization which was then picketing the White House, and denounced President Roosevelt as a war monger.

According to the *People's World*, October 22, 1942, page 2, and October 31, 1942, page 3, Lester Cole was active in the Hollywood Writers' Mobilization, the successor of the Hollywood branch of the League of American Writers.

One of the organizations participating in the Hollywood Writers Mobilization is the Screen Writers' Guild, of which Lester Cole is a member of the executive board, according to the *Daily Worker* of August 10, 1947, page 11-m and the *Screen Writer* of July, 1947, page 28. John Howard Lawson, who was identified by the *Daily Worker*, official organ of the Communist Party (issue of August 23, 1937, page 7), as a Communist Party member, is a leading figure in the Screen Writers' Guild.

LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WRITERS' SCHOOL IN HOLLYWOOD

This Communist Party institution is best described by the West Coast Communist Party newspaper, the *People's Daily World*, for February 11, 1943. Under the caption "*Writers' School Grows in Size, Stature*," by Walter Ruf, appears the following:

"Hollywood.—Some of the most notable names in the moving picture industry—and in American letters—are on the staff of the League of American Writers' School as it opens its new semester on February 15. Thirteen varied seminars of study, appealing to virtually every type of literary aspirant and conducted by 29 noted experts, will be offered in this spring's course.

"To ease the transportation problem for students, also to gain facilities for conducting larger classes than were possible in the past, the school is moving from 1204 N. Vista to 1717 N. Vine Street, near Hollywood boulevard.

"Moving will be completed February 12, on which evening the school will hold its traditional 'meet the faculty' gathering in the new quarters. This year the function is preliminary to the beginning of the spring term. At the same time it will mark the beginning of the school's fourth year. To a festive note will be added the chance for prospective students to meet informally the well-known professionals who comprise the school's faculty.

"SCREENWRITING

"Screenwriting, to be taught in four classes, will be conducted by John Wexley, Lewis Meltzer, Horace McCoy, Robert Lees and Fred Rinaldo, the last two functioning, as they have for the past eight years, as collaborators. While basically similar, the four classes will vary in emphasis and in procedure. All stress marketing needs.

"Last fall's course on motion picture directing, a distinct innovation at the time and limited to Hollywood professionals, was so successful it will be expanded this semester. Frank Tuttle, veteran director who pioneered last fall's studies, continues as one of five assistants to Irving Pichel, a new chairman. The other teacher-directors are Edward Dmytryk, Michael Gordon, Vincent Sherman and Fred Zinnemann.

"Turning to the older arts, the novel will have W. L. River, author of 'the Torguts' and other works, as instructor. Assisting him as lecturers will be such world famous novelists as Leon Feuchtwanger, William Blake, Louis Bromfield, Christina Stead and Upton Sinclair.

"Short story classes will be under the direction of Nora Hellgren, a regular contributor to *McCall's*, *The Philadelphia North American*, *New Masses* and other publications.

"RADIO WORKSHOP

"Radio is represented in an advanced workshop, conducted by Milton Merlin under the title 'Radio and the War.' Material ranging from spot announcements to full-length dramas will be readied and later offered to stations.

"Two outstanding lecture series highlight the school's new curriculum. Providing a cultural background for writers and others, John Howard Lawson, noted playwright and historian, will continue his penetrating review of American history, bringing his subject down to date.

"The second series of lectures, presenting a host of famous figures, is designed to promote appreciation of the film as both an entertainment medium and a social force. Speakers will include Roman Bohnen, Jay Leyda, Mordecai Gorelik, Lewis Jacobs, and, in roundtable discussions, Lester Cole, Sheridan Gibney, Robert Rosson, Horace McCoy, and John Howard Lawson.

"An added feature of the spring term will be Dr. Franklin Fearing's 'Seminar in the Literary Process.' For professional writers and advanced students only, the course, conducted by a distinguished social psychologist, will be both a probing and an appraisal of values in various forms of literature."

Lewis J. Russell testified in Washington, D C., October 29, 1947, that Edward Dmytryk, referred to above, was a member of the Communist Party, recruited by Herbert Biberman. Russell stated that Dmytryk was issued Communist Party book No. 84961 for the year 1944, and that when the party was reportedly dissolved in the summer of 1944 and the Communist Political Association organized in its stead, Dmytryk was issued 1944 Communist Political Association membership card No. 46859, and for 1945 the Communist Political Association membership card No. 47238. Russell further testified that in the fall of 1945, when the Communist Political Association was dissolved, and the Communist Party of America reinstated, Dmytryk was issued registration card No. 35393.

Edward Dmytryk's Communist Party record is set forth in the congressional committee's report beginning at page 463, and is as follows:

"Edward Dmytryk has been associated with the motion-picture industry as a producer and a director."

The American Youth for Democracy was formerly known as the Young Communist League. On April 17, 1947, the Committee on Un-American Activities issued a report on the American Youth for Democracy in which it called upon the governors or legislatures of the various states and the administrative heads of the colleges and universities "to thoroughly expose the Communist connections of the American Youth for Democracy as well as the inimical objectives of the Communist Party in America." The *Congressional Record* of March 24, 1947, page A-1298, contains a statement made by the Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in which he spoke of the American Youth for Democracy as the organization "which conceals the evils and the corruption of American Communism. This name is but a new one for the former Young Communist League. It reflects all the sinister purposes of the Communist Party of the United States. It employs the same techniques and has the same objectives, namely, the conversion of our haven of liberty and freedom to worship as we choose to a godless, totalitarian state where the adversaries of democracy can do as they please." The American Youth for Democracy was also cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in the report of March 29, 1944. *People's World* of December 1, 1944, lists Edward Dmytryk as a sponsor of the American Youth for Democracy. *People's World* is the west-coast organ of the Communist Party.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN SHOPPERS

This Communist front has been mentioned in most of the committee's previous reports.

Among the outstanding Communist fellow travelers connected with this organization are the following: Genevieve Taggard, Josephine Herbst, Dorothy Kenyon, Freda Kirchwey, Tess Slessinger, Mary Van Kleeck, Mrs. Harry F. Ward, and Leane Zugsmith.

National officers in 1939 included Aline Davis Hays, Lillian Hellman, Helen Gahagan Douglas, Miriam Furness, Madelin Blitzstein, Chelene Eckerson, Freda Goldberg, Dorothy Parker, Helen Seldes, Bess Singer, Gale Sondergaard, Leane Zugsmith, and Gertrude Zimand.

The directors and sponsors of the Los Angeles branch of the League of Women Shoppers included the following: Chelene V. Eckerson, Dorothy Tree, Tatania Tuttle, Jean Prival, Dona Bedwell, Sue Edmond, Mrs. C. V. Gustafson, Mrs. A. A. Heist, Mrs. Leonard Oechsli, Mrs. Herman Schott, Stella Adler, Aliph Crosby, Francis Ellis, Pauline Holman, Judith Kandel, Dorothy Peterson, Tess Slessinger, Gale Sondergaard, Ruby D. Campbell, Mrs. Oliver Covington, Mrs. Ernest Dawson, Mrs. George Day, Frances Farmer, Mrs. Lowell C. Frost, Mrs. Ira Gershwin, Lillian Hellman, Mrs. Norman Kilbourne, Dorothy Parker, Mrs. E. P. Ryland, Mrs. Frank Scully, Viola Brothers Shore, Sylvia Sidney, Gloria Stewart, Mrs. Hugh Herbert, Lucille Gleason, Mrs. Finley Peter Dunne, Ella Winter, Mrs. Mary J. Workman, and Margaret Armstrong.

The 1941 letterheads of the Hollywood League of Women Shoppers (4415 Placidia Avenue, North Hollywood, California) lists the officers as follows: Chelene Eckerson, President; Dorothy Tree, Vice President; Tatania Tuttle, Treasurer; Dixie Newton, Assistant Treasurer; Sylvia Blankfort, Secretary; Natalie Commons, Executive Secretary; and Mildred Traube, Second Vice President. The directors of the Hollywood League of Women Shoppers are as follows: Mollie Adler, Laurie Blankfort, Elizabeth Burbank, Evelyn Capell, Rhea Chodorov, Peggy Dunne, Sue Edmond, Elizabeth Faragon, Josephine Kahn, Judith Kandel, Dorothy Peterson, Madelene Ruthven, and Dorothy Wilson.

The sponsors of the Hollywood League of Women Shoppers are listed as follows: Mrs. E. P. Ryland, Mrs. Floyd J. Seaman, Mrs. Frank Scully, Viola Brothers Shore, Marion Spitzer, Dr. Louise M. Snyder, Ruby D. Campbell, Mrs. Floyd Covington, Mrs. Ernest Dawson, Mrs. George Day, Frances Farmer, Mrs. Lowell C. Frost, Mrs. Ira Gershwin, Lucille Gleason, Mrs. A. Heist, Lillian Hellman, Mrs. William Jacobson, Dr. Nadina Kavinoky, Mrs. Abraham Lehr, Mrs. Norman Kilbourne, Mrs. E. J. Lunenschloss, Mrs. Kenneth McGowan, Aline MacMahon, Mrs. Leonard Oechsli, Mrs. John C. Packard, Dorothy Parker, Louise Rainer, Elizabeth Risdon, Sylvia Sidney, Gloria Stuart, and Mrs. George A. Warner, Jr.

A letterhead for July, 1941, of the League of Women Shoppers lists Aline Davis Hays as honorary president; Sophia Ames Boyer, president; and Mrs. Sherwood Anderson, Nina P. Collier, Fannie Cook, Marion Hathaway, and Lillian Hellman, as vice presidents. The secretary is Iris Winsor, and the treasurer is Freda Sternberg. The national sponsors are listed as Mary C. Barker, Mrs. William O. Douglas, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Lucille Webster Gleason, Inez Hays Irwin, Freda Kirchwey, Dorothy Parker, Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, Mrs. Carl Sandburg, Gale Sondergaard, Mrs. Stephen S. Wise, and Mary E. Woolley.

The national headquarters is listed as 273 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The Hollywood address is given as 6912 Sunset Boulevard, and the San Francisco address is listed as 1580 Masonic Avenue, "care of Rikee Elsesser."

LEAGUE OF WORKERS THEATRES

This organization is strictly a Communist project and was openly a section of the International Union of Revolutionary Theatres. The official organ of the League of Workers Theatres is the publication *New Theatre*. Among those connected with this publication were Ben Blake, Leon Bloch, Irving Lerner, Mignon Verne, Charles Dibner, Emjo Basshe, Michael Blankfort, Anita Block, Samuel Brody, Nathaniel Buchwald, John R. Chaplin, Hallie Flanagan, Joseph Freeman, Virgil Geddes, Evelyn Gerstein, Michael Gold, Mordecai Gorelik, Stephen Karnot, Alfred Kreymborg, John Howard Lawson, Alfred Sare, Paul Sifton, Claire Sifton, Lee Strasberg, Erwin Piscator, Gustav Wangenheim, Friedrich Wolf, Jay Leyda, Leon Moussinae, Romain Rolland, Seki Sans, Vsevelod Meyerhold, Alexei Popov, Sergei Tretyakov, Heinrich Diamant, James Shelley Hamilton, Paul Peters, Langston Hughes, Harry Elton, Anne Howe, Alfred Saxe, Victor Cutler, Alice Evans, Dorothy Mitchell, Lester Glass, Louis Lozowick, Beno Schneider, and Sidney Howard.

LOS ANGELES EMERGENCY COMMITTEE TO AID THE STRIKERS

The address on the letterheads of this Communist front organization is listed as 5851 Avalon Boulevard, Room 308, Los Angeles. This address is in the C. I. O. Building.

On a letter signed by Robert Rossen, chairman of the Los Angeles Emergency Committee to Aid the Strikers, Carey McWilliams is listed as honorary chairman, and Seniel Ostrow as the treasurer.

The Steering Committee of the Los Angeles Emergency Committee to Aid the Strikers is composed of Averill Berman, Kenneth I. Fulton, Robert H. Glick, Anya Goldberg, Sadie Ornitz, Mrs. Julian Sieroty, John S'Renco, Leonard Tittlman, and Mrs. George Willner.

The letterhead of the Los Angeles Emergency Committee to Aid the Strikers carries a partial list of sponsors which is as follows: Dr. Murray Abowitz, Sam Balter, John Barnes, Dr. Dorothy W. Baruch, Charlotta A. Bass, Margaret Bennett, Michael Blankfort, Bill Blowitz, Col. Evans F. Carlson, Lester Cole, John Cromwell, Dr. Frank Davis, Ernest Dawson, Olivia De Havilland, Marian Devlin, William Dieterle, Edward Dmytryk, J. Dratler, Guy Endore, Dr. Franklin Fearing, Tom Fizdale, Dave Foutz, Jack Greenhill, Mrs. A. J. Grobstein, E. Y. Harburg, Dr. Harry Hoiyer, Dr. H. Claude Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Dan James, Peter M. Kahn, Michael Kanin, Charles J. Katz, Howard Koch, Hy Kraft, Harry Kurnitz, John Howard Lawson, S. M. Lazarus, Kenneth MacGowan, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Maltz, Dr. Rudolph Marx, A. Maymudes, Dr. Thomas Mann, Mary C. McCall, Jr., Dr. Fraser McDonald, Sam Moore, Karen Morley, Sam Ornitz, Richard S. Otto, Bill Pennell, Earl Robinson, Aaron Rothblatt, Dr. Monte Salvin, Artie Shaw, Julian Sieroty, Bernard P. Steinberg, Stewart Sterling, Lionel S. Stone, Dr. Keith Sward, Jacques Thery, Frank Tuttle, Dalton Trumbo, A. S. Waxman, Clore Warne, and Claude L. Welch.

LOS ANGELES YOUTH COMMITTEE AGAINST UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING

Under date of February 28, 1948 a mimeographed letter was sent to many Communist front organizations and individuals in Los Angeles signed by Helen Callbeck, who signed the letter as Temporary Secretary. The letter is as follows:

"5343 Russell Street

"Los Angeles, 27, February 28, 1948

"Dear Friend, Many youth organizations and youth leaders in Los Angeles have individually expressed strong opposition to universal military training. However, there has been no opportunity for us to work together to express our opinion in united action.

"To provide this opportunity, there will be a meeting Tuesday, March 9, 7.30 p.m., in Room 200, 2936 West Eighth Street, to discuss the setting up of a Los Angeles Youth Committee Against Universal Military Training.

"You, as an individual or as a representative of your organization, are urged to attend this meeting to plan a coordinated program of youth opposition to the proposed military training bill.

"Three young people who have just returned from Washington will report on the National Youth Assembly Against UMT and

on the latest developments in Congress. The fact that those sponsoring the training bill may at any moment force it to a vote makes our united action most urgent.

"It is vital that you bring to the meeting March 9 your ideas for actions which can be taken immediately to inform our representatives in Washington of our opposition to Universal military training.

"If you cannot attend this first meeting, but want to work with The Los Angeles Youth Committee Against Universal Military Training, please fill out and mail the enclosed card."

The following individuals are listed as sponsors and the letter carries a notation that the organizations listed are for purpose or identification only:

John Allard, President, Chrysler Local 230, UAW, CIO; Harry Baily, Education Director, Zone 26 Co-op; Wallace Beery, Westminster Fellowship, First Presbyterian Church; Dennis Farrel, President, Carver Club, UCLA; George Herman, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Local 700, CIO; Edwin Krapf, Pastor Garvaniza Methodist Church; Fred Masarik, Castle Lodge, Temple Israel; Betty McCandless, Los Angeles Youth Council; Dick Mills, Youth Division, American Friends Service Committee; Harold Orr, President, American Federation of Teachers, AFL; Perry Parks, United Public Workers, Local 246, CIO; Joe Price, President, Robson Hall, UCLA; Ben Rinaldo, State Chairman, American Veterans Committee, and John Ripley, Director, Church School, First Unitarian Church.

The meeting of the Los Angeles Youth Committee Against Universal Military Training was held on Tuesday, March 9, 1948, at 7.30 p.m. in Room 200, 2936 West Eighth Street. Around 45 people were in attendance of which about 30 percent were girls. Wallace Berry, representing the Westminster Fellowship, First Presbyterian Church, acted as temporary chairman. The first speaker was Seymour Kaplan of the University of California at Los Angeles. Bill Belton, C. I. O. representative, followed Kaplan and gave a vigorous talk against Universal Military Training. He stated that the enactment of the pending act in Congress would mean six to ten years of military control over the youth of America and that the principle idea behind the bill was to use youth against labor organizations.

After Belton had finished speaking a John Broy, of the C. I. O. Textile Workers created a furor when he proposed that the organization prohibit Communists joining the Los Angeles Youth Committee Against Universal Military Training. He ran into immediate and violent opposition and his proposal was overwhelmingly rejected.

An Arnold Shinberg of the Communist front, American Youth for Democracy, spoke in defense of Communist participation in the movement. He proposed that the last week in March and the first week in April be declared "Anti-U. M. T. Week," and that mass meetings be held during that period.

The following officers were elected by the group: Wallace Berry, Chairman; Malcolm Gardner, Vice Chairman; Helen Callbeck, Executive Secretary; Sam Moore, Church Federation; Bill Belton of the C. I. O.;

Arnold Shinberg of the American Youth for Democracy; Natosha Markoff; Janet Harris, Jewish Youth Council; and Seymore Kaplan.

Among others who were present at the meeting were Bynny Luks, Irwin Weiss, Sophie Bloom, Edwin Kraft, Nina Klowden, Harold Orr, Jack Levine, and Mr. and Mrs. Allen Cox.

MARINE COOKS AND STEWARDS ASSOCIATION

The committee's report for 1947 went into this Communist controlled organization at some length. The committee's hearings in Oakland November 3 to 6, 1947, examined a number of witnesses in reference to the Marine Cooks and Stewards Association and received many exhibits concerning the organization and its activities. Richard Gladstein, of the firm of attorneys in San Francisco who are listed as the attorneys for the Communist Party of California, appeared in behalf of the Marine Cooks and Stewards Association and a number of individuals who had been subpoenaed to testify concerning the organization. Gladstein followed the usual Communist Party strategy employed by attorneys representing Communists and made the usual demands that he be permitted to cross-examine witnesses.

Walter Hesse, a San Francisco police officer, and former member of the Marine Cooks and Stewards Association in San Francisco, testified that he had been expelled from the organization in November of 1945, for anti-Communist activities. He stated that Hugh Bryson, when he was assistant secretary of the Union, admitted in an open meeting held at 86 Commercial Street in San Francisco, that he was a Communist and proud of it. Hesse stated that Bryson said "For your information I am going to tell you that the far-flung activities of the Communist Party is far more important than this insignificant union of the Marine Cooks and Stewards." Hesse claimed that there were about 400 members present when Bryson made these statements.

Martin Kaplan, who had testified before the committee in Oakland the year before, reiterated his former statements concerning the Communist character of the Marine Cooks and Stewards Association. William P. Brandhove, who had submitted an affidavit to the committee previously (see committee's 1947 report) repeated the substance of his former affidavit.

Arthur A. Griffey testified that he was a chief steward and had been a chief cook and butcher on ship. He had joined the Marine Cooks and Stewards Association in 1918 and was a member in continuous good standing until he was expelled in 1945. He stated that the Communist influence of the organization began somewhat vigorously along about 1942. He finally became a member of what was known as the "Rank and File Publicity Committee," a group of members who got together in order to fight the Communist domination and control of the union. He wrote a letter which was published in a paper, "*Voice of the Rank and File*" for August 7, 1945. His letter reads as follows:

"I am a member and I am against anything even smelling like Communism. I am just writing this letter to let you know and the World know I am going to battle on the side of the majority, which according to the rules of democracy, has a right to rule. Let's make quick work and vote out the reds."

In spite of the efforts of Griffey and the others who had banded with him to fight the Communist control of the organization, the Communist activities increased. Griffey stated that the meeting hall was usually flooded with Communist propaganda literature and the anti-Communist group had little opportunity in doing much about the situation. Griffey, like the others, was ultimately expelled from the union because of his anti-Communist stand.

The following is an affidavit introduced into the record by the Committee's Counsel, R. E. Combs. It is Exhibit No. 8 in the committee's transcript and reads as follows:

"Affidavit of William D. Handelsman

"City and County of San Francisco } ss.
 "State of California }

"William D. Handelsman, 314 Kearney Street, San Francisco, California, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

"I was born at Manila, Philippine Islands, on July 17th, 1918. In 1923 my parents moved to Shanghai, China, where my father was a candy manufacturer. I attended a British School in Shanghai where I received the equivalent of a high school education. My father died in 1932, and in January, 1935, I went to sea as an ordinary seaman on the American Mail Line ship *President Jefferson*.

"At San Francisco during the summer of 1935 I joined the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union, and was in the stewards' department in the *President Pierce*. In 1936 I shipped out of San Francisco on the *Monterey*, a Matson line vessel. We were enroute to Australia when I met a man named Paul Boyles, a writer. He was continually pointing out the conditions on the ship;—that the owners were getting rich while the crew was paid starvation wages; that every union man owed his first duty to the working classes; that the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union was a young, weak organization, and could only be made strong enough to protect its members against the bosses by real organization and class discipline. I was 17 years old at the time. We were actually compelled to work long hours, the food was bad, I was getting \$45.00 a month and was generally dissatisfied. My usual shift was 12 to 13 hours a day, and I slept in quarters below the water-line with about 100 other men in what was commonly known as the Calcutta Dungeon—unventilated and disagreeable. During these first conversations with Boyles, he never mentioned Communism, but he and John Sneddon, a room steward, used to take me ashore, buy me meals and sympathize with me until they had thoroughly gained my confidence. Sneddon was ship's delegate from the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union.

"I noticed that Boyles and Sneddon frequently met secretly with 12 or 15 other crew members in the laundry room. When I asked Boyles why these meetings were held, he told me he and the others were members of the Communist Party, and they couldn't meet openly because they would be fired; that the Communists had the only real program for the benefit of the working men, and could force the ship owners to pay higher wages and improve conditions

aboard ship. I am a Jew, and these men told me that unless the Communists prevented it, the Jews of America would be treated exactly as they were being treated by Hitler. There was also a man named Katz, whose first name I cannot recall, and when I told him that my mother's family had been killed by the Russian Bolsheviks during the revolution of 1917, he tried to explain that they undoubtedly belonged to the capitalist minority and had to be liquidated for the benefit of the working class movement. As a result of the propaganda, I rebelled against authority in the ship, and was consequently demoted from one job to another until I wound up as a galley scullion—the lowest job on the vessel—which convinced me that the system was wrong. I was resentful against the ship owners and convinced that I was being discriminated against because I was a Jew.

"Boyles, Sneddon and Katz gave me mimeographed propaganda sheets which I put under the pillows on the men's bunks while the crew was at work. This propaganda didn't specifically mention the Communist Party, but pointed out the conditions on the ship, and that only by a constant fight against the bosses and the American capitalist system could these conditions be improved—and that only through the leadership of the Communist Party could the working masses be organized.

"When our ship arrived at New Zealand our group had a caucus and decided to smuggle propaganda ashore to distribute among the dock workers. Some it was actually taken ashore, but Katz was caught with the literature in his possession, and the New Zealand authorities opened his locker and found stacks of propaganda. They sealed the locker, and when Katz broke the seal he was arrested. I was there told by Katz, Boyles, Sneddon and others that this was typical of how capitalist and imperialist countries kept the truth from the workers.

"The Matson people fired Katz when we returned to San Francisco, but his comrades in the Marine Cooks and Stewards made it a union issue, tied up the ship and forced the company to rehire him. This incident was used to illustrate how the Communist Party went to bat for its members, and made a great impression on even the non-Communists in the union. I was then introduced to the Union Dispatcher, a man named Delcol. My rating was then messman, and he was in a position to give me even a better rating than I deserved. I knew at the time that he was a Party Member—the first one to ever hold an office in the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union; in fact he was the first Dispatcher. He got me a job as a room steward on the *SS Monterey*. This was a job it would ordinarily have taken me several years to get, and I realized that the Communists in the union had rewarded me for going along with their program on the previous voyage, and I was grateful and impressed by their power. Before I shipped out I went up to Delcol's room at North Beach with Sneddon, Boyles, Revels Cayton, an alien named Van Laeken, Katz and Johnnie Lamonia—all members of the Communist Party and all members of the Marine Cooks and Steward's Union—and Delcol pointed out all the prominent Communists in the Union, and told me he was certain that I would

eventually join the Party, but was not yet ready, but meanwhile could help carry out their program.

"From that time on I was entertained at one North Beach party after another. I was taken to many private homes, introduced to girls, provided with plenty of liquor and thrown into contact with people I later knew as high-ranking San Francisco Communists.

"About April, 1936, the membership of the Marine Cooks and Stewards decided that Delcol was ineligible for the position of Dispatcher because he had not been in the union long enough, and Boston Hunt had done an outstanding job as ship's delegate on the *Mariposa* and that he should have the job.

"I then went to Seattle to see my mother, and later met Bill Lonergan, whom I had known on the *Monterey*. One night we sat in a cafeteria on Yesler Way from 9 at night until 4 the next morning while he told me that I couldn't be a good union man unless I joined the Communist Party; that working conditions would only become steadily worse under a capitalist form of government—in fact, all the arguments I had already gotten from Boyles, Sneddon, and the others. He told me to contact Johnny Lamonia when I got to San Francisco, as he was Chairman of the Waterfront Section of the Communist Party. I then made up my mind to join the party at the first opportunity.

"My next trip was on the *SS McKinley* to the Orient—and I found the worst conditions I had ever seen on any ship. Three quarters of the crew were natives from Hong Kong, living quarters were foul and the work was hard. A few days out of Seattle a strike broke, and the ship was diverted to San Francisco where she was tied up. I lost no time getting to the union hall, where I contacted Johnny Lamonia, Paul Boyles and Revels Cayton and told them I wanted to join the Party. The three of them took me immediately to the Maritime Book Shop at 15 Embarcadero Street, where Lamonia had his headquarters in the back room. They told me it would cost 50 cents to join, 50 cents per month dues if I was employed and 10 cents if I was unemployed. Because of the strike I was not employed, so I paid Lamonia 60 cents and he handed me a green card that folded in the middle—on one side there were spaces for dues stamps. They then took me to a bar nearby and bought drinks to celebrate the occasion, telling me that I had taken the most important step of my life. I then went with Lamonia to his room at the Newbridge Hotel while he got some papers and we went to dinner at the Grand Cafeteria.

"Later that evening we attended a closed Communist meeting at 779 Vallejo Street, next to a Chinese laundry. I had to show my Party card to the man on guard at the door, and Lamonia told him I was a new comrade. There were 65 or 70 men present—and two women. One man got on the rostrum and called the meeting to order, and we sang the Internationale with our right arms raised, fists clenched in the Communist salute. The chairman then instructed the three waterfront departments—the deck, engine, and stewards, to go to their separate meeting rooms. I asked Lamonia who the young fellow on the rostrum was, and he told me his name was

Walter Stack, from the Firemen's Union and that the man seated next to him was Berrish, from the same union. The Chairman of the Deck Department was Stanley Postak, of the Sailor's Union of the Pacific. Before the meeting split up, Stack announced that since there was a larger Communist faction in the Marine Cooks and Stewards that we would use the main hall, that there were about 14 from the Marine Firemen's Union, but only three from the S.U.P. A well-dressed man then came in, and Paul Boyles called everyone back to the main hall, while Revels Cayton introduced Henry Schmidt to the comrades, who all arose to acknowledge the introduction. He then spoke as an official of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, and stated he was sorry Harry Bridges was unable to attend, but that he was addressing some union meeting about the strike. Schmidt then spoke, urging the workers to unite in the Communist Party to fight the capitalist system. There was considerable applause, and he was especially praised by a girl who sat on the rostrum with a pile of literature in front of her on a table. Lamonia told me she acted as secretary of the various units of the Waterfront Section, and was Walter Stack's wife.

"We then split up once more, and Paul Boyles acted as chairman of our group. The top fraction of our department had already met, set up the agenda for discussion and put him in as chairman. We had nothing to say about it. The five members of this top fraction were: Boyles, Sneddon, Cayton, Joe Harris and Johnny Lamonia. There was a report by Lamonia on finances and recruiting, and he introduced the new comrades—Al Harris, Joe Holt, Jack Smith, Pete Van Dorn, myself, and several others whose names I cannot remember. Complimentary remarks were made about each of us. I was praised as a young man who stood up under the terrible conditions on ships, and as a young man who would go far in the Party. Members were told to contact dissatisfied young seamen and recruit them into the Communist movement.

"Revels Cayton then spoke, stating that he was getting as many negroes as he could into the Party, and that great numbers of new members were being drawn from negro, Mexican and Jewish minorities. He urged everyone present to do double picket duty to show the rank and file union members that there would be no real strikes without Communist leadership; that the next real strike in San Francisco must be one where the city was really tied up, because when babies can't get milk the public will be forced to turn pressure on the ship owners to end the strike at any cost. Cayton also said that there were three men in the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union who were blocking the party's plans, and that they must be eliminated, and he told us they were Jack Leppold, acting patrolman; Max Watson, assistant secretary; Boston Hunt, dispatcher. We were urged by Cayton to get on union committees so we could not only dominate the unions themselves, but to show up the non-Communist union members as weak and incapable of leading the rank and file membership.

"Before the meeting was over Boyles and Cayton proposed that I be sent to party headquarters, then located at 121 Haight Street, San Francisco, for special training. Three days later, about December, 1936, I reported at headquarters where there were some 25 other students from various unions. We were taught parliamentary procedure, public speaking, agitation and propaganda techniques and what the party called character assassination. This last course was, by our instructor, exposure of union disruptors and labor spies. We were taught how to undermine American institutions and praise the Soviet Government; how to tear down the morals of troops; how a small group of Communists can dominate a union; how to heckle and intimidate non-Communist speakers; how to address public meetings. These courses of instruction lasted for ten weeks, and at the same time I was a picket captain on duty 16 hours every day—standing double duty because I was a Communist and had to set a good example.

"At these classes we were told that the Soviet Union was struggling for the working masses of the world, and that in the event of war with the United States the maritime unions would be of great importance. The longshoremen would refuse to load the ships, warehousemen would strike, the seamen would not operate the vessels, the party members in the galley would sabotage the food. Any such war, it was explained, would be caused by the United States—never by the Soviet Union.

"We were taught that discipline in the party was absolute; that it was the secret of all successful party strategy. That a good Communist never said no to his top fraction and obeyed all party orders, decisions, assignments and directives without hesitation. We were actually told—not once, but many times—that even if the party decided that a member's father and mother should be liquidated as enemies of the working class, the order must be obeyed.

"Three of us were selected for special training as character assassins—Jack Sutcliffe and a man named Taylor, besides me. In this class we were told to pick out men in the unions who opposed the party program, and to spread rumors and whispering campaigns among the other union members—calling him a labor spy, and F. B. I. stooge, a pervert, a labor disruptor, a stool pigeon and anything else we could use to tear him down. We not only did this, but we were told to ridicule him and heckle him at meetings. Anything we could do to blacken and smear the character of all who resisted the Communists' program in the unions was done. We were also taught that the general technique was useful against anyone who obstructed the Communists—in public life, in professions and even in government positions.

"Sutcliffe and Taylor were also from the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union, and the three of us operated in our union as a team. We never disclosed our Communist affiliation, and when one of us would start to tear down someone's character, the two others would spread the word among street corner groups, in waterfront cafes and bars and in the union hall. During meetings we separated from each other so we could influence three groups of people. After the

character assassinations had laid the groundwork, the victim would be brought up on phoney charges and suspended or expelled from the union. This method of attack was highly effective, and widely used in the waterfront unions.

"During the 1936 strike the unions issued two kinds of strike cards, blue for satisfactory service, and white for slackers. I held a blue card, but when the strike was over I was ordered by the Communist Party to ship aboard the *President McKinley* as messboy. There were many luxury liners in port at the time, and I was eligible to take my pick of them as a deck steward. But after 98 days of picket duty, propagandizing and agitating, I had to take a less desirable vessel and a much worse job. Boston Hunt refused to let me ship on the *McKinley*, contending that it was the only boat in port with a colored crew in the steward's department and that only colored men should go on that boat. He called me in, accused me of being a Communist, told me I was just a young Jewish boy being used by the party and that he knew I was supposed to assassinate his character. In all these statements he was, of course, absolutely correct, but I did not realize it at the time.

"The Communist fraction in my unit then instructed me, through Revels Clayton and Paul Boyles, to create a scene in front of Boston Hunt's dispatcher window in the union hall by accusing him of discriminating against me because I was a Jew. Immediately I launched a campaign to undermine Hunt. I accused him of being a Jew hater, a Fascist and a moral pervert. At the same time every other Communist in the union spread the same rumors and charges—all untrue, unfounded and merely the same old character assassination so commonly used by the party in such cases. This strategy succeeded, because the members instructed Hunt to place me on the *McKinley* as the only white member in the steward's department. My instructions from the party were to sail with the vessel as far as Seattle and sell them on what a fine job Revels Cayton was doing for the colored men in the union. In Seattle I was to contact two prominent Communists, Joe Galvin and William Antennie. They told me they had been told to make a voyage on the *President Jackson*, and that I was to ship with them.

"In March or April I went on the *Jackson*, en route to the Orient, but we put in at San Francisco to take passengers from another vessel that had been tied up by the Communists on the waterfront because she had steel and iron destined for Japan. We were met by Revels Cayton, John Sneddon, Paul Boyles, Frank McCormick and John Fougere and instructed to hold regular party caucuses aboard the *Jackson*, spread propaganda and recruit additional members for the party. We were also told to agitate for a mixed crew, because there were black crews in the steward's departments on the *Grant* and the *McKinley*, and to create as much dissension among the crew as possible. We had thousands of Communist propaganda leaflets printed in Japanese, some printed in Chinese and some in the Tagalog language to distribute among dock workers in Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands. We visited with two Chinese Party leaders, and told them that the imperialistic

American government was responsible for taking the Chinese crews off the President line, and we assured them of the friendship and solidarity of the American Communist Party.

"When my ship returned to Seattle, Sneddon told me to go to San Francisco for another Communist Party assignment. In August of 1937 I attended a closed party meeting at 779 Vallejo Street, where I was introduced to a Hugh Bryson, George Penevaroff, Eddie Lane and Pete Mendelsohn. The matter of coming elections in the Marine Cooks and Stewards was discussed, and we were told that party members would have to flood every big ship on the Pacific Coast—at least six to each of the big Matson and President line vessels. Our prime job was to elect only trusted party members in each steward's department aboard ship as the ship's union delegate and that every member of the Committee in each department must also be a party member. We were to undermine and degrade all existing officers in our union, each of whom was a non-Communist, and carry out this character assassination campaign to discredit them and replace each with a Communist in the coming election. We called them stooges for the ship owners, union disruptors, labor spies and informants. In ships meetings the delegates sent each other resolutions condemning the union officers, and complaining of them to the shipowners. We also blamed the officers for not getting an 8-hour-day clause in the contract during the 1936 strike, whereas in fact the Communist-controlled negotiating committee had actually accepted the 10 hours per day clause.

"My own part in this strategy took me on short trips on several different ships, directing the political undermining; then I was ordered ashore to meet the ships, work the waterfront and the union hall in the same character assassination work for which I had been especially trained by the Party's experts. The Communist clique was determined to get rid of Boston Hunt, who was alert to the party's tricks and was leading the non-Communist opposition. Just before the election Max Watson, the assistant secretary—and a militant anti-Communist—had to leave on union business and his place was taken by Jack Leppold, another non-Communist. I then got my assignment for the balance of the year, which was to hang around the waterfront and the union hall, spreading rumors and generally directing the character assassination against the officers—which by this time was nearing a climax. I was also told to cause additional trouble for Hunt and at the same time cause racial agitation by urging our hand picked white party members to apply to Hunt for jobs on the Luckenbach ships that for years had only carried colored crews in their steward's departments, and at the same time urge the colored union members to apply for jobs through Hunt on the Matson passenger ships that carried only white crews in the steward's department. When their applications were refused, I charged Hunt with being anti-negro, which almost caused a race riot—which was exactly what the Communists wanted.

"I then distributed what we called our Progressive Slate, which consisted of printed slips carrying the names of the Communist Party's candidates for each elective office in the union—not only in San Francisco, but also Honolulu, San Pedro, Portland, and

Seattle. The campaign was now under way, and we were told to resort to any sort of tactics necessary to elect the entire Progressive Slate. We even intimidated the weaker non-Communist union members by telling them we would take care of them if they voted the wrong way.

"The balloting committee consisted of one member from San Pedro, two from headquarters in San Francisco, one from Portland and me from Seattle. A trusted and forceful party member went from San Francisco to San Pedro a week ahead of time, and was easily elected on the committee from that branch; the two from San Francisco were both Communists—elected at a packed meeting; the Portland man was a Communist. The Seattle man was a non-Communist, but when the actual balloting occurred, he was out on a drunk with some undercover party members.

"The voting took place in San Francisco. According to the actual vote the old officers were reelected despite the character assassination campaign. But the ballots were counted and the votes were tallied by the balloting committee, all of whom were party members, and when the results were announced, every single incumbent was defeated and was replaced by a Communist. The whole Progressive Slate was fraudulently elected in this manner. Boston Hunt, leader of the non-Communist faction, was replaced as Dispatcher by Paul Boyles—who was not even eligible for that position because he hadn't been a full book member of the union for the two-year period as the Constitution then required.

"The newly elected officers appointed Revels Cayton as office assistant—although no such office was authorized by the Constitution. Ed Burke was secretary-treasurer, and because he never opposed the Communist program, they left him strictly alone—and his office was not affected by this election, which was held during the latter part of 1937. I feel quite sure that Burke was never a Communist, and I have often heard party members say they had something on him, and would retire him some day when the Communist control was firmly entrenched. It was about this time that Hugh Bryson was developing as an important party member in the union, and took the same general course of instruction I did at Communist headquarters.

"As soon as the Progressive Slate took office, they called an election to switch the entire union from the A.F.L. into the C.I.O. This met with considerable opposition, however, in spite of much groundwork laid by the party. The Seattle Branch was violently opposed to this move, and finally refused to send the ballots in—so in San Francisco the Communist Ballot Committee once again counted the union into the C.I.O., and when the Seattle ballots did finally arrive, they were never counted—and it was generally understood in party circles that if those Seattle votes had been counted the union would have remained in the A.F.L.

"Boston Hunt then made a trip on the *Matsonia*, and when his boat docked at San Pedro he was sent to the A.F.L. convention from the Marine Cooks and Stewards, which had just affiliated with the C.I.O. A Communist caucus was held in San Francisco,

charges were preferred against Hunt, and five party members were elected to serve on the trial committee. It appeared, however, that the constitution required a majority referendum vote of the entire membership for expulsion so the trial committee voted a year's suspension. Hunt was heckled and ridiculed when he tried to speak in his own defense—and he was suspended. The party realized he was still too popular to risk out and out expulsion which would have required the referendum vote. He then went to Seattle, where the membership permitted him to ship out, regardless of the suspension. He was eventually barred from the ships. At the end of a year, he applied for reinstatement and was handed a copy of charges of violating his suspension. The constitution had meanwhile been changed to eliminate the necessity of the old formalities and he was expelled.

"By this time I was completely disgusted with these Hitler tactics, their phoney committees, their frame-ups, their creating of race agitation, and their underhanded and slimy maneuvers that when they brought Jack Leppold up on framed charges, I revolted and walked out of the union meeting after voting against expulsion. I just couldn't stomach the Communist tactics any longer after 18 months of carrying out my special assignments of character assassination.

"The next day I was hailed before William Schneiderman, Chairman of the Communist Party of California, at 121 Haight Street. Others present were Revels Cayton, Paul Boyles, Frank McCormick and Hugh Bryson. Schneiderman reprimanded me for failing to help the party purge Leppold. They told me my mother's family in Russia would suffer, and I told them they had already been killed during the revolution. They then threatened to have me deported back to the Philippines—but I informed them I was born of American parents and was therefore a citizen. They gave me two days to think it over before I did anything I might regret. I had definitely made up my mind what to do, however, and when I went to the meeting at 779 Vallejo Street I stated to the entire membership that I was through with Communism; that I intended to fight the party and to expose it from that time on; that I was sick of these Stalin rats and termites. I then tore up my membership card and walked out of the meeting, and they tried to call me back, saying that if I would promise not to reveal anything about the party they would not bother me. I told them I intended to expose them at every opportunity in an attempt to help others to profit by my mistake—and that otherwise everyone would always believe I was still a party member. I had not walked three blocks from the meeting place when six Communists who followed me started beating me up. One of them stabbed toward my heart with a knife, and I warded off the blow with my left arm. The knife cut through my overcoat and inflicted a deep gash in my forearm. When I regained consciousness I was taken to the Harbor Emergency Hospital where my wounds were treated. From that time I never missed an opportunity to expose the Communists to the union membership, and have fought the party constantly for nine years—during which time I have prevented several persons from joining the party.

"With several other anti-Communist members in the Marine Cooks and Stewards, we started a drive which unseated the party's officers in the union in 1941. During the war, however, we shipped overseas in the merchant marine while the Communists got deferred from serving by applying through the C.I.O. for a status as union members essential to the war effort. Thus the party recaptured the union.

"During the war I sailed on ammunition carriers in the South Pacific and Aleutian war zones, my ships were torpedoed and bombed; I hold citations for direct enemy action and for war service; I also have a citation from the President of the United States for battle service; I have served as chief steward on all types of ships, and served for the U. S. Army on the *Admiral Sims*.

"In 1945 a group of us who had been expelled from the union on the same sort of trumped-up charges I used to prefer against non-Communists when I was in the party, picketed the Soviet Consulate in San Francisco with signs asking the Consul to take the American Communist traitors to the United States and the Russian Fifth Column in this country over to the Soviet Union they seemed to love so much. My wife and baby were on this picket line, and they were smeared with the rest of us in the *People's Daily World*—Communist newspaper.

"For the past two years I have tried to obtain work in San Francisco, but the Communists had launched the same sort of character assassination against me that I once launched for them against anyone who opposed them. I went to one meeting of the A. F. L. Cook's Union No. 44, as I was a member of their international, but soon discovered that this union, too, had been captured by the Communists. This union, as well as the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union, have smeared me in every job I tried to hold.

"When I returned from the South Pacific after the war, I was hospitalized for several months. After my expulsion from the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union, and two years of continual persecution by the Communist clique, headed by Hugh Bryson, I stood it as long as I could, and finally took the law into my own hands by going to Bryson's home for the purpose of giving him the sound beating I was convinced he deserved. I cannot honestly swear that I regret trying to retaliate on Bryson; I do regret that I was prevented from doing so. I realize I should not have tried to take the law in my own hands, however.

"Bryson is positively known to me as a fanatic Communist Party member; he was vice president of the union when I was expelled by a six-man trial committee, all of whom were Communists; the nine men who voted against my expulsion were themselves expelled the following meeting; I was stabbed, knocked unconscious, harassed, undermined, smeared and ousted from my union by methods the party had taught me so thoroughly.

"I have now been fighting Communism for nine years, and will continue to do so as long as I live. There are three waterfront unions in San Francisco free from Communist taint—the Master Mates and Pilots, the Marine Fireman's Union and the Sailors

Union of the Pacific with a well-known anti-Communist leader, Harry Lundberg.

"I can state from my own experience that the Communists will stop at nothing to accomplish their objective—the overthrow of the American form of government. As a Communist I was taught that my first allegiance must be—not to America—but to Josef Stalin and the Soviet Union.

(Signed)

"WILLIAM D. HANDELSMAN

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of September, 1947.

(Signed)

"R. E. COMBS

Counsel, California Senate Committee
on Un-American Activities, SR 75"

The following is the affidavit of George W. Crosby (Committee's Exhibit No. 12, Oakland, 1947 hearing):

"AFFIDAVIT OF GEORGE W. CROSBY

"City and County of San Francisco }
"State of California } ss

"George W. Crosby, 58 Commercial Street, San Francisco, California, first being duly sworn, deposes and says: I was born at Graham, Georgia, on February 9th, 1920, and attended grammar school and high school there. I enlisted in the United States Army at Savannah, Georgia, on November 15th, 1935, and in 1937 was transferred to Kelley Field at San Antonio, Texas. I was supporting my mother and two sisters out of my pay, and for two years regularly sent them \$75.00 per month out of my pay which was \$90.00. During the time I was receiving my education in Georgia I had to work and help support my family, and as a result of these experiences became dissatisfied and critical concerning what then appeared to be an unequal and unfair economic system in this country. I began to be critical with class distinction in the army, and while stationed at San Antonio was given some Marxist literature to read. I had, by this time, become quite bitter about the American economic system, and was most receptive to any ideology that offered a way out. Much of the Marxist literature I read at this time concerned the sharp class distinction in England, and this line of reading made me resentful of such a class system to the point that I became anti-British.

"In October, 1939, I was ordered to the Philippines by way of New York, where we stopped about two months. I took advantage of this stop to attend Communist rallies in Columbus Square, and by purchasing Marxist literature. This was during the Soviet-Nazi Non-aggression Pact, and at one rally I attended, the speakers were German Bundists and American Communists. By this time I was indoctrinated with Marxism to the extent that I agreed with the

party line and actually engaged independently in spreading Communist propaganda and literature. I also decided to join the Communist Party at the first opportunity. I was then 19 years old—impressionable and embittered.

“En route to the Philippines from New York we stopped in San Francisco for approximately a month, during which time I bought more Communist literature from the Party Book Store which was then and still is located at 15 Embarcadero and is called the Maritime Bookshop. I visited this shop yesterday, September 4th, 1947, and the same man who operated the place in 1939 is still there.

“On February 14th, 1940, my unit arrived in the Philippines and during the entire time I was there, about a year, I carried on Communist agitation independently. I tried to get out of the army by applying for enlistment in the Chinese and German air forces. The United States was not then at war. I was still rabidly anti-British and prompted solely by a desire to get out of the American army, whose class system I also detested. The effort was, however, unsuccessful and only resulted in questioning by Intelligence officers, a transfer to Fort Riley, Kansas, and a discharge from the Army Nov. 27, 1941,—not a dishonorable discharge, but what is termed a ‘Blue Discharge’ because of my agitating activities.

“I then came to San Francisco, got seamen’s papers, and shipped out as an ordinary seaman. On my first trip I met a Communist Party member, Fred Voorhies who, finding me sympathetic, explained the party’s technique in infiltrating waterfront and maritime unions, and in spreading Communist propaganda on Government ships. This was aboard the *SS Ancon*, an American troopship. We returned from Australia to San Francisco, and I went to New York and shipped out on another troop transport, the *SS Cristobal*. These voyages were made during the war, and the National Maritime Union was then placing its Communist members on transports for the very obvious purpose of subtly spreading Communist propaganda among the troops. During this second voyage, some of these propagandists asked me to go to the N. M. U. Hall at 346 W 17th St., New York, and contact Mr. Joe Stack, then Port Agent for the National Maritime Union and a member of the Communist Party. I did contact him, and found that he had been told all about my activities. Ordinarily it required at least one trip on probation before a full card was issued, but for party sympathizers like myself this formality was ignored. My full card was issued one hour after I made the application. Stack made me wait at the Union Hall until 5 p.m., when Stack informed me he was Chairman of the Waterfront Section of the Communist Party and suggested that we go to the Young Communist League headquarters, about 2 blocks from the N.M.U. Hall, on 8th Ave., between 18th and 19th Streets. I was introduced to several young girls, one of whom suggested that I go to her apartment, and later invited me to spend the night—it was the Cornish Arms Apartments—at 8th Ave. and 23rd streets. I subsequently discovered that this was an established party technique used to lure young and lonesome seamen into the Young Communist League, a technique which, I might add, is most effective.

"During March, 1943, I joined the Young Communist League sponsored by Joe Stack, Joseph Curran, then Pres. of the N.M.U., Ferdinand Smith, then Secy. of the N.M.U., and others whose names I cannot remember.

"I was carefully instructed in the technique of spreading Communist propaganda aboard ship, how to recruit young seamen into the Young Communist League, how to work with other members in forcing party line resolutions at union meetings. We were not permitted to have any association with navy gun crews, and to vigorously fight discrimination and to praise the Soviet Union and the Red Army, to advocate socialism and criticize the American form of Government—including the entire capitalist system. During this period the Communists were concentrating their activities on American Army troop transports, which were infested with large numbers of highly trained propagandists.

"In March, 1944, I signed on the troopship *USS Brazil* at Boston. There was a man named Randal Schmidt, alias Pete Smith, Norval Welch and other Communists aboard. During the five or six months I was aboard we met nightly in the petty officers mess to plan strategy. Schmidt was an oiler, Norval Welch was engine yeoman and I was a junior electrician. Other party members were scattered throughout the ship, which was then considered the most militant pro-Communist vessel in the N.M.U.

"There were about 400 crew members—completely dominated by the Communist minority. We were instructed to assassinate the character of any non-Communist member of the crew who opposed our activities, by charging him falsely of the worst things we could think of, and resort to physical violence if necessary.

"Schmidt was the chairman of the party activities—and all positions of union authority were held by Communists. He told us that the C.I.O. would create a Political Action Committee, and that we would create a politically-minded crew on our ship. There were educational, food, political action, recreational and letter-writing committees. At the head of each there was a trusted Communist. We could easily dominate the crew because we were organized, trained, disciplined, provided with a definite program, well supplied with literature and carefully planned each step in advance.

"Trip after trip we were lavishly praised by the top officials of the N. M. U., in "*The Pilot*," the official union publication. In June, 1944, I was in Joe Curran's office with other members of the union's Ship Committee on the *Brazil*, on which occasion they all addressed Curran as "comrade," and were so addressed by him. At this time Curran told us that the N. M. U. would eventually control all waterfront and maritime unions through hard working personnel in the Communist Party, and that this would occur as soon as the war was over. He said, however, that for the time being we must concentrate strictly on political action and elect only officials favorable to the "cause."

"Thereafter we wrote to all congressmen who opposed Communism, and Schmidt posted notices to the effect that the names of all crew members who failed to contribute to the Political Action Committee would be displayed on the bulletin board.

"During July and August, 1944, when in New York, we formed strong arm squads to protect Communist speakers.

"I gained the full confidence of both Schmidt and Welch. They told me that trusted party members had been placed in schools, in government office, in labor unions, in the transportation and communications industries to such an extent that the eventual Communizing of America was inevitable—but that if peaceful infiltration and propaganda should fail, then any means, even force, would be used. This was the first time I was fully informed as to the real purposes of the Communist Party, and I began to balk at some party assignments.

"At this point I wish to explain in as much detail as I can the exact methods we used aboard ship in spreading propaganda and literature. We were instructed never, under any circumstances, to admit any connection with the Communist Party, but by sympathizing with disgruntled soldiers, giving them liquor and food, and gaining their confidence, to indoctrinate them by picking out faults in the American way of life, pointing out the benefits under a socialistic system—such as existed in the Soviet Union—and by supplying reading matter in the form of Marxist literature. The electricians, having access to all parts of the vessel, were provided with literature by Schmidt. It was carried in boxes supposed to contain electric light bulbs, and in the troop compartments; was left on overhead beams where it would easily be found, and on the bunks, on the decks and in the recreation centers.

"Schmidt told me he had fought in the Lincoln Brigade in Spain and went from Spain to Moscow in 1938, and attended a party school there. He also informed me that he had previously served as a Communist courier, carrying vital messages and information from one port to another.

"I then refused to take any further part in distributing propaganda among the troops—whereupon Schmidt and Welch told Army Intelligence that I was a trouble maker and pro-Nazi. I had told them about my effort to join the Chinese and German Air Forces before the war. I was removed from the *Brazil* and taken before Colonel Cherbonet and was exonerated after I told him of my Communist activities and assured him that I would have nothing further to do with the Communist Party or the Young Communist League. The original letter of exoneration, dated October 25, 1944, and signed by Capt. Harry W. Tyler, Assistant Adjutant General, is in my possession and available on demand.

"I then returned to the Union Hall, where Curran asked me to run for a patrolman's job. When I told him I was interested, he plainly stated that I would first have to see Joe Stack, because I would have to go from the Young Communist League into the Communist Party before I could hold any elective office. I refused to do this, and told him I was through with Communism because I was convinced of its real objective to overthrow the American form of government. Curran told me I was all wrong and should take a rest.

"On the following day Joe Stack told me all about my interview with Colonel Cherbonet—in such accurate detail that it was clear to me that he must have gotten the information from the Army.

He said he never heard of a Red "red-baiting," that I was through with the Union and the party and that if I ever revealed anything about the Young Communist League or the party I would find myself in jail wondering how I got there. I was refused permission to speak to the Union, and I was surprised that I wasn't kicked out of the Union. Curran lulled me into a false sense of security by assigning me back to the *Brazil*, which was then at Boston. I never got aboard, however, because there I found Schmidt, Welch and other Party members at the NMU Hall—sitting as a trial committee to expel me from the Union—which they did. I then realized that Curran had deliberately maneuvered me away from New York, isolated me in Boston and stacked the meeting there with trusted Party members.

"The actual charges, herein copied from the original documents in my possession, were as follows:

"George Crosby, Bk. 27800, is hereby charged with anti-union activity and conduct unbecoming a union man. While a member of the crew of the *U.S.A.T. Brazil*, he continually caused trouble by provoking fights and arguments. He called all who opposed him Communists and fascists. He repeatedly threatened to dump any and all members of the crew who opposed him—including the lost (1st) Engineer and Chief Electrician. He made many statements against the union and the officials. He defended the SUP-STU and Harry Lundberg. He refused to accept the decisions of the crew. He showed a sympathetic attitude toward Nazi ideas. He made many statements against members of the Union because of their race and color and nationality.

"Crosby is a man totally unfit for membership in the National Maritime Union, and should be expelled.

(Signed)

PETE SMITH, No. 44043'

"*U.S.A.T. Brazil*

"Boston, Mass.

"October 10, 1944

"Following my expulsion, I shipped on non-union tankers until December, 1944. I was not permitted to appeal my expulsion directly to the membership, but later appealed to a committee, which affirmed the original expulsion. Schmidt, alias Pete Smith, told me on this occasion that if I continued to cause trouble I would find myself in jail. Precisely fifteen days thereafter I was arrested and charged with violating the Neutrality Laws and Dealing Unlawfully with Belligerent Nations. I was pleaded guilty and served four months in the Federal Correctional Institution at Danbury, Connecticut. I had actually purchased wrist watches and fountain pens in the United States, both non-rationed items, and sold them in Liverpool, England—and was therefore technically guilty—but did not sell Government property, nor have I ever considered myself guilty of having violated the Neutrality Act.

"I then went to sea again on non-union tankers to the Pacific war zone—and was compelled to get back my seamen's papers from the Coast Guard, where I was told some N.M.U. officials had tried to have them permanently canceled.

"I got a membership in the Marine Firemen, Oilers, Wipers and Watertenders Assn., and shipped out as a chief electrician. The party members constantly caused trouble for me on ships. In August, 1946, I left a ship at Honolulu because of such trouble, and flew to San Francisco, where I met Walter Stack, Joe Stack's brother, Whitey Wurtz, and William Bailey—all admitted Communist Party members, and who then held official positions in the M.F.O.W.

"One afternoon Wurtz told me he had talked to Stack and Bailey, and that if I would rejoin the Communist Party and play ball, they would see that I got a full book in the Union. I had only held a permit to ship up to that time. When I refused, he threatened to have me expelled from the union.

"On the following day charges were preferred against me by Walter J. Stack, then Chief Patrolman for the union. The second paragraph sets forth my expulsion from the N.M.U., and I was accused of being a labor spy, a labor disruptor, a Nazi, a collaborator with Westbrook Pegler, a stool-pigeon and a pervert. I was tried at Eagle Hall in San Francisco and completely cleared of these charges. Fortunately for me, the Communist infiltration of the MFOW was not as powerful as it was in the NMU, and the attempted character assassination and expulsion backfired—since this Communist clique—Stack, Bailey and Wurtz are no longer officers in the union, although they are still members.

"Both Walter Stack and William Bailey are residents of San Francisco, and both Randal Schmidt, alias Pete Smith, and Norval Welch are frequent visitors on the San Francisco waterfront.

"I deeply regret my affiliation with Communist activities, and sincerely hope that my experiences may help to alert the people to the very real menace of 28 years of Communist penetration into every phase of American life. The memory of my participation in propagandizing and agitating is to me a constant source of shame and regret. The same type of character assassination in my case is only typical of the established technique of the Communists in labor unions toward anyone who opposes their program. A constant threat of expulsion on false charges hangs over all non-Communist union members—the threat of depriving them of their livelihood and smearing them in the labor movement.

"No statement in this affidavit is intended to reflect in any way on the MFOW or any other union whose members and officers have the knowledge, ability, courage and patriotism to combat Communist infiltration, but the fight must be constant and vigorous. I know from personal experience that constant exposure and public education is necessary to successfully resist such a well-organized, thoroughly disciplined minority as the Communist Party, every member of which owes his primary allegiance to the Soviet Union.

"I am glad to state that neither the MFOW, nor the AFL waterfront unions are Communist dominated but are carrying on a successful fight against infiltration.

"This affidavit was not solicited by the California Senate Committee on Un-American Activities. Having learned that representatives of that Committee were in San Francisco, I voluntarily sought

to personally appear and testify, but was informed that any public hearing would not be held while I was in San Francisco, as I planned to ship out again about September 10th, 1947. I then offered to make this affidavit.

(Signed)

GEORGE W. CROSBY

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of September, 1947.

(Signed)

R. E. COMBS

Counsel for California Senate Fact-finding Committee on Un-American Activities, SR No. 75.

COMMUNIST PERSECUTION

Martin Kaplan, a former member of the Marine Cooks and Stewards Association, who was expelled because of his anti-Communist stand and fight against Hugh Bryson and the Communist-controlled union, gave a bit of interesting testimony at the Committee's Oakland hearing in 1947. The testimony is as follows:

Q. (By Mr. Combs): Mr. Kaplan, you testified, as you remember, at yesterday's session of the committee, and you said something about an eviction notice that you had received from Mr. Paul Pinsky. Do you have that with you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. May I have it, please?

(Document handed by witness to counsel.)

The Witness: I'd like to explain that.

Mr. Combs: Just a minute.

Q. (By Mr. Combs): Have you been in the room all morning?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were you here when the last witness testified that Mr. Paul Pinsky was one of the organizers of Chapter 25 of the F.A.E.C.T.?

A. Well, I heard a little something back there, but I didn't get it very clear.

Q. I see. All right. Is this Paul Pinsky, whose signature appears on the document you handed to me, the same Paul Pinsky who was State Director, State Research Director of the C.I.O.?

A. And also the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union.

Q. And also that union?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When was this notice terminating your tenancy served on you?

A. Well, at the time it happened I was in Los Angeles, and they came and threw it in at my wife—just threw it at her, and I just got back and she handed that to me. She said she got one through the mail, and I'd just like to explain.

Q. All right, just a minute.

Chairman Tenney: I think, Mr. Combs, that you might read that into the record.

Mr. Combs: All right, Mr. Chairman. It reads as follows:

"Notice to Martin Kaplan, 768 7th Avenue, San Francisco, California.

"This is to advise you that the premises of which you are presently a tenant, at 768 7th Avenue, San Francisco, have been sold to Paul Pinsky and Sarah Pinsky, his wife. From and after the receipt of this notice all rentals formerly payable by you to us should be paid to Mr. and Mrs. Pinsky, 1242 Pierce Street, San Francisco,"

and it is dated September 24, 1947, and it's signed—the first name on this is illegible to me—it's Jacob Fisher and Rachel Fisher. And the second notice of eviction is directed to the same address, giving thirty days' notice and giving as the reason that it is the owner's desire to use and occupy the property. This one is dated September 29, 1947 and is signed by Paul Pinsky and Sarah Pinsky.

Chairman Tenney: Mr. Kaplan, you wanted to make an explanation.

The Witness: Yes, when we were in the Marine Cooks and Stewards, we took our stand on Communism activity and we were expelled and then we started going to the courts, and well, Mr. Fisher owned the property at that time and there was three flats in that building, three flats. And then, what do you know, all of a sudden, like out of a clear sky, I get a notice that they want my flat—and that's after we get through painting the place and renovating it at my own expense and he charges me \$65 a month. Well, see, it looked kinda suspicious that people would be so inhuman to want to put us out like that. So I investigated the thing and what do I find out? I find out that Mr. Gladstein and Mr. Andersen of that law firm in San Francisco, and Siebert, a lawyer there, is defending the landlords. So it looked suspicious, so I looked into the thing and I find out that Charles Fisher, who is the son of Mrs. Fisher and also works for the *California Bulletin* as a copy man or something like that, is supposed to be a veteran and he's living with Paul Pinsky and he's his brother-in-law. We find out Paul Pinsky is the son-in-law of Mrs. Fisher. However, we brought that up into the OPA and laid it down before them and brought them in and questioned them and found out that it was all on lack of faith. Then on top of that he investigates that there \$65 and he finds out that's exorbitant and they've been overcharging me. It's only supposed to be \$30 and so it turns out that on that business they have to refund me each \$30 or else I can sue for triple the amount, so I came out the gainer there. Now, when we won the case here in court on the constitution—and it's proven that was adopted illegally—it was on the evidence of that they sent me a notice to get out, and my wife tells me on the phone in Los Angeles about it. Well, when I get back we investigate who owns the place and find out it's Paul Pinsky and there was no money transaction there whatever. Usually there's a money transaction—they charge you so much per thousand or hundred—

Mr. Combs: You mean the Internal Revenue Tax.

The Witness: That's right. So we investigated that and there's no stamps or nothing, which means they just transferred it over to change the membership to get me out. So Paul Pinsky, after all, must be the instigator originally, and the law can't protect me and the law says if a man has an apartment he has a right to get the place in good faith. But there isn't no good faith. They figure to get me out no matter what, and I have a family and we don't know what to do, and it's all these dirty, rotten, low-down, rotten, dirty Communists. But I'll never give up. They can't scare me and I'll keep right on fighting them. Of course, my wife may get irritated; she may not like it, but if she doesn't like it I'll send her back to her mother. But I want to make it plain the tactics they use and how they don't stop at nothing and nothing's sacred to them dirty rats. He could have chosen any one of those three flats if he really needed a place and Mr. and Mrs. Fisher seem to own all kinds of property. These dirty Communists think the United States of America is no good and they want to change the government and they don't care how they do it. They wallow in wealth and take advantage of people and overcharge them. I made a statement before the OPA and this woman owns all kinds of property in San Francisco. All I can say is that it seems that I've got a faculty that I always get in amongst these Communists, and believe you me, it isn't funny when you have a family and you try to earn a livelihood and those people try to ruin your life. It's no bed of roses. I'll admit they're really well organized. How I'm going to come out of this I don't know, and it's all because I gave that \$20 to fight these rats.

Chairman Tenney: They not only took away your union membership, but they took away your job and home.

The Witness: That's right, and I'll hope for the best, but I don't know where it's going to end. You never know what's going to happen when these Communist rats go against you.

AFFIDAVIT OF ALEX HARRIS

The following is the affidavit of Alex Harris, who testified at the committee's Oakland hearing in 1946:

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO }
STATE OF CALIFORNIA } ss.

Alex Harris, of said city, county and State, first being duly sworn, deposes and says:

"I was born in the City of New York on November 1, 1901, and went to primary and grammar school there. My mother passed away when I was about three months old. My father was in the Middle West, and I was put in a foundling institution and later in an orphan asylum. When I was about 13 I lived with my grandparents and left school to work when I was 16.

"In 1915 there was a little restaurant in a basement on East Broadway near Attorney Street, where socialists, radicals and members of the Russian Marxist group used to meet. Among the Russians was Leon Trotsky, who had fled from Europe to this Country. I

never actually talked with him, but often heard him arguing Marxism with others. There was a settlement house just around the corner from this restaurant, and after a bunch of us young fellows had a workout at the gym, we used to go around to the restaurant—which was a kind of neighborhood meeting place. The Trotsky group would discuss the coming revolution in Russia, the fine points of Marxism and criticize the defects of the capitalist system. We didn't understand what they were talking about, and used to ask this whole group why they didn't get out of the United States if they didn't like our government. This, of course, was two years before the Russian revolution, and we never heard Communism mentioned. To the young men in my group, these older men who sat with Trotsky were just radicals—we used to call them "spittoon philosophers." In 1916 Trotsky announced that he was going to England—and I never saw him again. If I remember right, he was working in an eastside tailor shop. It wasn't until three or four years later that I found out from one of my friends that Trotsky had been one of the leaders in the 1917 Russian revolution.

"After working in New York at various jobs, I came to Oakland in 1927, worked for the Pullman Company. Then I came to San Francisco and shipped out as an ordinary seaman on the *S.S. Willwellow*, a Williams line ship. My salary was \$25 per month—and although my life up to this time had not been very easy, I had never realized what conditions on a ship could be. There were nine or ten men who slept in one small, badly ventilated fo'castle; my bunk was directly over the steering apparatus, which vibrated and rumbled so much that sleep was almost impossible. We got one cold storage egg apiece every Sunday, and you could smell them as soon as they were brought out of the mess-room. Our only fruit was one orange once a week. The meat was mouldy, the mush was often full of weevils—in fact some of the men got so sick on this food they had to leave the ship. There was no linen on the bunks—just some dirty blankets. We not only worked all day, but often late at night in dirty bilges and doing any other jobs. We weren't permitted to turn in until this night work was finished. At the start of the trip the vessel sprang a leak in her oil line, and instead of stopping at an available port for repairs, we were ordered to continue, and during the entire voyage to New York along the coast the oil was constantly leaking into the crew quarters. Each day we scattered sawdust over the floor, but the condition was almost unbearable. When we started through the Panama Canal the oil leak was plugged, as we had to stand inspection. As soon as we sailed out the other end of the canal, however, the leak started again and continued until we reached New York.

"At this time the ship owners were paying as little as possible for as much work as they could squeeze out of their crews. All ships—that is, freighters—weren't as bad as the *Willwellow*, but the general conditions were very bad. The men were constantly complaining, many of them were jumping ship, but there was lots of help available and the shipowners were taking every advantage of the situation. When we reached New York I left the *Willwellow*, and worked in the East until 1932, when I came back to the West Coast.

Until 1935 I worked at various places in California ; jobs were getting scarce, so in September or October I went down to 86 Commercial Street, San Francisco, the Marine Cooks and Stewards Hall, joined the union and got a probationary trip card. In December, 1935, or January, 1936, I shipped out as a scullion on the Matson ship *S.S. Monterey* bound for Australia. Conditions on this vessel were much better than they had been on the *Willwellow*, but they were far from good. My wages were \$50 a month, plus room and board. The room, commonly called a glory-hole, was down below the water line, had no port holes and practically no ventilation—there were always from 60 to 80 men sleeping there at one time, and when the ship sailed through the tropics the odor from dirty, sweaty clothes was almost unbearable. The food was bad. We were told we could have the same food as the passengers ate—but apparently the passengers were awfully hungry or the cook never prepared too much—because our food always came out of the same old pot, and was never varied much, since we usually got the same food for three or four meals in a row.

“By this time there were several Communists on most vessels. They were alert for complaints from the crew, and were taking advantage of the conditions created by the shipowners. By selecting the most dissatisfied men, sympathizing with them and stirring up trouble, it was quite simple for these Communists to persuade crew members to join the party. We had just gone through the San Francisco General Strike in 1934, and the Communists were constantly agitating, causing trouble aboard the ships, and tried to keep the morale off-balance. During this period the Communists never revealed that they were party members, but criticized the capitalist shipowners, and the capitalist system in general.

“I later made four or five trips on the *Monterey*. On the first trip, the ships’ delegate from the Marine Cooks and Stewards was a man named John N. Sneddon, a waiter. This being my first voyage as a union man, I naturally called on Sneddon for advice and approved of his activities. He was replaced, on my second voyage, by Bill Lonergan (Lonergon), as delegate. He, like Sneddon, was always telling us that we had better get shorter hours, more pay and generally better conditions—Lonergan was very militant in his demands for the men, and made himself quite popular.

“On the third trip there was quite a large clique of us in the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union, and I now realized that we were unwittingly doing work for a few Communists who remained in the background, concealed their party membership, and by meeting secretly with each other, planned the program of agitation, and influenced our group to spread the propaganda among the other men. On this third trip some of us found Communist literature on our bunks—apparently innocent material that the average seaman would go for—the magazine called “*The Communist*,” “*The Party Organizer*,” pamphlets against discrimination and such material. There was virtually no reading matter aboard ship at this time, and after a few days at sea a man will even read a telephone book—so while this Communist propaganda probably wouldn’t have been read on shore, it was read from cover to cover at sea. This material

was discussed, and there always seemed to be somebody around to lead the discussion and agree with everything in the particular book or pamphlet. There were always suggestions made that members of the crews go to hear Communist speakers, then to buy more party literature at Communist book shops—thus moving the prospective recruits a little closer to actually joining the party.

"This sort of activity went on during several voyages, and I was convinced that working conditions for seamen were terrible, and that something should be done about it. Complaints to the ship-owners did absolutely no good at all; complaints to the union officials did no good, either. The only people who seemed to be doing any thing at all to improve conditions were the Communists. I then started to buy literature at the Maritime Book Store, 15 Embarcadero Street, San Francisco, and to attend open Communist lectures and forums. This was in 1937.

"One night some of us went to a Greek tea house, upstairs on Third Street between Folsom and Harrison Streets in San Francisco, to hear a talk by a former longshoreman who had just returned from organizing the cannery workers in Alaska. I can't remember his first name, but his last name was Wolff. His main point was that the working man could never improve his condition without a solid, militant organization to lead, and that the Communist Party was the only organization through which the job could be done. He indicated that such Communist leadership accomplished organizing the cannery workers in Alaska, and that the party was the vanguard of the working classes all over the world. I later learned that each Communist had been instructed to bring one non-Communist to this meeting. The party had a powerful faction in the Marine Cooks and Stewards by this time. The meeting was actually an open forum of the waterfront section of the Communist Party of San Francisco. A great deal of enthusiasm was whipped up at this meeting, and all guests, including myself, were asked to join the party. Pete Mendelsohn and Paul Boyles, took me to this forum. Other Communists present were: Revels Cayton, William Lonergan, and others whose names I have forgotten. I joined the Communist Party at this meeting. This was late in 1937 or early in 1938.

"From that time on I regularly attended all party meetings, fraction caucuses and other functions whenever I was in port. The caucuses were then held on Wednesdays, usually at 779 Vallejo Street, where the strategy was planned for our Marine Cooks and Stewards Union meetings, which were held on Thursdays. I was also frequently instructed to attend what we termed top fraction meetings, composed of a few members of the Communist fraction in the union. Invariably at these top fraction meetings there were Paul Boyles, Revels Cayton, Frank McCormick, a very highly educated Chinaman—whose name I can't recall—John Sneddon, and John Lamonea who was Chairman of the Waterfront Section. This top fraction met on Monday or Tuesday. The Wednesday meeting at 779 Vallejo Street, was divided into two parts and first the whole Waterfront Section met. Then the Communists from the various unions held separate meetings in adjacent rooms. In our union,

the Marine Cooks and Stewards, the top fraction members who had met a day or so before, would come into the room and tell the other Communists what they had to do at the union meeting the next day. No explanation and no reasons were ever given. The top fraction made the decision and issued the orders—and that was that. Then we all went to the union meeting, each man with his particular assignment. We knew exactly what line to follow, what resolution to sponsor or oppose.

"In other words, the top fraction Communists met first and decided what should be done. On the next night the Waterfront Section would meet, and at that meeting party members in each union would hold separate meetings where the top fraction in each instance would announce the program and issue the orders and brief the members for the general union meeting. Thus a small Communist fraction in these unions exerted a powerful influence.

"These top fraction meetings, of course, weren't limited to the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union. While our top fraction was briefing us, the top fractions of the Marine Firemans Union and the Sailors Union of the Pacific were doing the same thing.

"Having met with the top fraction of the Marine Cooks and Stewards myself, I became familiar with this system—but I never found out who issued the orders to the top fraction. The Communists in the Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Unions met separately—never with the Waterfront Section so far as I know. During this period some Communists from the Radio Operators, Master Mates and Pilots, and Marine Engineers Unions used to meet with us; there were only a few from each of these unions. I understand they are fairly well infiltrated now.

"I was a member of the Communist Party for about a year and a half. My main interest was to improve the working conditions and obtain decent wages for seamen. I never had the patience to make any serious study of Marxist principles, and could never understand why the party spent so much time praising Russia and damning the United States instead of trying to hold the workers. There were resolutions at our union meetings about recruiting for the Lincoln Brigade and donations for Spain and all sorts of matters sponsored by the Communists, and less and less attention was devoted to really trying to improve working conditions.

"The main objective was to replace all officers in the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union with Communists, and almost all strategy was along that line. When I became a Communist there were not more than 50 party members in the union, out of a total membership of approximately 5,000; that is, in San Francisco. During 1936-1937, there was a strike, however, and the Communists increased the strength of their fraction to about 200. Now I would estimate the Communists in the union to number at least 500. I am speaking of actual members, only—not sympathizers.

"At top fraction meetings we plotted an attack on each non-Communist officer in the union, and the entire fraction was instructed to spread the poison—one officer was accused of being a drunk, another was guilty of discrimination; another was a thief, another a stool pigeon for the shipowners, and so on. This type of attack

was very successful. We planted party members at key places around the union hall at meetings, and heckled and confused every anti-Communist speaker and everyone who opposed our program; we submitted long series of resolutions and motions, made long, dry and out of order speeches, and so dragged out the meetings that most of the non-Communist members would get disgusted and fail to show up at other meetings. When the attendance had been whittled down in this manner all the Communists would attend and easily put over their programs. We used to ask for lots of committees in the union, because the officers were incapable of handling routine matters, thus helping to discredit them in the eyes of the rank and file membership.

"All good party members will always attend every single union meeting, and he comes early and stays late. Nothing is ever allowed to interfere—family life, business, social activities, nothing. Non-Communist members usually are looking for any weak excuse to stay away from meetings. The Communist fraction in a union is well trained. Every member knows exactly what he is to do at every important meeting; the Communist minority votes in a solid bloc while it works to disrupt and confuse the unorganized non-Communist majority. Many non-Communist union officers will weaken and quit under fire. A Communist officer is never permitted to resign under fire.

"It was decided, however, that the activity should be stepped up, but in spite of everything we did when I was in the party we couldn't take over control of the union. Up to this time, late in 1937, the union had been affiliated with the A.F.L., and there was much agitation on the part of the Communists to switch it to the C.I.O., because in the A.F.L. international organization the party met many obstacles, and it was decided that affiliation with the C.I.O. would make the capture of the union much easier.

"A party caucus was called, and Communists were selected to be sent from San Francisco to Marine Cooks and Stewards' Branches at Seattle, Portland and Wilmington to lay the ground work for affiliation with the C.I.O. It was announced at this caucus, which I attended, that the C.I.O. would provide funds to pay the expenses of these Communist organizers. The caucus was, incidentally, held in Frank McCormick's hotel, the Occidental, on Montgomery Street. A few days later another caucus was held at the Lincoln Hotel, where Revels Cayton lived. It was decided that I should be sent to Wilmington, and my expense money was sent to me by Johnny Lamonia, Chairman of the Waterfront Section of the Communist Party. After this preparatory work had been done, an election was held which purported to be a straw vote—but when the favorable result was announced, the Communists managed to have the straw vote declared to be the official vote, and the Marine Cooks and Stewards was affiliated with the C.I.O. Of course, if the balloting had been unfavorable, the party would have declared the election a test vote and taken additional time to do more propaganda work.

"I remember that just before I left San Francisco for Wilmington to do part of the work for the party in preparing for this election, Revels Cayton instructed me to undermine Joe O'Connor, who was our port agent at Wilmington. Cayton told me that O'Connor had been expelled from the Communist Party in 1934, that he was a confirmed drunkard and a degenerate and couldn't be trusted. I accordingly got into O'Connor's confidence and persuaded him to advocate the affiliation with the C.I.O. I was unable to undermine him in the time I had, and so far as I know he is still port agent.

"The old line union men who had been in the A.F. of L. for many years were extremely bitter over this election, and under the leadership of a man named Boston Hunt, who was the union dispatcher, soon developed into a purely anti-Communist faction. The top faction of the party in our union therefore decided to undermine Hunt. This was early in 1938. The whole Communist faction went to work in the usual manner. Hunt was called a Trotskyite, a labor spy, incompetent, and every other bad thing that might poison the rank and file membership against him.

"Joe O'Connor, the port agent at Wilmington, had issued credentials to Hunt, authorizing him to attend an A. F. of L. convention at Wilmington as a delegate from the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union, on the theory that the so-called straw vote was invalid.

"We Communists immediately held another top fraction meeting, and Revels Cayton announced that this was a good chance to purge Hunt. He was accordingly brought up on charges that he had illegally attended the A.F.L. convention. We were so anxious to get rid of Hunt that we managed to have a Communist named Ralph Harvath and myself appointed on the trial committee with instructions as to exactly what verdict we should render and what sentence to recommend before the trial was held. The verdict was guilty, the sentence was expulsion from the union. The three other members of the trial committee were not Communists. It seemed to me that outright expulsion over a technicality was too severe, and I protested. The top fraction insisted on expulsion. I then went to State Communist Headquarters, then located at 121 Haight Street, with William Lonergan and we protested to Frank Spector and William Schneiderman, high party officers. They reprimanded us for not accepting the orders of the top fraction and insisted that the program be put through. The three other members of the trial committee voted for one year's suspension, and Harvath and I disobeyed the party and concurred in the decision. For this deviation from party discipline both Harvath and I were threatened with expulsion from the union and reprimanded, and the work I had done in Wilmington was supposed to have saved me. The party then hounded Hunt from one job to another, had him fired, smeared his character and subjected him to constant persecution. When Hunt came back for reinstatement at the end of a year, the Communists were more powerful, and expelled him on the ground that he had violated his probation by shipping out from Seattle.

"This matter disgusted me with the Communists. I had been in the party about a year and a half. During that time I learned that there was nothing democratic in the party. The leaders were always preaching civil liberties and democratic freedom, yet the handful of autocratic leaders ruled the party like a group of little Tsars. No real decision was left to ordinary party members, who were only supposed to execute the orders from their superiors. The constant campaign of character assassination, undermining, treachery and deceit was simply too much for me to take any longer. It was about this time, too, the the party was launching its campaign of racial equality and encouraging association between white women and negro men. I can positively state from my own knowledge that white women members of the party were actually instructed to engage in sexual relations with negro men as a means of getting them to join the party. I decided that if this was how the so-called vanguard of the working classes operated, I wanted no part of it. The Communists preach against discrimination, but it discriminates viciously against everyone who presumes to disagree with its program.

"When I became a Communist I joined because I thought the party was sincere in trying to help the workers. Now I know better. I know that Communism is as ruthless and absolute a Fascist organization as Hitler's Gestapo; that it seeks to destroy this government by fair means or foul; that it has no interest in the workers or the labor movement except to use them for its own purposes, and the same goes for their tenderness toward racial minority groups; and being a Jew I know what I'm saying.

"I resigned from the party early in 1938, and threw my membership book in the faces of Comrades Cayton and Boyles. Since that time I have done all I could to fight Communism. As a result I have been expelled from the Marine Cooks and Stewards, black-listed with other unions and smeared like all the others who opposed the Communist program.

"It is a pleasure to see that the American people are just beginning to realize the real danger of Communism. As a former party member I know that these traitors must be smoked out of their holes constantly; and then the holes should be fumigated, because Communism is like a disease, and it thrives on poverty and unemployment.

"In addition to expelling me from the union in 1945, the Communists, who now dominate it completely, have also expelled at least 19 others, and hundreds of others have quit the union because they didn't want to belong to a Communist-dominated labor organization.

"President of the Marine Cooks and Stewards at the present time is Hugh Bryson. In 1938 he was an insignificant young Communist. For years he, like the rest of us, denied his party membership, and called anyone who accused him of being a Communist a red-baiter. But in 1945, Russia having just won the war for the United States, according to the party line, Bryson became bolder. At a regular meeting of the union during the latter part of August,

1945, I asked him directly if he was a Communist, and he said that he was and proud of it. He added that the long-range program of the Communist Party was more important than the affairs of an insignificant union.

(Signed)

ALEX HARRIS

Subscribed and sworn to before me this thirtieth day of September, 1947.

(Signed)

R. E. COMBS

Counsel, California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on un-American Activities, Senate Resolution No. 75.

The committee finds that the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union is completely dominated by the Communist Party through such Communists as Hugh Bryson. Legislation must be enacted that will nullify such organizations as bargaining agents for the protection of both the decent American members, the employers, and the public in general.

MOBILIZATION FOR DEMOCRACY

This organization was found to be a Communist front by the Legislative Committee investigating Un-American Activities in California 1945-1947. (For detailed account of this organization see the committee's 1947 report).

Robert W. Kenny was the "front" used by Communist strategists in calling a conference at the Royal Palms Hotel, 360 Westlake Avenue in Los Angeles, July 17, 1945. The purported objective of the conference was to organize to combat racial persecution and the activities of Gerald L. K. Smith, and many loyal citizens participated, not realizing that they were being "involved," in a Communist program. When the true Communist character of the organization was disclosed most of the "innocents" indignantly withdrew.

The executive committee of the meeting in question was composed of Robert W. Kenny, George Stiller, Eleanor Abowitz, Anne and Francis Polack, Carey McWilliams, Leo Gallagher, and Albert Dekker. Among the organizations represented were the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of The Arts, Sciences and Professions, and The Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

Out of the conference of July 17, 1945, came a so-called "Giant Anti-Smith Meeting" at the Olympic Auditorium on the evening of July 20, 1945. Better than \$12,000 was collected at this meeting, of which approximately \$7,000 was a net profit. It had been agreed that G. Raymond Booth, a sincere and trusting member of the Society of Friends, was to receive the net sum collected at the meeting for the use of his organization, the Council for Civic Unity. Booth had been "involved" by this promise and believed that the Kenny group was sincerely attempting to do a job compatible with the purpose of the Council for Civic Unity. It should be needless to say that Booth never received any part of the money collected and promised for his organization. Instead, he found himself enmeshed in a tangle of Communist intrigue.

Because of the confusion surrounding G. Raymond Booth and his organization, the Council for Civic Unity, the committee pauses here

to point out that Booth is a sincere gentleman, honestly attempting to perform a public service as he views it, in an American way. The Council of Civic Unity was heavily infiltrated by the usual Communist gang and Mr. Booth made a real effort to cleanse it of its unholy elements. Booth's efforts in this direction were probably contributing factors to the creation of a real Communist front in the same field. An effort was made to absorb the Council for Civic Unity, but Mr. Booth was wary. He had found his Council for Civic Unity being pushed into Communist projects by such notorious characters as Herbert K. Sorrell, Albert Dekker, Augustus Hawkins, Philip Connolly, and others, and hence was forewarned when he found these left-stalwarts in the group pulling the strings at the "Giant Anti-Smith Meeting" at the Olympic Auditorium, July 20, 1945.

The Communist inspired Mobilization for Democracy was the organization spawned at the Olympic Auditorium. By the time the group gathered for its third meeting at the Los Angeles City College, August 26, 1945, the Communist control was obvious. At this meeting we find John Howard Lawson, Pauline Lauber (Finn), Dr. Franklin Fearing, Emmet Lavery, Dr. Frank Davis, Carey McWilliams, Ellis E. Patterson, Augustus Hawkins, Orville Caldwell, Dr. Leonard Bloom, Philip M. Connelly, and Eleanor Abowitz. The tip-off came when someone proposed a resolution calling upon the organization to express its opposition to Communism as well as Fascism. The then Attorney General, Robert W. Kenny, adroitly smothered the resolution and the Communist character of the group was firmly established.

Various panel discussion groups reported recommendations at this meeting. Among these recommendations were propositions to establish "compulsory educational courses on racial relations for all police officers" and for the public schools; the formation of a "Model Community Anti-Fascist Plan;" the organization of "neighborhood block meetings" to combat Fascism; a series of special lectures and seminars to be conducted by Dr. Franklin Fearing; the utilization of the Newsboys Union for the distribution of propaganda to be prepared by the Mobilization for Democracy; the inauguration of a series of radio programs patterned after the Town Meeting Forum of the Air and prepared by the Mobilization for Democracy; the preparation and distribution of "appropriate" booklets and pamphlets; widespread exhibition of "appropriate" 16 millimeter films; and "financial support to, and endorsement of, a state-wide committee for the establishment of a Fair Employment Practices Commission to be headed by Robert W. Kenny, Bartley Crum, Walter Wanger and Isaac Pacht."

(Jerry Pacht, son of Isaac Pacht, was a speaker for American Youth for Democracy, successor to the Young Communist League. Bartley Crum is one of the state sponsors of this Communist front for youth.)

Headquarters for the Mobilization for Democracy was announced as being in the Wilcox Building where such Communist and Communist-front organizations as the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Spanish Speaking Peoples Congress, and the *People's Daily World* maintain offices.

MOTION PICTURE ARTISTS' COMMITTEE

The personnel of this committee clearly indicates its character as a Communist-front organization. Dashiell Hammett, the chairman, has a long record as a Communist sympathizer. He has been active in the Communist front, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. William Gropper has attained fame in Communist circles as a Communist cartoonist. Kyle Crichton, alias Robert Forsythe, is a well known Communist writer for the *New Masses*.

Sylvia Sidney was vice chairman of the Motion Picture Artists' Committee. Tatiana Tuttle was the treasurer. Vera Harris was executive secretary and Charles Page was secretary. The executive board was composed of the following: Philip Dunne, Melvyn Douglas, Frances Farmer, Harold Goldman, Johnny Green, Lewis Milestone, Dudley Nichols, Dorothy Parker, Luise Rainer, Madeline Ruthven, Gale Sondergaard, Donald Ogden Stewart, Nathaneal West, and Anna May Wong.

The national sponsors of the Motion Picture Artists' Committee were Albert Einstein, Congressman John M. Coffee, Congresswoman Henry G. Teigan, Paul Manship, Roekwell Kent, Martha Graham, Ernest Hemingway, Archibald MacLeish, Congressman Jerry O'Connell, Congressman John T. Bernard, William Gropper, Stuart Davis, Anga Enters, Kyle Crichton, and Professor Robert A. Brady.

The headquarters of the organization was located at 6305 Yucca Street in Hollywood. The telephone number was HIlside 7361.

Among those who sponsored a fund drive in conjunction with the Communist front, North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, and the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy, connected with the Motion Picture Artists' Committee, are the following: Herbert Biberman, Sidney Buchman, Humphrey Cobb, Florence Eldridge. (Mrs. Frederic March), Lewis Milestone, Dudley Nichols, Sampson Raphaelson, Madeline Ruthven, Donald Ogden Stewart, Franchot Tone, Charles Page, Dr. Herbert Alexander, Sherwood Anderson, Richard Arlen, Melvyn Douglas, Theodore Dreiser, Robert W. Kenny, Archibald MacLeish, Paul Muni, and Sylvia Sidney.

MUSICIANS' CONGRESS COMMITTEE

This front was organized for the purpose of "involving" non-Communist musicians in communist activities. The technique is designed to draw non-Communist individuals into a movement touching upon particular interests, and gradually involving them in Communist activities with known Communists. The trick is a two-edged sword. When the front is attacked as Communistic the unwary non-Communists members, reacting to normal impulses, defend the organization and act as a shield for the Communist members, or, having discovered the true purposes of the group, they are held captive and silent because of unwitting cooperation with the Communists. The middle course is obvious. Having been "involved" and thrown into association with "Big Shot" Communist leaders and sold on the surface objectives of Communism they are recruited into the party.

The Musicians' Congress Committee was organized early in 1944. A symposium on "*Culture and Democracy*" was held May 24, 1944 at

8.15 p.m. at the Woman's Club of Hollywood, located at Hollywood Boulevard and La Brea in Los Angeles.

Dalton Trumbo was scheduled as a speaker on "*The Function of Culture*." Lena Horne spoke on "*The Negro Artist in American Culture*"; Gene Kelly expounded on "*The Role of the Actor*"; Sumner Spaulding spoke on "*Architectural Environment of Modern Culture*"; and George Antheil appeared for the Musicians' Congress Committee. Dr. Walter Rubsamen, of the University of California at Los Angeles, was announced as chairman of the symposium.

Among other Communist fronts organized for musicians was the Musicians' Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. Jules Yanover was the secretary of this organization, and Pablo Casals, was honorary chairman. Sponsors of the organization are as follows: Clarence Adler, Leon Barzin, Marion Bauer, Emanuel Bay, Marc Blitzstein, Vera Brodsky, Samuel Chotzinoff, Edward Cushing, Olin Downes, Albert Einstein, Rudolph Ganz, Alma Gluck, Leopold Godowsky, Dr. Percy Goetschius, Sascha Gorodnitzky, John Hammond, Howard Hanson, Roy Harris, Arthur Hartmann, Alfred Hertz, Carroll Hollister, Louise Homer, Sidney Homer, Sol Hurok, Frederick Jacobi, Philip James, Harry Kauffman, A. Walter Kramer, Serge Koussevitzky, William Kroll, Frank LaForge, Ray Lev, Irene Lewishown, Manfred Malkin, Harry C. Oppenheim, Erno Rapee, Fritz Reiner, Wallingford Riegger, Gilbert Ross, Beryl Rubinstein, Alexander Smallens, Sigmund Spaeth, Dr. David Stanley Smith, Virgil Thomson, Maurice Van Praag, Edgar Varese, Alfred Wallenstein, Dr. Ernest Victor Wolf, and Efrem Zimbalist.

In 1939 the Communist fraction in the Los Angeles Musicians' Union, Local 47, organized a Communist front which became known as the Musicians' Democratic Committee. It was designated the "Hollywood Chapter" with headquarters at 1558 North Vine Street in Hollywood. The telephone number was GRanite 5136. The letterhead of the organization stated that the group was "Affiliated with the Motion Picture Democratic Committee."

The officers of the Musicians' Democratic Committee were Alfred Newman, Mischa Altman, David Broekman, Frances Langford, Wayne Ronka, and Haakon Bergh.

The members of the executive board of the Musicians' Democratic Committee were Max Steiner, Joseph Achron, Robert Russell Bennett, Jerome Kern, Roy Webb, Louis Silvers, Marek Windheim, Oscar Wasserberger, Doris Alberts, Sam Alberts, Lou Raderman, Victor Goeffrion, Jack Cave, Joseph Di Fiore, George Campbell, Michel Perriere, Paul Robyn, Leon Arnaud, Herbert Offner, Urban Thielmann, Anne Ronnell, and Gordon Pope.

Among the Communist musicians in Los Angeles, as indicated by Communist Party cards, are the following: Herbert Lessner, alias Hebert Henry; Victor Berton, alias Paul Burke; Saul Posner; Lawrence Kay (true name unknown); Peter Adams; Todd Gregory, alias Fred Long; Wayne Ronka, alias William Roberts; Peter Smodoff, alias Peter Sniadoff, alias Peter Fodain; George E. Williams, alias George Edmunds; Harry Bailey, alias Carl Simmons; Alfredo Palacios, alias Fred Smith; Margaret Campbell; Frank Valley; Charles Evans, alias John Harland; Al Hague, alias William Detiere (Singer); Bob Henderson (true name unknown);

George Harvey (true name unknown); Rita Malden; Doris Mailey; and Nathan Titleman, alias Nat Turner.

Herbert Lessner, alias Hebert Henry, joined the Communist Party in 1937. He was a musician by occupation and a member of Los Angeles Musicians' Union 47. The Communist Party assigned Lessner to the Bay Cities Section in 1938. His address was 174 North La Brea, Los Angeles, at the time he joined the party.

Victor Berton, alias Paul Burke, lived at 18731 Calvert, Reseda, on January 21, 1938, when he became a member of the Communist Party. He gave his age as 42 and was born in the United States. He is a musician by occupation, a member of Musicians' Union, Local 47, and was employed in the studios. He was sponsored by Leona McGenty of the Professional Section, Unit 130, and was listed as being affiliated with the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League. The Communist Party assigned him to the Professional Section, unattached.

Saul Posner joined the Communist Party in 1936. He was born in the United States, was a musician by occupation, employed in the motion picture studios. The Communist registration card listed him as a member of Los Angeles Musicians' Union, Local 47. His 1937 Communist Party membership book was number 80737, and his book for 1938 was number 60444. He was assigned to "Special Studio Unit No. 1."

Lawrence Kay or Kay Lawrence is an alias and the true name of the individual is unknown. She was listed as an American, age 30, at the time she joined the Communist Party. She was a musician by occupation, employed in the motion picture studios. She was listed as a member of the Screen Actors' Guild and a member of Local 47 of the Los Angeles Musicians' Union. She was assigned to "Special Studios Unit No. 2" and listed as the secretary of the "Musicians' Fraction." Her 1937 Communist Party membership book was number 54181 and the 1938 book number 60413.

Peter Adams is an alias. He joined the Communist Party in 1937 and was listed as a musician. He was assigned to "Special Studio Unit No. 3." He held 1937 Communist Party membership book number 75289 and 1938 Communist Party membership book number 60410.

Todd Gregory, alias Fred Long, was registered as residing at 8521 Santa Fe, when he joined the Communist Party in 1937. He is listed as a musician by occupation and "formerly employed at the Sunset Club." He is a member of Local 47 of the Musicians' Union in Los Angeles. The Communist Party assigned him to the "Goodyear Section-Member at Large."

Wayne Ronka, alias William Roberts, resided at 1301 Montana Street, according to the Communist Party registration card, in 1938. He joined the Communist Party in 1936 when he was 30 years of age. He was born in the United States, a musician by occupation, and employed in motion picture studios and in radio. He attended the Los Angeles County Communist Party Workers School. In 1937 he was assigned to "Special Studio Unit No. 5," and later to the Hollywood Sub-Section Unit J-1 in 1937 and 1938. His 1937 Communist Party membership book was number 80664 and his 1938 book was number 58856.

Peter Sniadoff (or Peter Smodoff), alias Peter Fodain, resided at 7089 Hawthorne Avenue when he joined the Communist Party in 1937. He was born in Russia and was 43 years of age when he joined the party.

He was listed as a member of the Los Angeles Musicians' Union, Local 47, and was a member of the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League. His 1938 Communist Party membership book was number 60376. He was assigned to the Fifty-seventh Assembly District branch of the Communist Party and became branch educational director.

George E. Williams, alias George Edmunds, American born, joined the Communist Party in 1936. He gave his age as 72 and he is listed as a retired Musicians' Union organizer. He was a member of the Townsend Plan movement and had six children. He was assigned by the Communist Party to the "A.D. Branch 61-63 Goodyear Section."

Harry Bailey, alias Carl Simmons, was 28 years of age when he joined the Communist Party in 1936. He was born in the United States. His Communist registration card states that he was employed as a writer by the Columbia Broadcasting Company. He was a member of the Chicago Musicians' Union, Local 10. His address was given as 5230 Clinton Avenue. The card lists Bailey as a "Member of C. P. at large."

Alfredo Palacios, alias Fred Smith, was 28 years of age when he joined the Communist Party. His 1938 address, on the Communist Party registration card, was 1336 North Mansfield. His 1939 address is given as 6709 Selma Avenue. He is listed as a member of Los Angeles Local 47 of the American Federation of Musicians.

Margaret Campbell, when she joined the Communist Party in 1933, gave her address as 4266 Tujunga, North Hollywood. She was 26 years of age and was a citizen of the United States. The Communist Party registration card lists her as a musician by occupation, employed at the Valley Playground. She was a member of the "San Fernando A. D. Branch 42."

Frank Valley lived at 840 Manzanita Avenue, Los Angeles, when he joined the Communist Party in 1937. His Communist registration card lists him as having been born in the United States; male, Negro, age 24. He is listed as a member of Los Angeles Musicians' Local 767 and a member of the Pasadena Branch of the Young Communist League.

Charles Evans, alias John Harland, is listed as a male, Negro, age 28, at the time he joined the Communist Party in 1937. His 1938 address is listed as 1463 Angelus, Los Angeles. His 1939 address is given as 4385 Sunset Boulevard. The card states that Evans is a musician by occupation and a member of the Negro Los Angeles Local of the Musicians' Union, 767. He was employed by the Swanee Inn, located at 133 North La Brea in Los Angeles. He was assigned to the Fifty-sixth Assembly District Branch of the Communist Party. His 1938 Communist Party membership book is number 70738 and his 1939 membership book was 1250.

Al Hague, alias William Detiere, lived at 152 West 24th Street, Los Angeles, when he joined the Communist Party. His age is given as 37. His occupation is listed as a singer, employed by the Federal Music Project. He was a job steward for the Workers Alliance of America and was assigned to the *Professional Unit*, unattached.

Bob Henderson is an alias for a musician whose name is unknown. In many cases the Communist Party registration cards do not reveal the real name of the individual in question. Henderson joined the Communist Party in 1937 and the card lists him as a member of the Los Angeles Musicians' Union and the Masonic Lodge. He was employed part time in the motion picture studios.

George Harvey is a Communist Party alias. He joined the Communist Party in 1937 at the age of 33. He was born in Canada and is a naturalized American citizen. He was employed in the studios on a part time basis and was a member of the Los Angeles Musicians' Union Local 47.

Rita Malden is also a Communist Party alias. Only her address, 1233 Elden Street, is listed on the Communist Party registration card.

Doris Marley is another Communist Party alias. The only information given in the Communist Party records is that she was assigned to "Professional No. 1."

Nathan Tittleman, alias Nat Turner, is listed as having been assigned to the Communist Boyle Heights Unit 3. His address is given as 529 North Cummings, Los Angeles.

A typical Communist fraction meeting is revealed by the following minutes for May 21, 1938, signed by M. M. Furman, secretary.

Recommendations made for tactics at general meeting:

- a. Follow key men.
- b. Try to bring up the legislation for committees first.
- c. Not to approve the minutes.
- d. Make it a point to stay to the very end of the meeting.
- e. Not to mention personalities.
- f. Meet with steering committee $\frac{1}{2}$ hour before general meeting.
- g. Disperse over the hall during meetings.
- h. Call as many people as possible and stress the urgency of being down at the meeting in order to vote in the committees and vote down the referendum.

Bill submitted for the printing and mailing of the Progressive Manual with a balance due of \$200.89.

Moved and so ordered that this group contribute to this bill.

Volunteered for treasurer, Perriere.

Among the members of the Communist fraction in Local 47, in 1938 and 1939, were the following: Mischa Altman, Doris and Sam Albert, Herbert Offner, Lou Raderman, Haakon Bergh, Michel Perriere, Joseph DiFiore, Paul Robyn, George Bassman, Sam Zimbalist, and Jay Chernis. (Minutes of the Board of Directors for January 9, 1940, L. A. Local 47, American Federation of Musicians.)

AFFIDAVIT OF RENA M. VALE

In connection with the activities of the Communist Party among musicians, Rena M. Vale made the following affidavit:

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES	}	ss.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA		

I, Rena M. Vale, of Los Angeles, California, being first duly sworn, do depose and say as follows:

Having joined the Communist Party in the fall of 1936 and worked continuously in the Los Angeles County Professional Section of said party until August 4, 1938, at which time I returned

my party book and resigned, I was under the discipline of said party and subject to directive. In the spring of 1938 the functionaries of the Professional Section assigned me to work in the Los Angeles County Cultural Commission of the Communist Party. The purposes of this Cultural Commission were: (1) To coordinate the work of the Hollywood Cultural Commission which worked within the motion picture studios with the county political work; (2) to guide the work of the WPA Cultural Projects, and (3) to penetrate and, insofar as possible, to capture the labor unions in the cultural and professional field. Members of this said Los Angeles County Cultural Commission were, besides myself: Miriam Brooks, chairman; Leona McGenty, from the Workers Alliance Theatre Project; Roth Reynolds, from the Artists Project; Charles Maddox, also from the Art Project; Darby Jones (negro), from the Screen Actors Guild; Kenneth Patterson, from the Theatre Project; Dr. Lao Selfrid, from the C.I.O. Architects and Engineers Union, and a worker on one of the WPA educational projects. Dr. Selfrid was, like myself, also a member of the Los Angeles County Political Commission of the Communist Party. It was our task to coordinate the cultural work with the political work between these two commissions. There was also Rowland Chamberlain, from Actors Equity, who coordinated the work of this Cultural Commission with the Actors Equity Communist Party fraction.

This Cultural Commission met once a week in the home of Miriam Brooks at 716 North Coronado Street.

At one of the meetings of said Cultural Commission, we discussed union work within the cultural field, concentrating upon the work of the Musicians' Union fraction, especially in relation to the WPA Music Project. Miriam Brooks had obtained employment on the WPA Music Project at that time and it was the decision of this said Cultural Commission to assign our Comrade Brooks to work within the Musicians' Union fraction to colonize, that is, to recruit union members to the Communist Party, to assist in obtaining employment for Communist Party members, to influence to the greatest possible extent the activities of said Musicians' Union along the lines of the Communist Party program. In a later meeting, Comrade Brooks reported that she had applied to join the Musicians' Union, in line with these directives given her by said commission. One of our main objectives, in assigning Comrade Brooks to the Musicians' Union, was to build up a Communist Party fraction on the WPA Music Project.

In the fall of 1936, before I formally joined the Communist Party, I did work for the International Labor Defense, handling publicity for Angelo Herndon, negro, who had been released from the Georgia Chain Gang, and who was also at that time a Young Communist League (YCL) organizer. Rose Chernin, who was then Los Angeles Secretary of the International Labor Defense, told me that if I continued doing work for the International Labor Defense it would be necessary for me to join the Communist Party, in that no one who did not belong to the Communist Party would be permitted to do responsible work for the International Labor Defense.

This was corroborated by Rudy Lambert, who first signed me up for membership in the Communist Party, and also by Comrade La Rue who followed Rose Chernin as Los Angeles Secretary of the International Labor Defense.

Through my affiliation in and with the Communist Party, I know that Miriam Brooks, Rose Chernin, Rudy Lambert and La Rue were members of the Communist Party. Through my connections with this said Cultural Commission, it also came to my attention that the Communist Party fractions of the unions in the motion picture studios had planned and brought into being a coordination committee for these unions which was known as the Compac. Our Cultural Commission frequently sent directives to the comrades on the Compac.

One of the other activities of the said Cultural Commission was the planning and formation of a coordinating group among unions having workers on WPA cultural projects. This group, which was brought into being in the early summer of 1938, was known as the Arts Unions Council, and assigned to work on this council were: Donald A. Murray, Communist Party fraction member of Actors Equity, and Hymen Elliott Wax, of the Newspaper Guild and worker on Federal Writers Project. There was also Leona McGenty, Workers Alliance Organizer on the Theatre Project and Communist Party member. These people were instructed to bring in as many fellow-travelers as possible and I learned, from reports which were brought back to the Writers Project by said Wax and later by Carl Foreman, that Joan Storm was also connected with the Arts Unions Council. At the time I was on the WPA Theatre Project, Joan Storm was considered a close fellow-traveler of the Communist Party and Donald A. Murray was assigned to recruit her into the party.

The headquarters of the Arts Unions Council was at 2211 South Hobart Boulevard, Los Angeles, a house which I knew to be rented by a "collective" of the Communist Party which had previously been formed on the Theatre Project, under the instigation of the Communist Party Supervisor, Virginia Farmer.

(sgd) RENA M. VALE

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
fourteenth day of October, 1939.

E. R. WAGNER
Notary Public

(SEAL)

My commission expires Feb. 15, 1943.

The headquarters for Musicians' Congress Committee was located at 1655 Cherokee Street, Room 301, Los Angeles, in 1944. The telephone number was HEMPstead 3501.

Impressively printed pamphlets were issued by the Musicians' Congress Committee for a Musicians Congress. Meetings were held at 444 North Alfred in Los Angeles.

The general board of the Musicians' Congress Committee included Alfred Wallenstein, Aaron Copland, Adolph Deutsch, Lena Horne, Hans

Eisler, Mischa Altman, Carroll Hollister, Johnny Green, Ira Gershwin, Manuel Compinsky, Sarah Compinsky, Earl Robinson, and Gerald Strang.

The Chairman of the Musicians' Congress Committee was Lawrence Morton. The executive secretary was Serge Hovey. The organizational secretary was Kathryn Becker, and the financial secretary-treasurer was Albert Glasser. Bob Waschman is listed as "Public Relations" and Gail Kubik as the "Overseas Representative."

The Musicians' Congress was subsequently held at the Roosevelt Hotel, in Hollywood, February 1, 1944.

The personnel of the Musicians' Congress Committee had been expanded somewhat by the time the Congress was launched. The general board now included Lawrence Morton, Serge Hovey, Kathryn Becker, Albert Glasser, Bob Waschman, Gail Kubik, George Campbell, Mischa Altman, George Antheil, Harold Arlen, Leon S. Becker, Julian Brodetsky, Lorenza Jordan Cole, Manuel Compinsky, Sarah Compinsky, Lou Cooper, Ingolf Dahl, Adolph Deutsch, Hugo Freidhofer, Ira Gershwin, Jay Gorney, Victor Gottlieb, Gilbert Grau, Johnny Green, Carroll Hollister, Lena Horne, George Houston, Calvin Jackson, Sol Kaplan, Max D. Krone, Arthur Lange, Naida McCullough, Phil Moore, David Raksin, Earl Robinson, Miklos Rozsa, Eudice Shapiro, R. Vernon Steele, Gerald Strang, Clifford Vaughan, and Franz Waxman.

The advisory board of the Musicians' Congress Committee is as follows: Alfred Wallenstein, Warren D. Allen, Robert Russell Bennett, Richard Bonelli, Nadia Boulanger, Howard Bronson, Carlos Chavez, Aaron Copland, Henry Cowell, Louis W. Curtis, Olin Downes, Hanns Eisler, Ronald F. Eyer, Alfred Frankenstein, Rudolph Ganz, Vladimir Golschmann, Benny Goodman, Eugen Goossens, Morton Gould, Howard Hanson, Jascha Heifetz, Bernard Herrmann, Mary Howe, Charles Ives, Werner Janssen, Irma Jurist, Hans Kindler, Otto Klemperer, Serge Koussevitzky, Karl Krueger, Paul Henry Lang, Leonard Lieblich, Alan Lomax, Sir Ernest MacMillan, Lauritz Melchior, Yehudi Menuhin, Darius Milhaud, Nathan Milstein, Dimitri Mitropoulos, Douglas Moore, Eugene Ormandy, Gregor Piatigorsky, Walter Piston, Maxwell Powers, William Primrose, Fritz Reiner, Clare Reis, Arthur Rubinstein, Carl Sandburg, Hazel Scott, Charles Seeger, Elie Siegmeister, Henry Simon, William Grant Still, W. O. William Strickland, Joseph Szigeti, Alexandre Tansman, Randall Thompson, Ernest Toch, Kurt Weill, and John F. Williamson.

Among the musicians who were connected with the Hollywood Canteen are the following: Carroll Hollister, Sam Albert, Doris Albert, Sara Compinsky, Mrs. Willye Stahl, Willye Stahl, Maxine Furman, Mrs. Sam Fiedler, Marie Hare, Oscar Wasserberger, Henry L. Roth, Ester Klein Roth, and Paul Jaffee.

On September 14, 1944 an "*Institute on Music and Contemporary Life*" was cosponsored by the University of California at Los Angeles and the Communist front, the Musicians' Congress Committee. Arthur Rubenstein, Orson Wells, Alfred Newman, Morton Gould, Irving Pichel, Artie Shaw, Earl Robinson, and Miklos Rozsa were to figure prominently in the "Institute."

The Musicians' Open Forum is another Communist inspired front for musicians in Los Angeles. The organization was active in 1943 and 1944. Indicative of the character of the group are the following post-card notices: On August 23d, 1943 the Musicians' Open Forum presented Professor Harry Hoijer on "*Racial Problems and the War*," at the Hollywood Women's Club Lounge, 7078 Hollywood Boulevard. On Monday, September 20, 1943, the Musicians' Open Forum presented the "*First Hollywood Staging of Norman Corwin's Play 'We Hold These Truths'*," with Canada Lee. The musical score was by Bernard Herrmann. The meeting was to present "Folk Songs of America" including "Revolutionary" songs. Admission was free and the affair was held at the Hollywood Women's Club, 7078 Hollywood Boulevard.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO WIN THE PEACE

One of a group of Communist fronts designed to soften the foreign policy of the United States in order to give Soviet Russia a free hand in China and in Central Europe.

Jo Davidson has been the leader of the National Committee to Win the Peace since its inception. He has been active in Communist movements for many years and was once an instructor at the Communist Workers' School in New York City.

The National Committee to Win the Peace was born in Washington, D. C., at the Win the Peace Conference held there April 5, 6, and 7, 1946. Evans Carlson and Paul Robeson were made cochairmen. The conference was attended by 712 delegates from 27 states. Included among the Communist fronts represented at the conference are the following: Independent Citizens' Committee of Arts, Sciences, and Professions, C.I.O. Political Action Committee, 15 Communist penetrated C.I.O. unions, Veterans and Wives (formerly known as Wives), National Negro Congress, Federation of Scientists, American Association of Scientific Workers, Veterans of Equality, National Lawyers' Guild, Church League for Industrial Democracy, International Workers' Order, Communist Party, American Youth for Democracy, and the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Among other organizations represented were the Jewish War Veterans, the American Jewish Congress, the American Veterans' Committee and several Communist dominated A. F. of L. local unions.

The keynote address was delivered by Paul Robeson. Former Congressman Coffee of Washington spoke against Franco of Spain and demanded that diplomatic relations with Spain be broken. Other speakers included Millard Lampell, R. J. Thomas, Russell Nixon, Congressman Savage, Congressman Sabath, former Congressman Hugh DeLacy and Ellis Patterson, Len De Caux, Max Yergan, Marion Bachrach, Clark Foreman, Dr. Higginbotham, Ira Gollobin, Mordecai Johnson and Senator Claude Pepper.

National headquarters are located at 23 West 26th Street, New York City.

Evans Carlson became cochairman in 1946. The vice chairmen are Betram Alves, Elmer Benson, Mary McLeod Bethune, Clark Foreman, Stephen H. Fritchman, Millard Lampell, Leo Kryczki, and Bartley Crum. Marion Bachrach was elected national educational director.

The Southern California Committee to Win the Peace became inactive on June 17, 1947. In its final appeal, this branch requested that its units go over as a body into the Progressive Citizens of America.

NATIONAL COUNCIL AGAINST CONSCRIPTION

Pamphlets of this Communist front are being distributed by the American Civil Liberties Union in Los Angeles.

The current Communist Party line is presently directed against military preparedness, and the Communist Party of the United States is doing everything within its power to keep the United States militarily weak, while it demands that American armed forces abroad be returned to the United States. The Truman Doctrine in Greece and Turkey, the Marshall Plan for aid to Europe and China and the universal military training bill before Congress are the targets of Communist propaganda through its front organizations. Such Communist created fronts as the American Peace Crusade carried on a similar program for the same purposes during the Stalin-Hitler Pact. The Communist Party, in support of Soviet diplomacy in 1948, reverts to its isolation position of August, 1939, to June, 1941.

The latest Communist front in this field is the new National Council Against Conscription launched in Washington, D. C., November 9, 1946. *Conscription News* is the official publication of this organization.

An honorary president of the National Council Against Conscription is Frank P. Graham. His full name is Frank Porter Graham. He has been a member of the following Communist organizations: American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, American Friends of Spanish Democracy, American League for Peace and Democracy, Russian War Relief, Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder, Committee for a Boycott Against Japanese Aggression, Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo, Council of Young Southerners, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, International Labor Defense, League of Young Southerners, National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, American Friends of Spanish Democracy Medical Bureau, China Aid Council, China Aid Council of the American League for Peace and Democracy, Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, and Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Red Army.

The Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick is also an honorary president of the new Communist front, the National Council Against Conscription. He has been affiliated with the following Communist-front organizations: Greater New York Emergency Conference on Inalienable Rights, League of American Writers, and the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax.

Out of a 14-member administrative committee of this organization, seven have Communist Party line records.

Mordecai W. Johnson is one of the two chairmen of the National Council Against Conscription. Together with Robert W. Kenny, Frank P. Graham, Vito Marcantonio, Mary McLeod Bethune, Dale De Witt, and Reid Robinson, Johnson sponsored the Communist National Committee

to Abolish the Poll Tax. He was affiliated with the Communist organization, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, and a sponsor of the American Pushkin Committee.

Alonzo F. Myers is cochairman with Mordecai W. Johnson of the National Council Against Conscription. He was affiliated with the Communist New York College Teachers Union and the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom. He was a signer of a petition sponsored by the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom to discontinue the Dies Committee. He was a member of a Communist inspired committee to defend the subversive Rugg textbooks. He was a sponsor of the Communist organized Greater New York Emergency Conference on Inalienable Rights. He was a member of the Advisory Board of the Communist veterans' organization, the Council of U. S. Veterans.

Among the vice chairmen constituting the Administrative Committee of the National Council Against Conscription are George A. Buttrick, Elias Charry, Ray Newton, Mildred Scott Olmsted, and D. H. Sims.

Together with Jerome Davis, Francis J. McConnell, and Reinhold Niebuhr, Buttrick has been an editorial adviser to the Communist *Protestant Digest*.

Rabbi Elias Charry was one of the signatories to the January, 1943, Message to the House of Representatives Opposing Renewal of the Dies Committee.

Ray Newton was a member of the Arrangements Committee for the United States Congress Against War, out of which came the American League Against War and Fascism.

Mrs. Mildred Scott Olmsted was a member of the Philadelphia committee of the American League for Peace and Democracy.

Bishop David H. Sims, together with Paul Robeson, Max Yergan, Charlotta A. Bass, Ferdinand C. Smith, and others, was a member of the Communist front, the Council on African Affairs. (This organization was formerly known as the International Committee on African Affairs. Its official publication, a monthly bulletin, is called, *New Africa*.) Sims is a member of the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax. He was one of the sponsors of a "Call" for "Protestantism Answers Hate" under the auspices of *Protestant Digest*. (The *Protestant Digest* later became known as *The Protestant*. From its inception the magazine has been fanatically devoted to the propagation of the Communist Party line, with only the thinnest religious veneer used in an obvious attempt to conceal this fact.)

Out of a total of 137 listed sponsors and supporters of the National Council Against Conscription there are 47 individuals with a known record of supporting Communist front organizations and causes. These individuals are as follows: Edith Abbott, Theodore F. Adams, James C. Baker, Roger N. Baldwin, Mrs. Arthur Brin, Frank H. Caldwell, Zechariah Chafee, Jr., Mrs. Allan Knight Chalmers, Roseoe S. Conkling, Donald J. Cowling, Henry Hitt Crane, Abraham Cronbach, Joseph Martin Dawson, William J. Faulkner, Frank N. Freeman, H. J. Gibbons, Clinton S. Golden, Robert Gordis, Simon Greenberg, Paul C. Johnston, Frederick D. Kershner, C. Franklin Koch, William E. Lampe, Paul M. Limbert, Eduard C. Lindeman, Elmore M. McKee, Leonard W. Mayo,

B. F. McLaurin, Broadus Mitchell, Felix Morley, Charles Clayton Morrison, Ruth A. Morton, John S. Nollen, Edward L. Parsons, Harold Cooke Philips, Clarence Poe, Floyd W. Reeves, Shelby Rooks, Ralph W. Sockman, Glenn J. Talbott, V. T. Thayer, R. J. Thomas, Ernest Fremont Tittle, Bruce R. Trimble, Frank L. Wright, William Lindsay Young, and Joseph Zeitlin.

Of the above sponsors and supporters of the National Council Against Conscription, the following are members of the Executive Board: Joseph Martin Dawson, William J. Faulkner, Robert Gordis, Simon Greenberg, William E. Lampe, Paul M. Limbert, Elmore M. McKee, B. F. McLaurin, Charles Clayton Morrison, Shelby Rooks, V. T. Thayer, Ernest Fremont Tittle, William Lindsay Young, and Joseph Zeitlin.

The committee points out that this type of Communist front is organized for the purpose of attracting many good American citizens, who, because of religious convictions, are against war at any time. There are many pacifists and members of religious groups who are not disloyal in any sense of the word. This same statement applies with equal validity to many good citizens who were attracted to the American Peace Mobilization and other Communist fronts organized for the purpose of assisting Hitler during his partnership with Stalin for the conquest of Europe. Undoubtedly many of these good people will be innocently attracted to a Communist front such as the National Council Against Conscription. The distinction the committee wishes to make is that the record of a substantial number of the members of the National Council Against conscription have indicated in the past their close affiliation with Communist-front organizations operating for Communist purposes and causes. There are no humane or religious purposes being served by Communist organizations in this field. Soviet Russia and its imperialist expansionist policies alone are served while the United States is kept weak and impotent, and, of course, that is the purpose behind the National Council Against Conscription.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FOREIGN BORN

This is the first name given a Communist front by the Communist Party for the purpose of exploiting racial divisions in the United States. It later became known as the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. (See this title.)

It devotes much of its efforts to protecting foreign-born Communists. There is no evidence or record where this organization, its successors or similar fronts, ever attempted to protect a foreign-born *anti*-Communist.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN WORKERS

See title American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

This Communist front is also known as the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship. It is the successor to the discredited Communist front, the Friends of the Soviet Union. The military alliance of the United States with Soviet Russia during World War II made it necessary for American Communists to discard its old vehicle, the Friends of the Soviet

Union, and to replace it with the new, streamlined National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. A new technique of Communist propagandization and amalgamation of war unity and American-Soviet friendship, emerged.

The program and purposes of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship is set forth in one of its war-time pamphlets:

The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., was formed: To promote better understanding and strengthen friendly relations between the United States and the Soviet Union as essential to the winning of the war, and the establishment of world-wide democracy and enduring peace.

Special interest committees of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., is proposed for trade unions, youth, women, nationalities, religious groups, professional groups, etc.

Corliss Lamont is the chairman of the national organization. Arthur Upham Pope, William Morris, Jr., and the Rev. William Howard Melish, are vice chairmen. Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild is secretary-treasurer and Richard Moreford is executive director. Samuel B. Leavin was formerly the treasurer and Edwin S. Smith is a former vice chairman and executive director.

Corliss Lamont has a long and interesting record as a Communist fellow-traveler.

Thomas L. Harris spoke at a meeting of the League of American Writers on "*How the Soviet People Reacted to the Treason Trials.*" Harris is a former national secretary of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. He addressed a luncheon of the National Lawyers Guild (Communist front for attorneys), in July of 1943, at the Rosslyn Hotel in Los Angeles. His subject was "*Concept of Freedom in the Soviet Union.*"

William Morris, Jr., is said to be "very friendly to Communist writers and exceedingly unfriendly to anti-Communist writers." However, that may be his name appears frequently on Communist front literature such as the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. He was advertised as speaking at the Communist inspired Writers' Congress held at the University of California at Los Angeles, October 1, 2, and 3, 1943.

In 1943-1944 the national sponsors of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship included the following: Eugene E. Barnett, Max Bedacht, Mrs. Alice S. Beleser, Dr. Henry Lambert Bibby, Prof. George D. Birkhoff, Mrs. Louis Bloch, Mrs. Anita Block, Dr. Sophonizba Breckinridge, Simon Breines, Louis Bromfield, Prof. Harold Chapman Brown, Dr. Hugh Cabot, Dr. Walter B. Cannon, Charles Chaplin, Dr. Henry S. Coffin, Dr. Karl Taylor Compton, Dr. Herbert John Davis, Dr. Monroe E. Deutsch, Rev. Frederick May Eliot, Max Epstein, Dr. Robert D. Field, Rev. Joseph F. Fletcher, Wanda Gag, Dr. W. Horsley Gantt, Dr. Caleb F. Gates, Jr., Dean Christian Gauss, Mrs. Borden Harriman, Moss Hart, Dr. A. D. Henderson, Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn, Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, Dr. Walter M. Horton, Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, Dr. Millard H. Jencks, Prof. Howard Mumford Jones, Dr. Lewis Webster Jones, Dr. John A. Kingsbury, John F. Lewis, Jr., Emil Ludwig, Prof.

William M. Malisoff, Charles Michael Mitzell, William Morris, Jr., Dr. Philip C. Nash, Robert Hastings Nichols, Dr. Frederick Douglas Patterson, Bishop Malcolm E. Peabody, Dr. E. C. Peters, Prof. Arthur Upham Pope, Carl Randau, Elmer Rice, Wallingford Riegger, Joseph A. Rosen, Dr. Kurt Rosenfeld, Miles M. Sherover, Rt. Rev. Henry K. Sherrill, Maxwell S. Stewart, Charles E. Stuart, Genevieve Tabouis, R. J. Thomas, Dr. Max Thorek, S. A. Trone, Philip H. Van Gelder, Leroy Waterman, Franz Werfel, Dr. Henry N. Wieman, Dr. Charles F. Wishart, Art Young, Dr. J. F. Zimmerman, and Leane Zugsmith.

Max Bedacht, listed above, was president of the Communist International Workers Order. For many years he has been a member of the central committee of the Communist Party of the United States.

The latest leaflet of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship reveals that its national headquarters is located at 114 East 32d Street in New York City. Affiliated groups are listed as follows: American-Soviet Music Society, chairman Dr. Serge Koussevitzky; American-Soviet Science Society, Prof. L. C. Dunn, chairman; Art Committee, Paul Manship, chairman; Committee of Women, Muriel Draper, chairman; Dance Committee, Agnes deMille, chairman; Committee on Education, Dr. Herbert Davis, chairman; Religious Committee, Rev. William Howard Melish, chairman; and Theatre Committee, Margaret Webster, chairman.

The California headquarters office is listed as Peninsula Council of the A. S. F., 740 Creek Drive, Menlo Park, with Dr. M. Shapovalov as chairman.

A letter under date of July 10, 1946, makes an appeal for funds for Corliss Lamont who had just been cited for contempt by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The letterhead reveals that Rev. William Howard Melish is the national chairman; Richard Morford, national executive director, Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, national secretary and treasurer, and Dr. Arthur Upham Pope, and William Morris, Jr., national vice chairmen. The board of directors is composed of the following: Harland Allen, Zlatko Balokovic, Cyril Bath, Theodore Bayer, Mary McLeod Bethune, Harvey Wiley Corbett, John O. Crane, Prof. Dorothy Douglas, B. Z. Goldberg, Thomas L. Harris, Raymond C. Ingersoll, Philip J. Jaffe, Leon Kroll, Corliss Lamont, Samuel B. Leavin, William L. McFetridge, Howard McKenzie, George Marshall, John Middleton, Dr. Emily Pierson, Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, Joseph P. Selly, M. B. Sherman, Herman Shumlin, Dr. Henry E. Sigerist, Edwin S. Smith, Jessica Smith, Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Craig Vincent, and Hudson Walker.

Current sponsors of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship include the following: Louis Adamic, George F. Addes, Harland Allen, Maxwell Anderson, John Taylor Arms, Dr. Frank Aydelotte, Hon. Joseph Clark Baldwin, Zlatko Balokovic, Clifford W. Barnes, Hon. William L. Batt, William Rose Benet, The Metropolitan Benjamin, Mary McLeod Bethune, Van Wyck Brooks, Prof. E. W. Burgess, Hon. Arthur Capper, Hon. Oscar L. Chapman, Dr. Robert C. Clothier, William F. Cochran, Hon. John M. Coffee, Aaron Copland, Harvey Wiley Corbett, Norman Corwin, Joseph Curran, Jo Davidson, Hon. Joseph E. Davies, Hon. Hugh De Lacy, Prof. Dorothy Douglas, Prof. Leslie C.

Dunn, Dr. C. A. Dykstra, Prof. Albert Einstein, Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, Dr. Mildred Fairchild, Lion Feuchtwanger, Frederick V. Field, Homer Folks, Dean Christian Gauss, Ben Gold, Dr. Mortimer Graves, Hon. Learned Hand, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Lillian Hellman, Prof. William Ernest Hocking, Langston Hughes, Dr. Walter Hulihan, Hon. Harold L. Ickes, Hon. Stanley M. Isaacs, Helen Keller, Rockwell Kent, Dorothy Kenyon, Serge Koussevitzky, Mrs. Thomas W. Lamont, H. Carrington Lancaster, William W. Lancaster, Dr. Irving Langmuir, Dr. Emil Lengyel, Prof. Gilbert N. Lewis, Goddard Lieberson, Prof. Robert S. Lynd, Clifford T. McAvoy, Judge Lois Mary McBride, William L. McFetridge, Maurice Maeterlinck, Fritz Mahler, Dr. Thomas Mann, Paul Manship, George Marshall, Frank X. Martel, Raymond Massey, Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, Lewis Merrill, Dr. George R. Minot, Mrs. Lucy Sprague Mitchell, Dr. Wesley C. Mitchell, Pierre Monteux, Mme. Pierre Monteux, Bishop Arthur W. Moulton, Hon. James E. Murray, Eugene O'Neill, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Hon. Claude D. Pepper, Prof. Ralph Barton Perry, Dr. John P. Peters, Emily Pierson, Henry W. Pope, Hon. Adam Clayton Powell, Michael Quill, Paul Robeson, Col. Raymond Robins, Earl Robinson, Reid Robinson, Harold J. Rome, Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, Joseph P. Selly, Hon. Sumner Sewall, Herman Shumlin, Dr. Henry E. Sigerist, Raymond P. Sloan, Dr. P. A. Sorokin, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Canon Anson Phelps Stokes, Leopold Stokowski, Raymond Swing, Gerard Swope, Mills Ten Eyck, Hon. Elbert D. Thomas, Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, Mary van Kleeck, Prof. George Vernadsky, Bishop W. J. Walls, Dr. Harry F. Ward, Max Weber, Dr. C. C. Williams, Hon. James H. Wolfe, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, Dr. Max Yergan, Dean Mary Yost, Dr. J. J. Zmrhal, and Dr. Vladimir Kosmo Zworykin.

Among the sponsors to the 1942 Congress of American-Soviet Friendship were the following: C. A. Dykstra, Philip Murray, Sidney Hillman, Harry Bridges, Joseph Curran, Reid Robinson, A. F. Whitney, Charles Chaplin, Jo Davidson, Albert Kahn, Serge Koussevitsky, Frederic March, Raymond Massey, Mary McLeod Bethune, Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., Albert Einstein, William Rose Benet, Van Wyck Brooks, Pearl Buck, Thomas Mann, Eugene O'Neill and Franz Werfel.

Indicative of the Communist fellow-traveling status of most of the foregoing is the record of Corliss Lamont. He has been either a member, a speaker, a writer, or a signer of the following established Communist-front organizations, enterprises, letters and petitions: American Committee for Friendship with the Soviet Union, American Committee for Struggle Against War, American friends of Spanish Democracy, American League Against War and Fascism, Letter Defending the Communist Party, Friends of the Soviet Union, International Publishers, John Reed Memorial Meeting, League of American Writers, Medical Bureau American Friends of Spanish Democracy, Memorial Meeting to Commemorate John Reed's Death in Moscow, Mother Bloor Banquet, Open Letter to American Liberals, National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, National Peoples Committee Against Hearst, New Masses, Soviet Russia Today, Statement by American Progressives

on the Moscow Trials, Student Congress Against War, and the Sunday Worker.

In *Soviet Russia and Religion*, published by the Communist Party, Lamont approvingly quotes Marx's statement that "the social principles of Christianity are lickspittle, whereas the proletariat is revolutionary." He further sympathetically writes of "the unaltering determination of the Communists in the Soviet Union to do away with religion and the inclusion of this aim as one of the chief features of the educational system from one end of the Country to the other."

Walter S. Steele, chairman of the *National Security Committee of the American Coalition of Patriotic, Civic, and Fraternal Societies*, testified before the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives in Washington, July 21, 1947. Mr. Steele has done an outstanding work in compiling data on subversive activities in the United States. His testimony in reference to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, in part, is as follows:

"The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, within recent months, has added many side shows to its pro-Soviet and, accordingly, pro-Communist propaganda machine. One of them is known as the committee on education of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. This committee is under the direction of Dr. Herbert Davis. I know nothing of the additional connections of Davis. Neither do I know anything with regard to his qualifications, if any, as an educator, or his knowledge concerning Russia and Communism. Working with him is Elizabeth Moos, a former Bronx teacher, on whom this committee undoubtedly has a background in connection with her activities in other fields. She is the executive secretary of the committee on education, and I am informed it is she who does the actual work of the committee. Among the vice-chairmen of the committee are Frank E. Baker of the Milwaukee State Teachers' College, Henry Pratt Fairchild of New York University, A. D. Henderson of Antioch College, Ernest O. Melby of the University of Montana, Holland Roberts of the California Labor School (Communist) and Stanford University, and W. Carson Ryan of the University of North Carolina. Included in the sponsors of the committee on education are the usual run of frontiers, such as Max Yergan, Corliss Lamont, and H. W. L. Dana, together with the customary few unsuspecting.

"The plan through which the committee of education is now penetrating our schools involves the distribution of Kits of Teaching Materials on the Soviet Union. These "kits" as they are called include a great deal of propaganda pamphlet material issued by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Other materials used in the "kits" are issued by the American-Russian Institute, the Institute of Pacific Relations, and similar outfits. The material includes such pro-Soviet publications as *Soviet Russia Today* and *Survey Graphic*. * * *

"* * * The kits contain material for visual education for students, together with water colors by Soviet children, book illustrations by Soviet artists, sets of children's books printed in the Soviet Union, charts of various kinds, slides for projectors, and pamphlets

on Soviet farming, child care, sports, labor, and other subjects. The American-Russian Institute and the East and West Association are named as sources of additional material.

"A rather extensive bibliography on the Soviet Union for teachers, issued in connection with the committee of education's school-infiltration plan, contains List Sources and Supplementary Teaching Materials. Therein are named, as further sources, the Soviet Information Bureau and the Russian War Relief. Listed as source material are the following books: Soviet Communism, The Truth About Russia, The Russians, Soviet Power, the Secret of Soviet Strength, Mother Russia, U.S.S.R., Russia Is No Riddle, Women of Soviet Russia, Changing Man, The Educational System of the U.S.S.R., Soviet Economy and the War, Soviet Spirit, Socialized Medicine, Twentieth Century Philosophy, Seven Soviet Plans, I Saw the Russian People, The Great Conspiracy Against Russia, Religion in the U.S.S.R., Lenin, That Boy Nikolka, Russia's Story, The People of Russia, Short History of Russia, The War of Liberation, Leninism, History of the Communist Party of Russia, The Baltic Riddle, Maxim Litvinoff Against Aggression, New Poland, Red Army, Last Days of Sevastopol, Twelve Months That Changed the World, An Outline of Russian Literature, Land of the Soviets, Russia's New Primer, Heroes of the War, Young America Looks at Russia, Building America, and How Man Became a Giant (Evolution). The authors of these books include H. W. L. Dana, a former teacher in a Communist school in Boston; Ella Winters, widely known fronter; Anna Louise Strong, former editor of the Moscow News; Corliss Lamont; Victor Yakhontoff; Albert E. Kahn, party functionary; Rev. William Howard Melish; Beatrice and Sidney Webb, British Reds; Albert Rhys Williams; Hewlett Johnson; Walter Duranty; Vilhjalmur Stefansson; Edmund Stevens; Harry F. Ward; Henry E. Segerist, leader in the socialized-medicine campaign; Edwin S. Smith, of the Progressive Citizens' Association and the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship; Rose Maurer; Eric Starbuck; Leo Grulow; Joseph Stalin; Arthur Upham Pope; Maxim Litvinoff; Boleslaw Gebert; I. Mintz; Erskine Caldwell; Vera Micheles Dean; Ernest J. Simmons; Wanda Wasilewska; Maxwell Stewart; M. Ilin; and scores of other left-wing Americans and Russian leaders. * * *

"Building America is also endorsed as excellent source material by the committee on education. It is suggested that it be used by the teachers and professors in our educational institutions. I might add here that this book has created a state-wide controversy in California, where the Sons of the American Revolution finally succeeded in having the book banned in some of the schools. I understand that the State Legislature, through a special committee, is holding hearings on the book, and it is expected that its findings will result in the barring of the book from all state institutions.

"At this point, I will turn over to this committee for its own information the complaint of the Sons of the American Revolution, addressed to the Lieutenant Governor of California, the Speaker of the State Assembly, and to the special committee of the Senate of California, in which is set forth the charges against this book. * * *"

The Senate committee finds that the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, like the American-Russian Institute, is a direct agent of the Soviet Union, engaged in traitorous activities under the orders of Stalin's consular service in the United States. While all Communist fronts are instrumentalities of the Soviet dictatorship, the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and the American-Russian Council deal directly with the Soviet Government, there being no similar *private* organizations in the Soviet Union.

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CONFERENCE FOR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

After the dissolution of the American League for Peace and Democracy in February, 1940, the Communist Party frantically organized a new series of front organizations. The National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights was one of the new fronts and it was filled from top to bottom with veteran Communist Party liners.

Among the Executive Committee and Board of Sponsors were the following: Alfred K. Stern, Daniel S. Gillmor, Bertha Josselyn Foss, Samuel L. M. Barlow, Mrs. W. Russell Bowie, Oliver La Farge, George Marshall, Jeanne Ratner, Donald Ogden Stewart, Oswald Garrison Villard, J. Raymond Walsh, Louis Adamic, Prof. Josephine T. Adams, Mary McLeod Bethune, Van Wyck Brooks, Prof. Albert Sprague Coolidge, Jerome Davis, Prof. Paul Douglas, Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, Prof. Irving Fisher, Osmond K. Fraenkel, Freda Kirchwey, Max Lerner, Robert Morss Lovett, Robert Lynd, Carey McWilliams, Bishop Edward L. Parsons, William Pickens, Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Bertha C. Reynolds, Wallingford Reigger, Prof. Margaret Schlauch, George Seldes, Prof. Harlow Shapley, George Soule, Maxwell S. Stewart, Robert K. Straus, Prof. Harold C. Urey, Prof. Oswald Veblen, and Elizabeth Bacon Walling.

A letter initiated and distributed by the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, protesting the Dempsey Deportation Bill, was signed by the following: Franz Boas, Luigi Antonini, Jerome Davis, Henry Pratt Fairchild, Dashiell Hammett, Elizabeth Hawes, Lillian Hellman, Sidney Hellman, Stanley M. Isaacs, Paul de Kruif, Carey McWilliams, Vito Marcantonio, Lewis Merrill, Stanley Muster, Stanley Nowack, Reid Robinson, Rose Schneiderman, Vincent Sheean, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Oswald Garrison Villard, Harry F. Ward, Caroline O'Day, Mary E. Woolley, and Donald Ogden Stewart.

NATIONAL FEDERATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES

Since this organization came into being in June of 1940 it has been one of the most important Communist-front organizations in the United States. While following the Communist Party line meticulously the organization has been helpful to Communists who wish to evade and defy government agencies investigating subversive activities. Abraham J. Isserman, attorney for the Communist Party in New Jersey, wrote a pamphlet which was designed to advise and assist Communists in difficulty with governmental agencies.

Among those who have associated with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties are the following: Prof. Franz Boas, Elmer

Benson, Herbert Biberman, Carey McWilliams, Max Yergan, Howard P. Costigan, George Marshall, Robert MacGregor, Tom Mooney, Jack McMichael, Prof. Robert K. Speer, Merle D. Vincent, Alice Barrows, Marc Blitzstein, Rev. Dwight Bradley, Prof. John B. Canning, John M. Coffee, Bella V. Dodd, Robert W. Dunn, Mrs. Sarah Bard Field, Dashiell Hammett, Pearl M. Hart, Marion Hathway, Abraham J. Isserman, Paul J. Kern, Carol King, Edward Land, David Lasser, Ira Latimer, Prof. Alain Locke, Robert Morss Lovett, Prof. Robert S. Lynd, Clifford T. McAvoy, Louis F. McCabe, James McNamara, Prof. William M. Malisoff, Albert Maltz, Vito Marcantonio, Prof. F. O. Matthiessen, Lewis Merrill, Jerry O'Connell, William L. Patterson, Michael Quill, Walter Rautenstrauch, Reid Robinson, George Selges, Herman Shumlin, Edwin S. Smith, Alfred K. Stern, Donald Ogden Stewart, Channing H. Tobias, Prof. Colston E. Warne, Morris Watson, Ella Winter, Robert Wirtz, Charles Erskine Scott Wood, John Woodruff, Richard Wright, and Art Young.

An important function of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties is exerting pressure on the House of Representatives of the United States Congress for the abolition of the House Committee investigating un-American activities. A "*Message to the House of Representatives*" calling upon the Seventy-eighth Congress to oppose "renewal of the Dies Committee" was signed, among others, by the following: Dr. Harold Aaron, Louis Adamic, George P. Adams, Thomas Addis, Fay E. Allen, Rabbi Michael Alper, Howard Bay, Max Bedacht, Gray Bemis, William Rose Benet, John C. Bennett, Elmer A. Benson, Alvah Bessie, Mary McLeod Bethune, Raymond T. Birge, Dr. George Blumer, Dr. Ernest P. Boas, Allen Boretz, Louis B. Boudin, Jean L. Bowie, Jean L. Bowie (Mrs. W. Russell), Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, Joseph R. Brodsky, Van Wyck Brooks, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Harold Chapman Brown, Jane Burr, Morris Carnovsky, Harry M. Cassidy, Rev. Don M. Chase, Russell N. Chase, George A. Coe, Louis Colman, Lincoln Constance, Giovanni Costigan, Frederick A. Counts, Joseph E. Curran, Hazel Morton, Frank C. Davis, W. J. Decker, Hugh De Lacy, Bella V. Dodd, Muriel Draper, Theodore Dreiser, Aline Davis Hays, Donald Henderson, Clyde V. Hickerson, Alfred Hirsch, William C. Houk, Langston Hughes, Abraham J. Isserman, Rev. Bede A. Johnson, Paul Jarrico, Arthur Kallet, Alexander Kaun, Marie L. Kayser, Freda Kirchwey, Arthur Kober, Alfred Kreymborg, Graham A. Laing, Edward Lamb, John Dzenit, Albert Einstein, Albert I. Elkus, Dr. Leo Eloesser, S. Enee, Henry Pratt Fairchild, Rabbi Abraham L. Feinberg, Sara Bard Field, H. H. Fisher, Abram Flaxer, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Waldo Frank, Harry W. Freeman, Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, Wanda Gag, W. Horsley Gantt, Dr. Rudolph Ganz, Leo Gallagher, Kate Crane Gartz, Hugo Gellert, Ben Gold, Louis Goldblatt, R. A. Gordon, Esther Allen Gow, Ralph H. Gundlach, Corliss Lamont, Ira Latimer, Dr. Emil Lengyel, Kenneth Leslie, Meridel LeSeuer, Philip Loeb, Rev. Edgar A. Lowther, Rev. F. W. McConnell, Rev. William McGee, Albert Maltz, Arthur J. Mandell, Dr. W. H. Manwaring, George Marshall, F. O. Matthiessen, Stewart Meigs, Lewis Merrill, Jack Mink, Bruce Minton, Rev. Richard Morford, Dudley Nichols, Mrs. Nixon Norris, Jerry O'Connell, Tom O'Connor, Rev. G. Bromley Oxman, Rev. Edward L. Parsons,

Stuart Pettingill, Terry Pettus, Arthur Upham Pope, Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Lee Pressman, Michael J. Quill, Harry J. Rathbun, Walter Rautenstrauch, Wallingford Reigger, Paul Robeson, Reid Robinson, Max Savelle, Pauline G. Schindler, Margaret Schlauch, Thelma Schnee, Margaret Schoch, Irving Schwab, Edwin Seaver, Howard Selsam, Viola Brothers Shore, Upton Sinclair, Rev. Theodore G. Soars, Hester Sondergaard, Herbert K. Sorrell, Rev. Alfred M. Soule, Louis Stein, Donald Ogden Stewart, Anna Louise Strong, John Stuart, Lewis M. Terman, Frederick Thompson, Rev. Dillon Wesley Throckmorton, Josephine Timms, Channing H. Tobias, Mathew O. Tobriner, Edward C. Colman, E. F. Tracy, Jim Tully, Frank Tuttle, Rev. William A. Tyler, Oswald Deblin, Margaret Vinton, Morris Watson, Mary Waymouth, Clara Weatherwax, Max Weber, Mary F. Wesselhoeft, Frank W. Weymouth, John L. Witt, Nathan Witt, Charles E. S. Wood, Maxine Wood, Mary E. Woolley, Max Yergan, and Dale Zysman.

A federal agency made a confidential report on the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. The report, in part, follows:

The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., and affiliates throughout the United States, is part of what Lenin called "the solar system of organizations," ostensibly having no connection with the Communist Party, by which Communists attempt to create sympathizers and supporters of their program among those who would never affiliate themselves openly with the party. Membership in the National Federation, or its affiliates, likewise consist of those sympathetic to the stated aims of the organization, who may or may not be aware of the Communist control, as well as party members and fellow-travelers.

The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties was established as a result of a conference on constitutional liberties held in Washington, D. C., June 7-9, 1940. Sixty-one organizations are said to have participated in this conference. * * * The program of the federation parallels closely the Communist Party line of 1940. This adherence to the party line is illustrated by the opposition, contained in much of the federation's pamphlet literature, to compulsory military training, which "would introduce dangerous major steps in the direction of the fascist control over the entire life of the community and especially over the labor movement." It was at this time that Communists were opposing conscription and the entire national defense program. One of the tactics which they use to attack the program was the emphasis on the threat to civil liberties and the rights of labor and of minority groups. Thus the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties served a useful function to Communists as it declared that "Ours is the task of true national defense."

The National Federation represents the principle of interlocking leadership common to Communist "front" and penetrated organizations. Owen A. Knox, the national chairman (resigned September 30, 1941), for example, is treasurer of the Michigan Civil Rights Federation and a member of the national committee of International Labor Defense and of the Citizens Committee to Free

Earl Browder. Most of the national sponsors and most of the national executive committee and many of the local heads of the federation are leaders of Communist organizations or are prominently identified with Communist activities.

The activities of the National Federation have been manifest chiefly in the various committees specially created for the defense of certain individuals. The defenses of Communist leaders such as Sam Darcy and Robert Wood, party secretaries for Pennsylvania and Oklahoma, have been major efforts of the federation. Through pamphlet literature and by appearances of members before legislative committees, the federation has also been active in behalf of or in opposition to legislation. It has led the recent fight against the continuance of the Dies Committee, taken up by all Communist "front" organizations throughout the country. In both these aspects it has operated in close affiliation with the International Labor Defense. The latter has now become clearly identified as a Communist organization and has thus lost much of its usefulness in attracting adherents. The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties is one of the equivalent organizations set up to attract those who would not openly affiliate themselves with Communist groups if apprised of the facts.

On September 27-28, 1941, a meeting of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties was held in San Francisco. Among those who were affiliated with this meeting and the organization itself were Herbert K. Sorrell, Carey McWilliams, Charlotta A. Bass, Philip M. Connelly, E. Y. (Yip) Harburg, Fred Rinaldo, and Clore Warne.

Many of the activities of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties are now being duplicated by the Civil Rights Congress.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS

The *People's Daily World* for February 27, 1948, reports that the Communist front for writers, artists and musicians, the National Institute of Arts and Letters, denounced the Thomas Committee of Congress investigating un-American activities in America.

The following are the signers of the letter: Franklin P. Adams, James T. Adams, David Adler, Conrad Aiken, Maxwell Anderson, John T. Arms, W. H. Auden, Leonard Bacon, Samuel Barber, Charles A. Beard, Samuel Behrman, William R. Benet, Frank W. Benson, Bernard Berenson, Isabel Bishop, Ernest Bloch, Howard Brockway, Alexander Brook, Van Wyck Brooks, C. E. Burchfield, Struthers Burt, Erskine Caldwell, Henry S. Canby, Stuart Chase, Marc Connelly, Aaron Copland, Jo Davidson, Owen Davis, Eric De Lamarter, Donald De Lue, Bernard De Voto, Guy Pene du Bois, F. V. Du Mond, Walter P. Eaton, G. W. Edwards, Aymar I. Embury, James T. Farrell, Barry Faulkner, Edna Ferber, Dorothy C. Fisher, John Flanagan, Daniel Garber, Ferris Greenslet, Louis Gruenberg, Eric Gugler, H. Hagedorn, Walker Hancock, Roy Harris, Lillian Hellman, Eugene Higgins, Paul Hindemith, Malvina Hoffman, Chas. Hopkinson, Cecil Howard, M. A. Howe, Charles E. Ives, Philip James, Robert E. Jones, M. Josephson, Geo. S. Kaufman, Helen Keller, Leon Kroll, Joseph W. Krutch, Albert Laessle, O. LaFarge,

Armin Landeck, Lee Lawrie, Sinclair Lewis, Robert M. Lovett, Percy Mackaye, Archibald MacLeish, Reginald Marsh, Daniel G. Mason, Henry Lee McFee, Kenneth H. Miller, Douglas Moore, Marianne Moore, Wallace Morgan, Thomas W. Nason, Robert Nathan, John G. Neihardt, Allan Nevins, F. L. Olmstead, Eugene O'Neill, Will Payne, Donald C. Peattie, Ralph B. Perry, Arthur S. Pier, Walter Piston, Abram Poole, Ernest Poole, Henry V. Poor, Katherine Porter, Quincy Porter, Brenda Putnam, Agnes Repplier, Elmer Rice, B. Robinson, Bernard Rogers, William Saroyan, William Schuman, Roger Sessions, Arthur Shepherd, Henry B. Shepley, Robert Sherwood, Upton Sinclair, Leo Sowerby, Albert Spalding, Eugene Speicher, Maurice Sterne, Deems Taylor, R. Thompson, Virgil Thomson, C. B. Tinker, Ridgely Torrence, Louis Untermeyer, Carl Van Doren, Mark Van Doren, Bessie P. Vonnoh, Franklin Watkins, Glenway Wescott, J. H. Wheelock, Thornton Wilder, Ezra Winter, Denys Wortman, M. M. Young, and Stark Young.

NATIONAL LAWYERS' GUILD

The Communist front for attorneys, the National Lawyers' Guild, has been treated rather thoroughly in previous reports of this committee.

The International Labor Defense, called the "legal arm of the Communist Party" by former Attorney General Francis Biddle, hailed the foundation of the National Lawyers' Guild with enthusiasm. Its Year Book for 1936-37 stated: "The emergence of the National Lawyers' Guild is regarded by the International Labor Defense as a heartening expression of the devotion of thousands of American attorneys to the American principles of democracy, and a concrete step on their part in the struggle to maintain an enlarged democratic rights."

The close interlocking relationship between the Communist International Juridical Association and the Communist National Lawyers' Guild is plainly indicated. Louis B. Boudin has been associated with both the National Lawyers' Guild and International Labor Defense. Joseph R. Brodsky is a member of the National Lawyers' Guild; is on the advisory committee of International Labor Defense, and is a member of the national committee of the International Juridical Association. The same is true for John P. Davis and David J. Bentall. The following are members of both the National Lawyers' Guild and the International Juridical Association: Thomas I. Emerson, Isaac E. Ferguson, Osmond K. Fraenkel, Walter Gellhorn, Herman A. Gray, Abraham J. Isserman, Paul Julian Kern, Carol Weiss King, Edward Lamb, Louis F. McCabe, Lee Pressman, Maurice Sugar, and Herbert T. Wechsler.

The National Lawyers' Guild has assiduously followed the Communist Party line in support of Soviet diplomacy and in all local issues. It has continuously fought every governmental agency which has been effective in exposing Communist activity. It fought the Rapp-Coudert Committee, investigating subversive activities in the public school system of New York City. It fought the Yorty Committee investigating subversive activities among state employees in the State Relief Administration in California. It fought the Smith Committee investigating subversive activities in the New York Civil Service and the special committees of the House of Representatives on Un-American activities. It has opposed the Tenney Committee investigating Un-American Activities in California.

It opposed legislation directed against the Communist Party, such as the Voorhis Registration Bill and the Tenney law in California barring the Communist Party from the ballot. It has attacked the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a "gestapo" and has called for the removal of Director J. Edgar Hoover. It has asked Congress to reduce appropriations for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It has opposed statutes providing that teachers be required to take a loyalty oath. The National Lawyers' Guild has consistently rushed to the defense of Communists who have become involved with the law.

The 1941 convention of the National Lawyers' Guild sent greetings to Harry Bridges and adopted resolutions in defense of Communists William Schneiderman, Harold Pritchett, and Harry Bridges.

In 1937, when the guild was founded, the Communist Party was a supporter of the policy of "collective security among the democracies against the Fascist aggressor." (This policy was in force until August 23, 1939, when the Stalin-Hitler pact was signed.) During this period the Communist Party advocated the revocation of the Neutrality Act, urged enforcement of the Kellogg Pact, and sharply criticized the isolationists. The National Lawyers' Guild adopted the same policy and urged the repeal of the existing Neutrality Act. Following the Stalin-Hitler pact, the Communist Party denounced the war as "imperialist" and urged a policy of isolation. It opposed the national defense program, conscription, and aid to the Allied Nations. It created the Communist front, the American Peace Mobilization, which picketed the White House and instituted strikes in defense industries and, in general, did everything to assist Hitler in his war against Western Europe. The National Lawyers' Guild followed the Communist line meticulously. A telegram addressed to the President of the United States condemning the Burke-Wadsworth Conscription Bill was signed by Samuel M. Blinken, Leo Linder, Edward Lamb, Pearl Hart, Abraham J. Isserman, Maurice Sugar, and Martin Popper. When Germany attacked the Soviet Union, June 22, 1941, the war ceased being "imperialist" in the eyes of the Communist Party, which suddenly became vociferously patriotic. The National Lawyers' Guild followed suit.

Robert W. Kenny has been national president of the National Lawyers' Guild.

Among the California members of the National Lawyers' Guild are the following: Joseph Aidlin, Sam Houston Allen, George R. Andersen, Spencer Austrian, J. Allen Frankel, Leo Gallagher, Richard Gladstein, Jack Greenberg (not to be confused with Carl Greenberg, political editor of the *Los Angeles Examiner*, or Jack Carl Greenburg, Los Angeles attorney and former chief clerk of the Assembly), Aubrey Grossman, Charles J. Katz, Robert W. Kenny, Grover Johnson, Ben Margolis, Carey McWilliams, Loren Miller, Isaac Pacht, Herbert Resner, Harold W. Sawyer, Clore Warne, Lawrence M. Weinberg, A. L. Wirin, Nathan Witt, and Bartley Crum.

NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

In response to a letter of the Political Secretariat of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, dated March 16, 1930, Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States,

set in motion the proper Communist forces to organize a front for American Negroes. Browder stated, in part, that "We have more effectively armed ourselves with the Leninist theory, whereby we can call forth for struggle all the revolutionary forces generated by this national oppression of the Negroes, link them up with the rising forces of the proletarian class struggle under the leadership of the Communist Party * * *."

The African Blood Brotherhood was the first Communist front organization for the express purpose of carrying on Communist agitation among Negroes. It was active as early as 1921. It opposed the Universal Negro Improvement Association headed by Marcus Garvey. C. Lorenzo accused the Universal Negro Improvement Association leadership as being "headed by a Negro bourgeois * * * pursuing bourgeois policies."

The successor to the African Blood Brotherhood was the American Negro Labor Congress, headed by one of the first Negro Communist leaders in the United States, Cyril Briggs.

The League of Struggle for Negro Rights succeeded the American Negro Labor Congress. It was organized in 1930.

The National Negro Congress was organized in Chicago on February 14, 1936.

William Odell Nowell, testifying before a Congressional Committee, identified John P. Davis, Ed Williams, Merrill Work, Le Bron Simmons, Gus Bailey, Louise Thompson, and Knute Thompson, as members of the Communist Party. All of these individuals were active members of the National Negro Congress.

Needless to say the organization has meticulously followed every curve and twist in the Communist Party line since its inception.

California endorsers of the National Negro Congress include Loren Miller, Howard P. Jones, and the Rev. J. L. Caston.

NATIONAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE AGAINST HEARST

The Communist Party has feared the Hearst newspapers more than any other publication in America, because of the forthright, courageous and determined fight that William Randolph Hearst has conducted against the agents of Moscow. The Communist Party has undoubtedly devoted more energy and finances to its campaign against the Hearst newspapers over a longer period than it has given to any other cause. The National People's Committee Against Hearst is the Communist Party's special front for its smear campaign against the anti-Communist publisher.

The headquarters of the organization was located at 268 Fourth Avenue, Room 701, in New York City. Letterheads indicate that the National People's Committee Against Hearst was a subsidiary of the American League Against War and Fascism.

Those connected with the National People's Committee Against Hearst are as follows: Roger N. Baldwin, Mrs. Clinton M. Barr, Bruce Bliven, LeRoy E. Bowman, Eleanor Brannan, Winifred L. Chappell, Dr. George A. Coe, Margaret Cowl, Malcolm Cowley, Dorothy Detzer, Prof. H. P. Fairchild, Joseph Freeman, Varian Fry, C. W. Fine, Francis J. Gorman, Lem Harris, Clarence Hathaway, Harold Hickerson, Fred H. Hildebrandt, Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Dr. Clarence V. Howell, Rev. William Lloyd Imes, Gardner Johnson, Edwin C. Johnson, Carol King,

Freda Kirchwey, Corliss Lamont, William W. Lockwood, Jr., Robert Morss Lovett, Grace Lumpkin, Ferdinand Lundberg, Vito Marcantonio, Ernest L. Meyer, Bruce Minton, Charlotte Moskowitz, Jessie Lloyd O'Conner, Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., Prof. Paul P. Rogers, Prof. Margaret Schlauch, Prof. Robert K. Speer, Maxwell S. Stewart, Eldred C. Vanderlaan, Oswald Garrison Villard, Dr. Harry F. Ward, and Prof. Colston E. Warne.

NATIONAL SHARE-CROPPERS FUND

This Communist front is organized for the purpose of creating agitation and dissension in agricultural districts throughout the United States.

Its Communist character is immediately indicated by the personnel of its national board.

Eduard C. Lindeman is the National Chairman, Charles S. Johnson is National Vice Chairman. Alfred Baker Lewis is Secretary-Treasurer.

The board is composed of the following: Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Anne Blaine, Albert Sprague Coolidge, Malcolm Boyd Dana, Max Delson, Frank P. Graham, Sidney Hertzberg, Mrs. Raymond V. Ingersoll, James Loeb, Jr., Francis J. McConnell, Morris Milgram, Edward L. Parsons, Jennings Perry, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Eliot D. Pratt, Arthur Raper, Ira DeA. Reid, Norman Thomas, Harriet Young and Charles S. Zimmerman.

Eduard C. Lindeman has been affiliated with the following Communist front organizations: American Committee for Anti-Nazi Literature, American Council on Soviet Relations, American Investors Union, American League for Peace and Democracy, American Committee for Struggle Against War, American League Against War and Fascism, American Society for Cultural Relations with Russia, American Youth Congress, Congress of Youth, Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder, Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo, Greater New York Emergency Conference on Inalienable Rights, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, League of American Writers, League for Mutual Aid, National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, New York State Conference on National Unity, Champion of Youth and Social Workers Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.

Charles S. Johnson has been affiliated with the following Communist front organizations: American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, and Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Alfred Baker Lewis has been affiliated with the following Communist front organizations: National Citizens' Political Action Committee, League for Mutual Aid, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, National Negro Congress, and Greater Boston Peace Strike Committee.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune has been affiliated with the following Communist front organizations: National Citizens' Political Action Committee, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, American League for Peace and Democracy, Russian Reconstruction Farms, American Youth Congress, American Youth for Democracy, Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo, Council of Young Southerners, Daughters of the American Depression, League of Young Southerners, National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, National Council of American-Soviet

Friendship, National Emergency Conference, National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, National Negro Congress, National Negro Women's Council, Negro People's Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Southern Negro Youth Congress, United Front for Herndon, Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and the American Pushkin Committee.

Albert Sprague Coolidge has been affiliated with the following Communist front organizations: National Citizens' Political Action Committee, American Friends of Spanish Democracy, American Student Union, Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder, Council for Pan American Democracy, Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, League for Mutual Aid, National Emergency Conference, National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, Prestes Defense, Washington Committee to Lift Spanish Embargo, and Greater Boston Peace Strike Committee.

Frank P. Graham has been affiliated with the following Communist front organizations: American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, American Friends of Spanish Democracy, American League for Peace and Democracy, Russian War Relief, Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder, Committee for a Boycott Against Japanese Aggression, Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo, Council of Young Southerners, International Labor Defense, Lawyers Committee on American Relations with Spain, League of Young Southerners, National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Southern Negro Youth Congress, and Medical Bureau and Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.

Mrs. Raymond V. Ingersoll has been affiliated with the Communist front, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

James Loeb is a member of the Executive Board of the Communist front, National Citizens' Political Action Committee.

Francis J. McConnell has been affiliated with the following Communist front organizations: National Citizens' Political Action Committee, American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, American Committee to Save Refugees, American Friends of the Chinese People, American Friends of Spanish Democracy, American League for Peace and Democracy, American League Against War and Fascism, American Relief Ship for Spain, American Student Union, Appeal for Lawrence Simpson, Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder, Committee for Peace Through World Cooperation, Committee to Save Spain and China, Coordinating Committee to Lift Embargo, Exiled Writers Committee, International Labor Defense, Joint Committee for the Defense of the Brazilian People, League of American Writers, Methodist Federation for Social Service, Michigan Civil Rights Federation, National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, National Conference on Civil Liberties, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, National Religion and Labor Foundation,

National Right-to-Work Congress, New York Peace Association, Non-Partisan Committee for the Re-election of Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Protestant People's Institute of Applied Religion, China Aid Council, Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee, Schappes Defense Committee, Washington Committee to Lift Spanish Embargo, and Washington Friends of Spanish Democracy.

Edward L. Parsons has been affiliated with the following Communist fronts: American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, American Committee to Save Refugees, American Friends of Spanish Democracy, Christian League for Industrial Democracy, Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder, Statement Defending Communist Party, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, National Emergency Conference, National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, New Union Press, Prompt Press, Schneiderman-Darcy Defense Committee, Medical Bureau & Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, Washington Committee to Lift Spanish Embargo, and American Round Table on India.

Jennings Perry has been affiliated with the following Communist fronts: National Citizens' Political Action Committee, National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, and Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Mrs. Gifford Pinchot (Cornelia Bryce) has been affiliated with the following Communist front organizations: National Citizens' Political Action Committee, League of Women Shoppers, Washington League of Women Shoppers, China Aid Council, Washington Committee for Aid to China, and Washington Tom Mooney Committee.

Eliot D. Pratt has been affiliated with the following Communist front organizations: Open Road, American Student Union, and Descendants of the American Revolution.

Arthur Raper has been affiliated with the following Communist front organizations: Council of Young Southerners, League of Young Southerners, and Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Ira DeA Reid has been affiliated with the following Communist front organizations: National Citizens' Political Action Committee, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, American League Against War and Fascism, Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, and Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Norman Thomas has been affiliated with the following Communist front organizations: American Fund for Public Service, Russian Reconstruction Farms, Inc., American Student Union, Garland Fund, Mother Ella Reeve Bloor Banquet, and Consumer-Farmer Milk Cooperative, Inc.

Charles S. Zimmerman was a member of the Executive Committee of the United May Day Committee with I. Amter of the Communist Party. (Isreal Amter is a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States.)

A letter under date of January 29, 1948, over the signature of Eduard C. Lindeman, is evidence that this Communist front, National Share-Croppers Fund, has interested itself in the organizational agitation at the Di Giorgio Farms near Bakersfield.

The letter above mentioned encloses a reproduction of a communication from a John and Stella Gorman, alleged strikers, at the Di Giorgio Farms.

"I hope you will read the enclosed letter," Lindeman's letter concludes, "from Mr. and Mrs. Gorman which tells you in their own words what they are fighting for. Won't you contribute *today* so that these men and women who are fighting for an expanding democracy in America will know that their fellow citizens all over the Country support them in their struggle for a better life?"

The address of the National Share-Croppers Fund is listed as 501 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, New York, and Hazel Whitman is named as the Secretary of the organization.

The strike at the Di Giorgio Farms, incidently is an organizational strike, and is not concerned with hours, wages or conditions. The National Labor Farm Union is anti-Communist and is embarrassed by Communist efforts to inject Communists into the strike.

H. L. Mitchell, president of the National Farm Labor Union, and Henry E. Hasiwar, a member of the National Executive Board of the National Farm Labor Union, were subpoenaed and appeared before the committee at its Los Angeles hearing, February 18, 1948.

H. L. Mitchell presented copies of the Constitution of the National Farm Labor Union indicating the organization's strong stand in reference to subversive organizations. "Members of the Communist Party, the Ku Klux Klan, or any other subversive organization, shall be barred from membership," Article III of the Constitution stated. Both Mitchell and Hasiwar declared strongly against Communism and pointed out that the union's officers, based on the policy of the organization, continuously fought the efforts of Communists to infiltrate the union.

Mitchell stated that he had knowledge of the National Share-Croppers Fund interest in the Di Giorgio affair. He testified that "The National Share-Croppers Fund was founded in 1936 for the purpose of aiding such organizations as the Southern Tenant Farmers Union." He stated that he had no knowledge that the organization was Communist tainted. He stated that the organization made small contributions occasionally to the Di Giorgio strikers.

Both Mitchell and Hasiwar assured the committee that if the National Share-Croppers Fund proved to be Communistic that they and their union would sever all connection with it.

The committee has found the National Share-Croppers Fund a Communist front organization.

NATIONAL STUDENT LEAGUE

Earl Browder declared at the Eighth Convention of the Communist Party in 1934 that the National Student League "led and organized" the revolutionary movement among the students of high schools, colleges, and universities. "From the beginning," he proudly stated, it has been clearly revolutionary in its program and activities."

Among the outstanding leaders of the National Student League were the following: Donald Henderson, its secretary, an avowed Communist, ousted from the faculty of Columbia University in 1933 for his Communist activity, later a speaker for the Communist Party and contributor

to its monthly theoretical organ *The Communist*; Joseph Starobin, editor of the *New Masses*, a Communist publication; Adam Lapin, former correspondent for the *Daily Worker* and presently a columnist for the Communist West Coast publication the *People's Daily World*; Joseph Cohen, editor of the *Champion of Youth*, the official organ of the Young Communist League.

In December, 1935, the National Student League merged with the Student League for Industrial Democracy to form the American Student Union.

A "call for support" of the National Student League was signed by H. W. L. Dana, Sherwood Anderson, Newton Arvin, Roger Baldwin, Malcolm Cowley, Mark Van Doren, Theodore Dreiser, Waldo Frank, Michael Gold, Oakley Johnson, Corliss Lamont and Scott Nearing.

NATIONAL YOUTH ASSEMBLY AGAINST UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING

The national headquarters for this front is 38 Worth Street, New York City. Literature for the organization is distributed by the First Unitarian Church School Library, the little Red church in Los Angeles on Eighth Street near Vermont.

The National Youth Assembly Against Universal Military Training was called in Washington, D. C., for Sunday and Monday, February 15 and 16, 1948.

The Rev. John Darr signed what purports to be a "Call" in a form letter under date of January 10, 1948. The "Call" urges the attendance and participation of "any individual or group who agrees that adoption of U. M. T. will be a threat to American traditions of peace, freedom, education, health, and moral standards."

Correspondence is to be directed to Mrs. Elsie Willcox, executive secretary of the organization in New York. The Rev. John Darr, Jr., is listed as the executive secretary of the United Christian Council for Democracy.

The list of sponsors are as follows: Clarence Albritton, Director, NAACP Youth Council, Chicago; George Alexander, Youth Committee, Hellenic American Brotherhood, New York; Raymond Alley, Methodist Student Movement, Charlottesville, Virginia; Joseph Alper, President, NAACP, New York University; George Antonofsky, Chairman, Operations Subsistence, Michigan; Frank Archer, American Veterans Committee, University of Pennsylvania; Russel Austin, Columbia University, New York; James M. Ayers, Chairman, American Veterans Committee, Lafayette, Indiana; Rev. James W. Bell, Presbyterian Church, Los Angeles; Maxine Belton, Chairman, Young Adult Leadership Council, Los Angeles; Wallace Berry, Westminster Fellowship, Los Angeles; Paul Brown, President, Veterans Ass'n., City College of New York; Louis Burnham, Southern Negro Youth Congress, Birmingham, Alabama; Charles Butler, Youngstown Post, United Negro and Allied Veterans of America, Ohio; Joe Cadden, Civil Rights Congress, New York City; Terry Carroll, Vice Chairman, Michigan Committee for Academic Freedom, University of Michigan; Bob De Frantz, Chairman, NAACP, Bloomington, Indiana; Harry N. Dubin, President, Student Veterans Coordinating Committee, Temple University; James Dugan,

Ex-Yank, London Correspondent; J. Arnold Feldman, Temporary Chairman, Operations Subsistence, Indiana; James Felis, Executive Secretary, Hellenic American Veterans, World War II; Harold Fine-man, Treasurer, Operations Subsistence, Michigan; Jack Geist, Chairman, American Veterans Committee, University of Michigan; Fred Gerlach, Slavic American Youth Council, New York City; Jack Graham, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, University of Texas; Elizabeth Green, American Unitarian Youth, Medford, Massachusetts; Ewart G. Guinier, International Executive Board, National Office, United Public Workers, C.I.O.; J. W. Hammett, Jr., American Veterans Committee, Tulsa University; Beatrice Hopp, Fortnightly Club, American Unitarian Youth, Brooklyn, New York; Jean Huebston, Chairman, Unitarian Young Adult Group, Berkeley; John Hunt, Jr., Y.M.C.A.-Y.W.C.A., University of Oklahoma; Kenneth Jenkins, Chairman, American Veterans Committee, Wayne University; Howie Kelman, President, American Veterans Committee, Brooklyn College, New York; Charles Klare, Veterans Director, New York City C.I.O. Council; Rev. Edwin E. Kraph, Garvanza Methodist Church, Los Angeles; Dave Landman, Executive Committee, New York Area Council, American Veterans Committee; Tim Leary, Berkeley American Veterans Committee; Mollie Lieber, Public Affairs Director, American Youth for Democracy; Wendell Lipscomb, Chairman, Unitarian Delegation World Youth Festival; Oliver Martin, State Commander, United Negro and Allied Veterans of American; Fred Masarik, President, Los Angeles Youth Council; Lionel J. Mlin, Executive Committee, Chicago Area Council of the American Veterans Committee; Winifred Norman, United Office and Professional Workers, C.I.O., New York City; Robert O'Brien, Unitarian Fellowship, Berkeley; Herb Oppenheimer, Co-Director, Young Progressive Citizens of America; Dorothy Reed, Trinity Baptist Church, Los Angeles; Joe Reilly, Philadelphia Youth Council Against Conscription; Harold B. Richardson, Chairman, Chapter 611, American Veterans Committee, University of Oklahoma; Paul Robeson, Jr., Cornell University, son of Communist singer, Paul Robeson; Anthony Salese, President, Local 430, United Electrical Workers, C.I.O., New York City; Aaron D. Schneider, Regional Director, United Office and Professional Workers, C.I.O., New York; Michael Scott, Chairman, American Labor Party, New York County Youth Committee; Doris Senk, Executive Secretary, American Youth for a Free World and Chairman, American Delegation to World Youth Festival; Don Smith, Sub-District Director, United Packing-house Workers, C.I.O., New York; Pete Smith, New York Patrolman, National Maritime Union, C.I.O., New York; Mollie Townsend, Corresponding Secretary, American Communications Association, Local 40, C.I.O., New York; Melvin Webber, Vice Chairman, American Veterans Committee, University of Texas; Jack Whorton, Las Vegas American Veterans Committee, New Mexico; Art Wright, Chairman, American Veterans Committee, Michigan State College; and Mary Yama, Inglewood Y.W.C.A.

Harold Orr, left-wing president of the Communist dominated Los Angeles Teachers Union A.F. of L., carried the floor fight to gag John Broy, organizer for the Textile Workers, C.I.O., from proposing his

measure to ban Communists and fellow-travelers from the organization. Arnold Schimberg of the Communist American Youth for Democracy publicly defended the organization's position in including Communists in the new organization.

This is not a sincere pacifist group opposed to war. It is a Stalinist front to keep the United States militarily weak so that Russia will be free for its conquest of Europe and Asia, and, eventually, for the conquest of the Western Hemisphere. It functions precisely, and for the same purpose, as did the American Peace Mobilization during the Stalin-Hitler pact.

NEW MASSES

Until its recent merger with *Main Stream*, the *New Masses* has been the weekly journalistic voice of the Communist Party. Its first appearance was as a monthly. As the *Masses*, it was suppressed by the United States Government for its subversive policies.

Among those who were connected with the magazine are the following: Joseph North, Frederick V. Field, Barbara Giles, Herbert Goldfrank, A. B. Magill, Ruth McKenney, John Stuart, Bruce Minton, Virginia Gardner, Lionel Berman, Alvah Bessie, Richard O. Boyer, Bella V. Dodd, Joy Davidman, R. Palme Dutt, William Gropper, Alfred Kreymborg, John Howard Lawson, Vito Marcantonio, Frederick Myers, Samuel Putnam, Paul Robeson, Isidor Schneider, Howard Selsam, Samuel Sillen, Joseph Starobin, Max Yergan, and Art Young.

NEWS VENDORS UNION, LOCAL 75, C.I.O.

This Communist organized and controlled front for news vendors is part of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, C.I.O.

Louis Schwartz and William Axelrod, both of the News Vendors Union, were subpoenaed and testified at the committee's Los Angeles hearing, February 17, 1948. Both men meticulously followed the Communist Party line in evading and refusing to answer questions as to their Communist affiliations.

Louis Schwartz has been a Communist for many years and registered as such in Los Angeles in 1942.

William Axelrod is secretary-treasurer of the News Vendors Union, Local 75, C.I.O. He admitted that the News Vendors Union and its members had conducted fund raising drives for the Communist paper, the *People's Daily World*. The News Vendors Union, as an organization, contributed sums of money, from time to time, to the Communist newspaper. The *People's Daily World* for August 19, 1947 reported that the News Vendors Union had contributed \$500 to the support of the paper.

Axelrod refused to answer whether or not he was a member of the Communist Party.

The headquarters of the News Vendors Union, Local 75, is located at 212 West Third Street in the City of Los Angeles.

In addition to William Axelrod and Louis Schwartz, Leonard Sherman, William Allen, Dave Small, Dave Kadish, Bob Greenberg, Harry Malorus, Everett Twine, Abe Sherman, Ben Rothman, and Maurice Taylor, are officials in the News Vendors Union.

NEWS OF THE WORLD

Successor to the *Anti-Nazi News*, publication of the Communist front, the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League.

NOW

Publication of the Communist front, the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League.

OPEN ROAD

Open Road operated "with the technical assistance in the Union of Socialist Republics of Intourist (The Soviet State Tourist Co.) and with the cultural assistance of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (VOKS)."

Frederick V. Field, Mrs. Corliss Lamont, Joseph Barnes, Walter F. Gellhorn, Jerome Davis, Maurice Hindus, Joshua Kunitz, Maxwell S. Stewart, Colston E. Warne, and Goodwin Watson, have been affiliated with Open Road.

John Rothschild, executive director of Open Road, has been associated with Communist-front organizations unrelated to travel. He was a member of the Advisory Board of Films for Democracy, a speaker for the American Student Union, and a signer of a statement in behalf of Communists arrested in Brazil.

An Open Road leaflet reads, in part, as follows:

"The Open Road was called into being by the demand of thinking Americans for a knowledge of the world * * * The needs of this new class of travelers have called for a new technique in travel. The Open Road, established in 1925 for the express purpose of supplying it, has already served over a hundred groups of travelers with an aggregate of more than a thousand members."

PACIFIC WEEKLY

This Communist publication was alleged to be "a western journal of fact and opinion." It was published at Carmel, California. The editor and publisher was W. K. Bassett. Ella Winter, veteran California Communist, was literary editor.

Associate editors were Lincoln Steffens, Dorothea Castelhun, Winthrop Rutlege, Sara Bard Field, Daniel T. MacDougal, and Harry Conover.

The issue of November 11, 1935, lists Marie Del Welch, Robert Cantwell, Carey McWilliams, Tom Kromer, Dorothy Erskine, Peter Quince, Tillie Lerner, Robert Whitaker, Jean Winthrop, L. E. Claypool, Hildgarde Flanner, Harry C. Steinmetz, and Joseph Baras, as contributing editors.

PAX PRODUCTIONS

This Communist organization poses as the "producers of progressive radio transcriptions for use by unions and liberal organizations" (*People's Daily World*, January 14, 1948).

Carol Levine is the director and producer of PAX.

The *People's Daily World* lists several PAX productions:

" 'The Americanism of Mr. Mudgett,' the tale of a bottom-bracket government employe who suddenly wakes up to find himself 'disloyal' and out of a job.

" 'Big Union,' which takes a look at the roughest, toughest closed shop union in the world—free enterprise.

" 'Mr. Pine Faces Life,' which sees the housing crisis through the eyes of a piece of 2x4 lumber."

The *People's Daily World* reports that PAX has established offices in New York and Chicago and that Peter Lyon, formerly eastern regional president of the Radio Writer's Guild, is the chief of the New York office. The Chicago office is allegedly headed by Rod Holmgren. San Francisco recording and "artistic" talent is said to be used exclusively. Anthony Boucher and Morris Watson are listed as PAX writers.

Roderick B. Holmgren was listed among the instructors and guest lecturers of the Communist Party's Abraham Lincoln School in Chicago.

Morris Watson has been associated with the following Communist-front organizations: American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, American League for Peace and Democracy, American Peace Mobilization, National Labor Committee Against War, Petition to Free Earl Browder, American Youth Congress, Committee to Defend America by Keeping Out of War, Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America, Consumers National Federation, Emergency Peace Mobilization, Friday, Writers Congress, Jewish People's Committee, Communist picket line before the White House during Stalin-Hitler Pact, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, Message to the House of Representatives Opposing the Dies Committee, New York Peace Association (Stalin-Hitler Pact), Open Letter for Closer Cooperation With the Soviet Union, Progressive Committee to Rebuild the American Labor Party, Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, Council of United States Veterans, Inc., Washington Committee for Democratic Action, the People's Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities, and Washington Peace Mobilization.

PEOPLE'S DAILY WORLD

The *People's Daily World* is the West Coast mouthpiece of the Communist Party. (For the history and development of this periodical, see the committee's previous reports.)

The *People's Daily World* is published by the Pacific Publishing Foundation, Inc., in San Francisco. Harrison George was editor-in-chief for many years. John Pittman has been managing editor and Harry Kramer has been business manager.

Recent (1948) issues of the *People's Daily World* list Al Richmond as executive editor and Adam Lapin as associate editor. Sidney Burke is listed as the Los Angeles editor and Harry Kramer as the business manager.

The San Francisco office is located at 590 Folsom Street and the Los Angeles office is at 206 South Spring Street.

The following Communists, in part, compose writers, past and present, for the *People's Daily World*: Peggy Dennis, Johnny Canuck, Virginia Gardner, George Martin, George Hitchcock, Vann Ludwig, Juan

Polainas, John Howard Lawson, Ted Tinsley, Steve Charter, Harold Salemsen, Merle Nance, George Morris, Frank Mucci, Max Gordon, James S. Allen, Johannes Steel, Vivian McGuckin, Philip Evergood, Dave Blodgett, Robert F. Hall, Bill Mardo, Eva Lapin, Jack Young, Hodee Richards, Morris Schappes, Earl E. Payne, John Pittman, Lee Coe, C. L. Rees, Zlatko Balokovic, Samuel Sillen, Jean R. Beck, Elizabeth M. Bacon, Patricia Killoran, Tony Russo, Emil Freed, Sam Kutnick, Ruby Cooper, Sondra Gorney, Mason Roberson, William Z. Foster, Max Gordon, George Kauffman, John Steuben, Mary Hays, John Stapp, Philip Murray, A. F. Whitney, Harry Raymond, Sidney Burke, Helen Simon, Walter J. Stack, Art Shields, Frank Pitcairn, Joseph Starobin, Mirian Kolkin, Kathleen Cronin, Herb Tank, A. R. Onda, Mike Quinn, William Allan, Mary Foote, Nemmy Sparks, Wes Bodkin, John J. Abt, Pettis Perry, Fred Vast, Allan L. Fletcher, Al Ross, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Philip Boek, Frederick V. Field, Howard Fast, Kilen Taylor, Lloyd Lehman, Israel Epstein, Lena Epstein, Otto Wangerin, Ken Howard, John Hudson Jones, Hildegaard Level, Merle Brodsky, Ben Levine, Woody Guthrie, Archie Brown, Bill Whacker, Leon Kaplan, C. F. Frost, Eric Webber, Okey Giggins, Esther Miller, Sid Partridge, Walter Lowenfels, Edwin F. Ufheil, Lawson Milford, Hugh Bryson, Abner W. Berry, Anna Louise Strong, Holland Roberts, Travis K. Hedrick, George Marion, David Platt, John Williamson, Bernice Carey, Yvonne Shepherd, Louise Mitchell, Leon Lee, Jack Stachel, Barbara Leigh, Marcel Dubois, Morris Childs, Al Richmond, Alan Max, Joseph Clark, V. F. Coragliotti, Robert Minor, Pete Edises, Jack Green, Hazel Grossman, Nat Low, Olive Sutton, Robert Kobin, Harry Fainaru, Jane Gilbert, Albert E. Kahn, Carl Williams, Michael Bankfort, Mary Thomas, Alex Treskin, Doug Ward, Adam Lapin, Milton Howard, and George Lohr.

The *People's Daily World* utilizes the service of the United Press, and on many occasions garbles the press items furnished by the United Press in bending the news to the Communist Party line. Apparently the United Press can do nothing about it.

All doubt of the Communism of Dr. Harry F. Ward is removed by advertisements in the *People's Daily World* during February of 1948 announcing that Dr. Harry F. Ward and Al Richmond were to speak on February 20th at the Embassy Auditorium under the auspices of the *People's Daily World*.

Among those who express sympathy for Communism by advertising in the Communist Party publication, the *People's Daily World*, are the following: Charles Lewkowich, 5508 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles; Paquerette Pathe Studio, Los Angeles; Harry Marcus, 324 South Spring St., Los Angeles; Ayeroff Brothers, 1066 South La Cienega Blvd., Los Angeles; L. K. Ward, 1959 Brooklyn Avenue, Los Angeles; Harry Tanner's, 1314 Echo Park Avenue, Los Angeles; Auto-Tech Garage, 5284 West Adams, Los Angeles; Eddie Gross, 356 South Flower, Los Angeles; Progressive Bookshop, 1806 West 7th St., Los Angeles; Melissa Blake, 6840 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood; Lester Horton, 7566 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles; Harry's Barbecue Drive-In, 81st and Western, Los Angeles; Sun-Lake Drug Co., Sunset and Silverlake Blvds., Los Angeles; Ethical Drug, Beverly at Western, Los Angeles; J. Wolf, 6306 South Broadway, Los Angeles; Beckie Berg, 607 South Western Avenue,

Los Angeles; Farber's Park View Manor, 2200 W. 7th Street, Los Angeles; Max Hilberman, 1519 Griffith Park Blvd., Los Angeles; Sam Tavis, Los Angeles; Rube Shulman, Los Angeles; Paramount Mattress Co., 1449 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles; J. Weiss, 233 South Broadway, Los Angeles; Paul S. Light, 605 N. La Brea, Los Angeles; Mars Stationers, 707 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Danny Troy, 4403 South Central, Los Angeles; Dr. Ralph Peters, 4426 Burns Avenue, Los Angeles; Dr. Howard Mamlet, 2716½ North Broadway, Los Angeles; William L. Goltz, 524 South Spring, Los Angeles; Dr. Howard Davis, 6252 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood; Dr. Fred Greenberg, 430 West Eighth St., Los Angeles; Dr. Bertram L. Roberts, 442½ North Fairfax Avenue, Los Angeles; Dr. E. I. Goodlaw, 219 W. Seventh St., Los Angeles; Dr. Irving Adler, 722 So. Hill St., Los Angeles; and J. P. Lubey, Garvey.

On August 4, 1943, a "Press Conference" was held for the benefit of the Communist *People's Daily World* at the First Unitarian Church at 2936 West Eighth Street, Los Angeles. With the sympathetic cooperation of the Rev. Ernest Caldecott, the First Unitarian Church in Los Angeles has earned the appellation of the "Church of the Hammer and Sickle." Under the new guidance of Communist Party liner Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, the church's reputation is being maintained.

Among the sponsors of the Communist inspired conference for the *People's Daily World* were John Howard Lawson, Assemblyman Augustus F. Hawkins, Leo Gallagher, Herbert K. Sorrell, Carey McWilliams, Charlotta Bass, Ernest Dawson, Al Waxman, Theodore Dreiser, and R. Lal Singh.

The *People's Daily World* for July 24, 1944 reports:

The *Daily People's World* leads the daily newspaper field in understanding the contribution of industry and labor in Hollywood to America's war effort.

That's the statement of two prominent Hollywood leaders—screen writer John Howard Lawson and Herbert Sorrell, president of the Conference of Studio Unions.

Both Sorrell and Lawson are supporting the current \$75,000 Victory Expansion Drive of the *Daily People's World*.

Virginia Gardner is an important Communist Party functionary. She was subpoenaed and testified before the committee February 18, 1948. She was extremely nervous and confused, in contrast to the usual defiant attitude of most Communists who appear before legislative investigating committees. She stated that she had been in California since early in October of 1947 and that she had formerly been an editor of the Communist publication, *New Masses*. She stated that she was currently employed by the Communist newspaper, the *People's Daily World*. She reluctantly admitted that she knew Bruce Minton, who has been expelled from the Communist Party. She agreed that Minton's expulsion from the Communist Party was true; that it was a matter of record. She also admitted knowing Ruth McKenney, Bruce Minton's wife, who was also expelled from the Communist Party.

Virginia Gardner freely admitted that she was a member of the Communist Party.

At the conclusion of Virginia Gardner's testimony, the following resolution was introduced and adopted by the Senate Committee:

WHEREAS, It has been firmly established that the Soviet Union, through its affiliated and directed Communist Parties of the World, has as its ultimate objective the destruction of the capitalist governments, including the United States of America; and

WHEREAS, The Communist Party of the United States has established itself as one of the most subservient and faithful fifth columns of the Soviet Union, working continuously for the destruction of the United States of America, its several States, and its institutions; and

WHEREAS, It has been firmly established that the Communist press constitutes the chief medium for the dissemination of seditious and traitorous propaganda within the United States of America, its several States and political subdivisions; and

WHEREAS, The *People's Daily World* has been found by all investigating agencies of the State and Federal Governments to be the chief mouthpiece for the Soviet Union and the criminal international conspiracy for the destruction of the United States Government; and

WHEREAS, The Newspaper Vendors Union, C.I.O., has admittedly contributed sums of money from time to time to the *People's Daily World*, and makes a practice of distributing this vicious, traitorous propaganda sheet of a hostile government; and

WHEREAS, Like all subversive organizations, the *People's Daily World* and the Newspaper Vendors Union, C.I.O., raise the cry of free speech and free press to cover seditious and disloyal activities; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities in California, duly constituted by the Legislature of the State of California for the purpose of investigating subversive organizations and activities, meeting in the Assembly Chambers, State Building, City of Los Angeles, this nineteenth day of February, 1948, call upon the people, the fraternal and patriotic organizations of the State of California to initiate a campaign against the seditious *People's Daily World* and to inaugurate a campaign of boycott against this mouthpiece of a hostile government and international criminal conspiracy; and be it further

Resolved, That this committee of the Senate of the State of California call upon the people of this State to refrain and desist from patronizing any vendor or newspaper distributor who sells or offers for sale the seditious *People's Daily World* or any other periodical of the Soviet controlled Communist Party; and be it further

Resolved, That all loyal Americans vending or distributing newspapers in the State of California, are hereby requested to maintain placards at their places of business announcing that "Seditious and un-American literature *Not* sold here" so that the general public may be advised that they are dealing with loyal American citizens; and be it further

Resolved, That the press of the State of California be requested to give this resolution the most prominent and conspicuous publicity possible to the end that the people of the State of California be fully advised of the findings and recommendations of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities in California.

As was to be expected, the hard core of Communist Party liners were immediately mobilized in defense of the Communist *People's Daily World*. Bert Witt, Southern California director of the Communist Progressive Citizens of America, Herbert Biberman, Lester Cole, Reuben W. Borough, Robert W. Kenny, and Norman Smith, were among the first to come to the defense of the anti-United States, pro-Soviet, pro-Communist *People's Daily World*. Bill Elconin, international field organizer of the C.I.O. United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; Ed Roybal, chairman of the Community Service Organization; and Mrs. Charlotta Bass, editor of the pro-Communist *California Eagle*, leaped immediately into the arena in defense of Joe Stalin's California mouthpiece.

Albert Dekker, former pro-Communist member of the California Legislature, added his voice to the defense of the Kremlin.

Assemblyman Edward Elliott, of the Forty-fourth Los Angeles Assembly District, made his initial public appearance as a supporter of the red conspiracy by attacking the committee's resolution as a violation of the "freedom of the press."

PEOPLE'S EDUCATIONAL CENTER

See the Committee's 1947 Report for a full account of this Communist school. (Pages 63 to 75 inclusive.)

Communists and fellow-travelers who have been connected with this Communist project include John Howard Lawson, Albert Dekker, Dr. Franklin Fearing, Leo Gallagher, Carey McWilliams, Charles Katz, Philip M. Connelly, and Dr. Frank Davis.

Sidney Davison of the People's Educational Center was subpoenaed to appear before the committee at its February, 1948 hearing. John McTernan, Davison's attorney, presented a doctor's certificate signed by H. Engelberg, stating that Sidney Davison was under his care and was suffering from intestinal flu and would be unable to answer the committee's subpoena. Dr. Hyman Engelberg, who signed the certificate, is listed as a teacher in the Communist People's Educational Center. He was an instructor in the Communist school during the winter and fall terms of 1947. He was listed as a speaker at the Communist Conference on "Thought Control" at the Beverly Hills Hotel on the eleventh day of July, 1947. (This conference was sponsored by the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council of the Progressive Citizens of America.) He subscribed to the *People's Daily World* as of July, 1940, at 805 Tularosa Drive, in Los Angeles. In September of 1947 Dr. Engelberg was one of the donors to the Spanish Refugee Appeal at the Paul Robeson concert meeting in the Shrine Auditorium.

The following is from the committee's transcript of testimony for February 18, 1948 (pp. 490-494):

(By Mr. Combs): Mr. Chairman, at the conclusion of the session yesterday, we were discussing the background and history and

some of the personnel connected with the organization known as the Hollywood Actors' Laboratory Theatre. It should be stated for the record that that organization was certified by the office of the State Department of Public Instruction, which qualified it for subsidy under the GI Bill of Rights, and so far as we have been able to learn, that certification still exists; and under the law, when such an institution has been certified by the State as a proper organization to qualify under the GI Bill of Rights, it is mandatory on the Veterans Administration to provide funds for the veterans attending the institution, so long as that State Certification continues.

I might also add that, as most of the members of the committee are aware, the State Department of Public Instruction also certified the California Labor School in San Francisco, and until early in 1947, I believe, or late in 1946, following the hearing by this committee at Oakland on the school, we have the denial first, and then the admission, by the school's director, that he was a Communist and so registered in New York, and following an investigation by the American Federation of Labor in San Francisco and its conclusion that the school was a Communist front, the school voluntarily relinquished its claim to money from the Veterans Administration for the ex-servicemen attending the school. Nevertheless, the certification has not yet been withdrawn and, from a technical standpoint, any veteran attending the institution could demand that he be given GI money and the government would have no alternative under the law except give it to him. I merely point that out in order to finish the continuity on the Actors' Laboratory Theatre.

Chairman Tenney: Does the record show whether or not the Department of Education has withdrawn its certification of approval of the California Labor School?

Mr. Combs: Well, the record, up to at least a couple of months ago, showed that the certification had not been withdrawn; that the school was still certified.

Whether the same situation exists with the People's Educational Center, I don't know, and that is one of the reasons why we subpoenaed some of these witnesses, to find out.

Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that Mr. Davison is too ill to be present for the next few days and that his illness started yesterday when the other session commenced. I will read into the record a documented report concerning his activities. I read first from page 128 (Committee's 1943 Report) of an affidavit executed by Rena M. Vale and I am quoting:

"When I attended new members classes in the Communist Party, the instructor introduced himself as Sidney Martin, but I later knew him as Sidney Davidson, which he stated was his true name."

(Reading)

"He gave us the explanation that all capitalist governments must be overthrown eventually before a world reform."

The records of the registrar of voters of Los Angeles County show Mr. Davidson was registered as a Communist in Los Angeles County in 1941.

The literature of the People's Educational Center, copies of which I will shortly introduce into the record, show that Mr. Davidson is director of the California Labor School at the present time.

Chairman Tenney: Of the People's Educational Center?

Mr. Combs: Pardon me. Of the People's Educational Center.

During the fall term of 1946, he was an instructor in labor problems; he was an instructor in 1947, teaching the same sort of a course, the same subject.

He was also registered as a Communist in 1940. He changed to—he switched—he was also registered as a Communist in 1936, continuously from 1936 to 1940; and in 1940 the record shows that he changed his registration to Democrat; and in 1946, he refused to state his political affiliation.

The record also shows that his wife, who uses the name of Jacobina Caro, was also a registered Communist.

* * * * *

Mr. Combs: That she was an instructor at the People's Educational Center and also at the Actors' Laboratory, concerning which we had some testimony yesterday afternoon.

At this place in the record, in the transcript it should also appear that at a previous hearing held by this committee, the history of the People's Educational Center was developed and the record shows that coincidentally with the discontinuance of the Communist Workers School in Los Angeles, it was announced that a new educational institution would commence and, shortly thereafter, the People's Educational Center started and used the physical appurtenances of the Workers School's chairs, desks, tables, book-cases and so on, together with all of its library (officials of the school have so testified) and among the organizations that loaned it financial assistance was the League of American Writers concerning which the testimony went into the record yesterday afternoon.

Federal Judge Leon R. Yankwich voluntarily appeared Thursday, February 19, 1948, at the committee's Los Angeles hearing. He wanted to make a speech to the audience. It was only after he was admonished by the chairman that he finally consented to address the committee.

He stated that he was appearing before the committee because he had learned that his name had been included in previous committee reports, in connection with the Communist school, the Los Angeles People's Educational Center.

After Yankwich was impressed with the idea that his remarks should be addressed to the committee and not to the Communists in the audience, he said: "It was stated that I delivered a lecture before some educational group and the newspaper which reported it had a statement which intimated that I had been 'taken in' by a group * * *. So, all I want to do is this—I want to say this: I do not care whether they are Communists or anything else. * * *"

Judge Yankwich was informed that the committee had found the People's Educational Center to be a Communist-front organization, and

that the judge's name had been listed on the organization's pamphlets as an instructor or a lecturer.

Chairman Tenney questioned Judge Yankwich as follows (Committee's transcript, Volume XL, page 729):

* * * it seems to me that a federal judge should refrain from lending his prestige to a Communist-front organization.

Judge Yankwich: I have never lent my prestige to anyone, but when I was lecturing, and this was six or seven years ago, which I do not do now—I am getting old; I have been a judge for 21 years, Senator; I was appointed, as I told you, by a Republican Governor and elected twice by the people and then appointed by a Democratic President—when I am asked to give the benefit of my study to any group, I will do it, no matter who they are, black, white, Jews, Catholics, Protestants, Communists or anyone else, if they listen to me.

Chairman Tenney: Would you permit the German American Bund to use your name as a lecturer?

A. No—yes; not to use my name; yes, I would. I would give a lecture before them, on my own terms, as an individual.

On the morning of February 20, 1948, R. E. Combs, Committee Counsel, read the committee record of Judge Leon Yankwich into the transcript. The judge was advertised as a guest lecturer at the summer term of the People's Educational Center in 1945. (*Labor Herald*, April 20, 1945.)

Yankwich was born in Roumania, and was naturalized in Modesto, California, September 27, 1912. He has participated in open forum meetings of the American Civil Liberties Union. In the *People's Daily World* for April 19, 1945, there is a photograph of Judge and Mrs. Leon Yankwich together with Dr. Frank Davis. Under the photograph is the caption which reads as follows: "At a reception at their home for Dr. Frank Davis, newly appointed Director of Education for the L. A. People's Educational Association, Judge and Mrs. Leon Yankwich discussed with Dr. Davis new perspectives for the P.E.A."

Dr. Frank Davis, previously a witness before this committee, was formerly a professor at the University of California at Los Angeles. He resigned this position to become Educational Director for the People's Educational Center. (The first name for this Communist school was the People's Educational Association. It was later changed to its present name, People's Educational Center.)

Mr. Combs also introduced a copy of the *Open Forum*, published every Saturday at 1022 California Building, Second and Broadway, Los Angeles, by the Southern California branch of the American Civil Liberties Union. This issue carried an article signed by Judge Leon Yankwich attacking the Criminal Syndicalism Law, held constitutional by the high courts of California and the United States. The bill is aimed at those who advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence.

The committee finds that Judge Yankwich's conduct and attitude is a disgraceful reflection upon the federal bench. For anyone to fraternize with the enemies of the people of the United States, its Constitution and government, is bad enough in itself, but when a judge of the federal bench lends his position and name to dignify traitorous organizations,

such as the Communist People's Educational Center, then no condemnation is strong enough to characterize such action. In these critical times, when the federal bench will be called upon to deal with cases involving the traitorous activities of Communist-Soviet agents, a man such as Yankwich is not qualified, because of his obvious bias and sympathy for pro-Communist, pro-Soviet causes, to sit on the federal bench.

PEOPLE'S PEACE

Those familiar with Communist double talk recognize People's Peace immediately as a Communist front. The name of Ernest Caldecott as Executive Director becomes persuasive. The names of Mary McLeod Bethune, Dr. Scott Nearing, and Dr. F. M. Pottenger as members of the "Advisory Board" remove all doubt.

The organization came into being early in 1947.

People's Peace follows the Communist line as laid down in the *People's Daily World* and other Communist publications. It opposes the Truman doctrine for aid to Greece and Turkey and propagandizes for appeasement of Russia. "Why is Russia's century-old demand for a warm water port on the Mediterranean not legitimate?" asks a People's Peace bulletin for March, 1947, over the signature of Ernest Caldecott.

Little Jacqueline Horner, concert pianist, was exploited in a recital at the First Unitarian Church at 2936 West Eighth Street in Los Angeles in a benefit on behalf of People's Peace.

The Unitarian Church at 2936 West Eighth Street in Los Angeles has been the meeting place for the Communist Party and its fronts for many years. The committees of the Legislature investigating un-American activities have endeavored unsuccessfully to subpoena Ernest Caldecott. The chairman of the committee (see Committee's 1945 Report) has protested, on behalf of the committee, church tax exempt property being used contrary to law.

See the committee's previous reports for a record of the Communist activities of Ernest Caldecott. In spite of the protests of the American members of the First Unitarian Church, Ernest Caldecott was replaced by a man with even a more lurid record, Stephen H. Fritchman.

The Rev. Stephen Fritchman has been affiliated with many Communist activities. Along with such notorious fellow-travelers as Prof. Thomas Addis, Prof. Franz Boas, Prof. Sophonisba Breckenridge, Hugh De Lacey, Rockwell Kent, Rt. Rev. Edward L. Parsons, Arthur Upham Pope, Michael Quill, Prof. Walter Rautenstrauch, George Seldes, Peter Shipka, Herman Shumlin, Vilbjalmur Stefansson, Donald Ogden Stewart, and Dr. Max Yergan, he sponsored the *National* "American All" Week of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, a Communist front for the protection of alien Communists.

Fritchman was a sponsor of the American Rescue Ship Mission, an enterprise of the Communist United American Spanish Aid Committee, together with Dr. Edward K. Barsky, Dr. Thomas Addis, Prof. Lyman R. Bradley, Helen R. Bryan, William E. Dodd, Jr., Muriel Draper, Leon Feuchtwanger, Dr. Abram Flaxer, Dr. John A. Kingsbury, George Marshall, Herman Shumlin, Dr. Henry E. Sigerist, Dr. Vilbjalmur Stefansson, and others. (The American Rescue Ship Mission maintained headquarters at 200 Fifth Avenue in New York City.)

Fritchman was a signer of a "call" to the Communist Fifth Congress of Youth held in New York City in July, 1939, together with such party liners as John P. Davis, George Soule, Oswald Garrison Villard, Max Yergan, Mary McLeod Bethune, Robert Morss Lovett, Mary E. Woolley, Heywood Broun, Jerome Davis, Gardner Jackson, Reid Robinson, Rose Schneiderman, A. F. Whitney, John M. Coffee, Thomas F. Ford, Lee E. Geyer, Ed V. Izak, Culbert L. Olsen, Robert F. Wagner, Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., and others.

Fritchman was one of a group of Communist-liners who appealed to President Roosevelt in behalf of Earl Browder, head of the Communist Party. This Communist front was known generally as the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder. Among others who composed this front or who aided it are: W. Russell Bowie, Joseph Curran, Zara Dupont, E. Franklin Frazier, Max Lerner, Reid Robinson, Willard Townsend, Mary Van Kleeck, Carey McWilliams, James Waterman Wise, Philip M. Connelly, Louis Goldblatt, Lyn Whiting, Henry Schmidt, Ernest Lovina, James Smith, Ben Gold, Paul Stein, Donald McGuire, Hugh Bryson, Walter J. Stack, Donald Henderson, Grant Oakes, Paul Heide, Roger Baldwin, Max Bedacht, Prof. Franz Boas, Hugh DeLacy, Abraham Flaxer, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Osmond K. Fraenkel, Dashiell Hammett, Rockwell Kent, Max Lerner, Albert Maltz, Vito Marcantonio, Arthur Upham Pope, Paul Robeson, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Dr. Clinton J. Taft, Dr. Harry F. Ward, and Max Yergan.

Fritchman was a sponsor of the Stalin-Hitler line Committee to Defend America by Keeping Out of War, which preceded immediately the launching of the American Peace Mobilization. Both groups were inspired and dominated by the Communist Party and cooperated with the German American Bund to keep the United States from assisting Great Britain, France and China. (See the committee's 1943 report.) Connection with any of the Communist fronts organized to support the Stalin-Hitler pact may be considered the supreme test in determining whether a Communist is, in fact, the "iron-disciplined revolutionary" that Lenin demanded. Among those who joined Stephen H. Fritchman in supporting Hitler during this period are the following: Rabbi Michael Alper, Harry Elmer Barnes, Lewis Allen Berne, Prof. Franz Boas, Philip M. Connelly, Joseph Curran, Jerome Davis, Theodore Dreiser, Abraham Flaxer, Rockwell Kent, Robert Morss Lovett, Vito Marcantonio, Michael Quill, Prof. Walter Rautenstrauch, Reid Robinson, George Seldes, Oswald Garrison Villard, and Dr. Max Yergan.

Together with Dr. Mary E. Woolley, Rabbi Michael Alper, Dr. Walter B. Cannon, Lion Feuchtwanger, Kenneth Leslie, Heinrich Mann, Princess Helga zu Loewenstein, the Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman sponsored the Communist Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, organized by the Communist Party to protect Communist refugees.

Fritchman signed a "Message to the House of Representatives" in January of 1943 opposing the renewal of the Dies Committee. This "message" was a frenzied Communist-inspired enterprise. Among the signatories are the following: Louis Adamic, Comfort A. Adams, George P. Adams, Fay E. Allen, Rabbi Michael Alper, Max Bedacht, Gray Bemis, William Rose Benet, John C. Bennett, Mary McLeod Bethune, Raymond T. Birge, Dr. George Blumer, Dr. Ernst P. Boas, Allen Boretz, Sophonisba P. Breckenridge, Joseph R. Brodsky, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins

Brown, Morris Carnovsky, Harry M. Cassidy, Rev. Don M. Chase, George A. Coe, Louis Colman, Lincoln Constance, Giovanni Costigan, J. A. Cotton, Frederick A. Counts, Joseph E. Curran, Hazel Morton Cushing, Frank C. Davis, W. J. Decker, Hugh De Lacy, Bella V. Dodd, Muriel Draper, Theodore Dreiser, Alice Hendrickson, Donald Henderson, William Houk, Langston Hughes, Abraham J. Isserman, Paul Jarrico, Arthur Kallet, Marie L. Kayser, Freda Kirchwey, Alfred Kreymborg, Graham A. Laing, John Dzenit, Albert I. Elkus, Dr. Leo Eloesser, S. Enee, Henry Pratt Fairchild, Sara Bard Field, James Ray Files, H. H. Fisher, Abraham Flaxer, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Wanda Gag, W. Horsley Gantt, Leo Gallagher, Kate Crane Gartz, Ben Gold, Louis Goldblatt, R. A. Gordon, Corliss Lamont, Dr. Emil Lengyel, Meridel Le Seuer, Rev. Edgar A. Lowther, Rev. William McGee, Albert Maltz, Dr. W. H. Mainwaring, George Marshall, Stewart Meigs, Lewis Merrill, Bruce Minton, Rev. Richard Morford, Dudley Nichols, Mrs. Nixon Norris, Jerry O'Connell, Tom O'Connor, Rev. G. Bromley Oxman, Rt. Rev. Edward L. Parsons, Stuart Pettingill, Arthur Upham Pope, Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Michael J. Quill, Walter Rautenstrauch, Wallingford Reigger, Reid Robinson, Max Savelle, Pauline G. Schnidler, Thelma Schnee, Margaret Schlauch, Viola Brothers Shore, Rev. Theodore G. Soares, Hester Sondergaard, Herbert K. Sorrell, Louis Stein, Donald Ogden Stewart, Anna Louise Strong, Lewis M. Terman, Frederick Thompson, Rev. Dillon Wesley Throckmorton, Mathew O. Tobriner, Edward C. Tolman, E. F. Tracy, Jim Tully, Frank Tuttle, Rev. William A. Tyler, Margaret Vinton, Morris Watson, Mary Waymouth, Clara Weatherwax, Mary F. Wesselhoeft, Charles E. S. Wood, Maxine Wood, Mary E. Woolley, and Dr. Max Yergan.

Fritchman so boldly and brazenly followed the Communist Party line in his editorship of the official Unitarian magazine, *Christian Register*, that he was fired early in 1947. He has been a member of the staff of editorial advisers of the Communist *Protestant*, published at 521 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Jerome Davis, Hewlett Johnson (Red Dean of Canterbury), G. Bromley Oxnam, A. Clayton Powell, Johannes Steel, and Henry N. Wieman are other members of the advisory staff of the *Protestant*.

Fritchman was among those who signed a letter to Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York seeking a pardon for the Communist Morris U. Schappes who had been convicted of the crime of perjury. The letter was an enterprise of the Communist organized Schappes Defense Committee and the signatories included the following, in addition to Fritchman: Prof. Thomas Addis, Stanford University; William Rose Benet; Prof. Raymond T. Birge, University of California, Berkeley; Rev. Oliver Hart Bronson, Summerland, California; Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown; Van Wyck Brooks, writer; Joseph Curran, Benjamin J. Davis, Theodore Dreiser, Waldo Frank, Sol Goldman, Ben Hecht, Langston Hughes, Rockwell Kent, Freda Kirchwey, John Howard Lawson, Canada Lee, Ray Lev, Louis Lipsky, Florence H. Luscomb, Prof. W. H. Mainwaring, Stanford University; Albert Maltz, Congressman Vito Marcantonio, George Marshall, Rev. William H. Melish, Martin Popper, Dr. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Michael J. Quill, Prof. Walter Rautenstrauch, Columbia University; Paul Robeson, Earl Robinson, Donald Ogden Stewart, Rabbi Joshua Trachtenberg, Oswald Garrison Villard, Prof.

Harry F. Ward, Prof. F. W. Weymouth, Stanford University; Rev. David Rhys Williams, Mary E. Woolley, Mt. Holyoke College, and Wilhams Zorach, sculptor.

Fritchman was a sponsor of the Communist United American Spanish Aid Committee organized by the Communist Party of the United States to assist Spanish Communists in finding a haven in Mexico. This organization was headed by Dr. Edward K. Barsky and was composed of such party-liners as Dr. Thomas A. Addis, Martha Dodd, Herman Shumlin, Prof. Lyman R. Bradley, Dr. Herman Gold, Carol King, Ray Kuntz, Wallingfor Riegger, George Seldes, and Herbert Witt. Cosponsors with Fritchman were Kyle Crichton, Muriel Draper, William Gropper, Rockwell Kent, George Marshall, Dorothy Parker, Dr. Henry E. Sigerist, and Max Yergan.

Fritchman was a member of the American Round Table on India, a Communist front headed by Robert Norton, a well-known member of the Communist Party. Among the other members of this group are the following: Louis Adamic, Philip J. Jaffe, Mary McLeod Bethune, Dr. J. Harry Cotton, Lillian Hellman, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Rt. Rev. Edward L. Parsons, Gifford Pinchot, Arthur Upham Pope, Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Lee Pressman, Elmer Rice, and Dr. Mary E. Woolley.

The first Unitarian Church in Los Angeles continuously distributes Communist literature, pamphlets, handbills, and leaflets. Latest is an announcement of Communist Langston Hughes' appearance at Occidental College on March 31, 1948. Hughes may be said to rate with Paul Robeson as notorious Negro leaders in the Communist field. The committee has heretofore reproduced Hughes' blasphemous poem "Good Bye Christ" in which all religion is lampooned and Marx, Lenin and Stalin are praised.

Langston Hughes' appearance at Occidental College will be under the auspices of the Eagle Rock Council for Civic Unity. Jerome W. McNair is the general program chairman of this group. The local chairman is Benjamin L. DeWees and the secretary is Esther Hoag. Elizabeth A. Wood is an active member of the Eagle Rock Council for Civic Unity.

Communist Hughes is to be introduced by the former Los Angeles City Librarian, Althea Warren.

Jerome W. McNair is affiliated with a number of Communist organizations including the American Civil Liberties Union and the American-Russian Institute.

(NOTE: As this report goes to press, a spokesman for Occidental College announces that the institution has cancelled Hughes' appearance.)

PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS OF AMERICA

See the Committee's 1947 Report, pages 236 to 240.

Early in 1946 the Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions and the CIO Political Action Committee gave a \$12.50 plate dinner at the Astor in New York City, at which Andrei Gromyko was speaker.

On April 13, 1946, the Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions and the CIO Political Action Committee,

together with about 2,000 Communists and pro-Communists, gathered in New York City and listened to Henry Wallace. Claude Pepper, Dr. Frank Kingdon and others also spoke. Organizations such as the Communist International Workers' Order and the Communist Party purchased tickets in blocs at \$10 each.

The merger conference met in Chicago September 28 and 29, 1946. The National Committee to Win the Peace, the Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, the CIO Political Action Committee, the Youth Political Action Committee, the National Farmers' Union, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, National Negro Congress, Independent Voters of Illinois, Liberal Voters' League of St. Louis, Progressive Citizens of Ohio, Independent Voters of New Hampshire, Progressive Citizens of Cleveland, Progressive Citizens of Cincinnati, New Jersey Independent Citizens' League and Oberlin Political Action Committee were represented.

The board of directors of the new organization were selected in equal number from the National Citizens' Political Action Committee, the Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, and the National Committee to Win the Peace. The other organizations were given vice presidential posts.

Frank Kingdon and Jo Davidson were selected cochairmen of the emerging Progressive Citizens of America, each having previously served as cochairmen of two of the major merging groups. Herman Shumlin was elected secretary. Michael M. Nisselson was made treasurer. Executive vice chairmen are C. B. Baldwin and Hannah Dorner. Vice chairmen are Van Wyck Brooks, Elmer A. Benson, John Cromwell, Bartley C. Crum, Norman Corwin, Clark Foreman, Lillian Hellman, Gene Kelly, Robert W. Kenny, Frederic March, Paul Robeson, Harlow Shapley, A. F. Whitney, R. R. Wright, J. Raymond Walsh, Paul Tishman, and Marshall Dimock.

Aubrey Williams and Carey McWilliams are members of the board of the Progressive Citizens' of America. The movement does not discriminate against Communists or Communist frontiers; as a matter of fact they are cordially invited to join.

The Progressive Citizens' of America is an organization designed for bold political pressure tactics and demonstrations. Members of the Washington State branch recently marched on the State Capitol in support of Communist demands. Its chief work, in addition to the Third Party movement, is propaganda attacks on the Truman administration and advocacy of appeasement toward Russia and her satellite countries.

The Progressive Citizens' of America publishes the *PCA News Release*, with offices located at 205 E. 42d Street, New York City, and 1919 L Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.; and the *Progressive Citizen*, published in New York. Ralph Shikes is editor, and Milton Meltzer is associate editor. The Washington, D. C., office is in charge of Luke W. Wilson, former Orientation Officer in the United States Army.

Executive heads of the women's division of the Progressive Citizens of America are Helen Rosen and Grace Leidman.

The California section of the Progressive Citizens of America is currently engaged in a campaign against the congressional and state legislative committees investigating un-American activities. It joins

openly with the Communist Party, the International Workers' Order, National Negro Congress, and the American Jewish Congress.

The Los Angeles branch of the Progressive Citizens of America is 1515 Cross Roads of the World. The ballot for officers of the Los Angeles branch for October 27, 1947, includes the following names: Dr. Murray Abowitz, Mrs. Mary Aidlin, Gregory Ain, Sam Albert, Robert Alexander, Jarvis Barlow, Mrs. Charlotta Bass, Jack Y. Berman, Edward Biberman, Henry Blankfort, Michael Blankfort, William Blowitz, Helen Boardman, Reuben Borough, Abe Burrows, Mrs. Myrtle H. Cannon, Clarence C. Carlson, Dr. Glen Carlson, Dr. Helen Christianson, Frank F. Chuman, John Cromwell, Howard DaSilva, Albert Dekker, Mrs. Elliot Dexter, Mrs. Charlotte Dieterle, John Entenza, Dr. Welles Forde, Kenneth I. Fulton, Frances Goodrich, Morris A. Halprin, Dr. Harold Haskell, Hon. Augustus Hawkins, Harold Hecht, Rose Hobart, Lena Horne, Dr. H. Claude Hudson, Richard A. Ibanez, Alvin P. Jackson, Reginald Johnson, Charles Jones, Dr. Maurice Kamins, Charles Katz, Gene Kelly, Robert W. Kenny, Howard Koch, Raphael Konigsberg, John Howard Lawson, Simon A. Lazarus, Mendel H. Lieberman, Mrs. Leah Lovell, Dr. Don MacQueen, Mrs. Elizabeth McCandless, Carey McWilliams, Frances Millington, Sam Moore, Robert S. Morris, Jr., Edward Mosk, Carlton Moss, Mrs. Esther Nasatir, Dr. Harold Orr, Seniel Ostrow, Albert Patrick, Mrs. Elizabeth Payne, Dr. Linus Pauling, Gregory Peck, Nat Perrin, Frederic I. Rinaldo, Earl Robinson, Edward G. Robinson, Adrian Scott, Nathan Shapiro, Mrs. Jean Sieroty, Mrs. George Slaff, Ben Solnit, Percy Solotoy, Marian Spitzer, Louis Tabak, Dalton Trumbo, Shepard Traube, Frank Tuttle, Dr. Chester Van Atta, Bob Wachsman, Clore Warne, Joe Weston, Mrs. William Wyler, Jakob Zeitlin, Larry Adler, Mrs. Lynn Akerstein, Averill Berman, Mrs. Phyllis Blackman, Jeff Boehm, Max Chudnow, Edward E. Elliott, Eugene Fisher, Mrs. William Goodley, Mrs. Alice Hoskins, I. Jacobson, Sarajo Lord, Mrs. Eleanor Maas, Mrs. Emily Morse, Charles Muehling, Eloise Perry, Matthew Richman, George Shibley, Robert O. Staniforth, Mrs. Samuel J. Tilden, Mortimer Vogel, Abraham S. Weiner, Mrs. J. H. Winfrey, Walter Bodlander, Murray Bruck, Matt Gandall, Irvin Gartner and Mrs. Marjorie Leonard.

Robert W. Kenny is the chairman, Mrs. Charlotte Dieterle, secretary, and Robert S. Morris, Jr., is the treasurer of the California Branch.

The Monday, November 3, 1947 issue of the *Hollywood Reporter* carries a full page advertisement "contributed by the Actors Division of the Progressive Citizens of America." The ad is captioned "The Thomas Rankin Committee Must Go!" It reads:

We, the undersigned members of the acting profession, acclaim Larry Parks, one of the "unfriendly nineteen"; We acclaim those actors who appeared in Washington to protest the star chamber proceedings * * * those others who broadcast their indignation on the air and in the press * * * and those who remained to fight here. We are proud that they are upholding the finest traditions of our profession and our Country.

The names that are appended signatory to the foregoing are as follows: Jay Adler, Mona Allister, William Allister, George Bachus, Henry Bachus, Jim Bachus, Ellen Baer, Mary Baer, Joan Banks, Lee Barrie,

Paula Bay, Marjory Becket, Edgar Barrier, Al Benault, Bea Benedaret, Helen Beverly, Whit Bissell, Betsy Blair, Dorothy Blass, Lambert Blass, Roman Bohnen, Charles Boswell, Phoebe Brand, Henry Brandon, Janet Brandt, Lloyd Bridges, J. Edward Bromberg, John Brown, Phil Brown, Robert Burns, Jr., Ernest Butterman, Herbert Cahill, Josephine Caldwell, Camille Cannady, Morris Carnovsky, Jack Carrington, Howland Chamberlain, Sidney Chaplin, Frances Chaney, Coreene Cochem, Edward Clark, Angela Clarke, David Clarke, Lee Cobb, Muriel Coburn, Gladys Cole, Frank Conlan, Curt Conway, Bert Conway, Fran Cooper, Rose Cooper, Jeff Corey, George Coulouris, Kay Cousins, John Crawford, Mary Jane Croft, Dennis Cross, Helen Crozier, Rosalie Cunningham, Allyn Daley, Howard Da Silva, Robert A. Davis, Sid Davis, Mary Davenport, Olive Deering, Lileta Del Mar, Ludwig Donath, Victor Drake, Sidney Dubin, Howard Duff, Marjorie Dunfee, Scott Elliot, David Ellis, George England, Alice Fallender, Syd Fallender, Mary Virginia Farmer, Joel Fluellen, Fred Freiburger, Gerald Fritz, David Fresco, Loren Gage, Betty Garrett, Dorothy Gibbs, Isobel Gibbs, Julie Gibson, Jody Gilbert, Don Giovannie, Edmond Glover, Charles Glynn, Clark Gordon, Lloyd Gough, Fred Graff, Lee Graham, Jon Gusiek, Maurice Gruenberg, Richard Hale, John Halliday, Alvin Hammer, Bert Hanlon, Ken Harvey, Barry Heenan, Vivian N. Henson, Rose Hobart, Bob Hoffman, Lawrence Holden, Helen Hornick, Jerry Housmer, Jack Hyam, John Ireland, Russell D. Johnson, Lester Joy, Byron Kane, Robert Karnes, Doris Karnes, Robert Kerns, Terry Kilburn, Peter W. Klein, Mickey Knox, Lee Korf, Edith Kroll, Alan D. Lawson, Gloria Lederman, Robert Lee, Will Lee, Peter Leeds, David A. Leonard, Sam Levine, Mary Lewis, Katherine Locke, Gwen Logan, Peter Lorien, Frank Lovejoy, Norman Lloyd, Julian Ludwig, Daniel Mann, Winnie Mann, Adrian Marden, Frank Marlowe, Byron Marrow, E. S. Marshall, Alice Martin, Dewey Martin, Martin Mason, Ed Max, Ray Mayer, Robert McCahon, Greg McClure, Mary Alice McEwen, Gordon E. McDonald, John McIntyre, Lucille Meredith, J. Miller, Marvin Miller, Judy Mirsky, Henry Morgan, Monty Morgan, Marilyn Moore, Karen Morley, Bob Nelson, Marjorie Nelson, Doris Nolan, Janet Nolan, Marsha Norman, Carol Norris, Arthur O'Connell, Wyatt Ordnung, Angele Owens, Joe Papirofsky, Jim Parker, Ronnie Paris, Robert Patten, Kenneth Patterson, Tom Pedi, Leo Penn, Ruth Perrott, Barney Phillips, Bernard Phillips, Elanore Pine, John Poyardt, John Poletti, Robert Pryor, Stanley Prager, Delores Quintana, Emil Rameau, Alan Reed, Al Reiter, Vincent Renno, Sam Resnick, Anne Revere, Frances Rey, Robert Richards, Marian Richman, Sonia Rifkin, Stephen Roberts, Sheila Rogers, Selena Royle, Gale Roberts, Shimen Ruskin, Bernice Rubane, Alex Rubin, Frances Sage, William J. Schallert, Eileen Schiff, Natalie Schuchett, Dorothy Scott, Evelyn Scott, Peter Seeger, Sherwin Seltzer, Virginia Sharpe, Robert Shayne, Martha Snow, Sandy Siegal, Jerry Silvern, June Smaney, Art Smith, Billy D. Smith, Clyde H. Snow, Gale Sondergaard, Milton Starr, Penny Starr, Naomi Stevens, Paul Steffen, Carol Stone, Constance Stone, Louise Stuart, Hennie Sunshine, Arno Tanney, Jon Tenor, Dorothy Tree, Willy Trenk, George Tyne, Peter Virgo, Herman Volz, Herman Waldman, Harlan Warde, Joseph Warfield, Lynn Whitney, Thelma Walker, Pat Wallace, Frances Williams, Mervin Williams, George Woods, and Ned Young.

Chapters and meetings of Progressive Citizens of America have been organized throughout the State of California. George Shibley, Communist Party line attorney, has been active for the organization in Long Beach. At a meeting of the Long Beach Chapter on February 13, 1948, held at 835 Locust Avenue, in addition to Shibley, Bert Witt and Martin Hall were the principal speakers. Malvina Reynolds was the secretary. Bob Greenhoot also spoke.

The Arts, Sciences and Professions Council of the Progressive Citizens of America met in the Beverly Hills Hotel in Beverly Hills, July 9 to 13, 1947, for the purpose of launching a nation-wide campaign against "thought control," the current party line in attacking committees investigating subversive activities. Among those who participated in this meeting were George Pepper, Norman Corwin, John Cromwell, Hugh DeLacy, Howard Koch, Millan Brand, Dorothy Hughes, Donald Ogden Stewart, Irving Pichel, Paul Henreid, Vincent Price, Roy Harris, Albert Maltz, Philip Stevenson, Vera Gaspary, Guy Endore, Melvin Levy, Sam Ornitz, Wilma Shore, Alfred Noyes, Alexander Knox, Anne Revere, and Selene Royle.

RUSSIAN RECONSTRUCTION FARMS, INC.

This organization was created to aid and finance "teaching Russian peasants machine methods in agriculture," according to a report of the Garland Fund of January 20, 1926, listing its donation of \$20,000, the purchase of \$10,000 stock, and a gift of \$3,000. Sidney Hillman, William Z. Foster, Robert W. Dunn, and Benjamin Gitlow were directors of this fund.

J. B. Collings Wood auditor of this group, was also the auditor for the Friends of Soviet Russia. Lucy G. Branham was the field secretary and Harold M. Ware was the manager in Russia.

RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF, INC.

John A. Kingsbury announced at a meeting of the American Council on Soviet Relations July 2, 1941, that "it is the council's purpose to rally American public opinion behind support to the U.S.S.R." Speakers at this meeting of the American Council on Soviet Relations were announced as including Thomas L. Harris, Corliss Lamont, Mary Van Kleeck, Paul Robeson, and Jack Lawrenson. The endorsers of the meeting included Edgar Snow, Henry Pratt Fairchild, Rockwell Kent, Theodore Dreiser, and Vilhjalmur Stefansson.

Subsequently a meeting was held (July 29, 1941) at the Hotel Lexington in New York City attended by Joseph Fels Barnes, Edward C. Carter, Walter Duranty, Frances Adams Gomberg, John A. Kingsbury, Harriet Lucy Moore, Henry E. Siegerist, and Vilhjalmur Stefansson.

Out of this meeting came the Russian War Relief. The board was composed of Edward C. Carter, president; Frances Adams Gomberg, C. C. Burlingham, Harriet Moore, Raymond Robbins, Whitney North Seymour, Henry E. Siegerist, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, and Allen Wardwell.

It should be understood that the Russian War Relief is, in every respect a satellite front of the Communist Party and that it is not an organization similar to the American Red Cross.

At a Madison Square Garden meeting of the Russian War Relief, the Furriers Union contributed a check of \$25,000 and the Communist International Workers Order contributed \$35,000.

While it is undoubtedly true that many well-intentioned loyal Americans were tricked into believing that the Russian War Relief was a bona fide American agency, the hard core of Communist influence and direction is evident. Names picked at random from a list published in the *New York Times* for October 10, 1941, indicate the true complexion of the organization.

"These prominent Americans ask your help on behalf of the Russian people" is the *New York Times*' caption: The list, in part, is as follows: Mischea Auer, Prof. Franz Boas, Sidney Buchman, Pearl S. Buck, Marc Connelly, Norman Corwin, Dr. Leo Eloesser, Lion Feuchtwanger, Harold Henry Fischer, John Garfield, Ira Gershwin, Ben Hecht, Lillian Hellman, Robert W. Kenny, Prof. Robert J. Kerner, Dr. Eugene S. Kilgore, Freda Kirehwey, Max Lerner, Robert Morss Lovett, Archibald MacLeish, Thomas Mann, Lewis Milestone, William Morris, Rt. Rev. Edward L. Parsons, Basil Rathbone, Elmer Rice, Mrs. Edward G. Robinson, Jacob Rosenberg, Selena Royle, Herman Shumlin, Edgar Snow, Gale Sondergaard, Raymond Gram Swing, Heather Thatcher, Frank Tuttle, Walter Wanger, Katherine Warren, Margaret Webster, Orson Welles, Albert Rhys Williams, Dr. David Rhys Williams, and Dr. Stephen S. Wise.

SCHNEIDERMAN-DARCY DEFENSE COMMITTEE

This front was organized by the Communist Party for the purpose of defending William Schneiderman and Sam Darcy (Dardek) who have been prominent in Communist leadership in California. William Schneiderman is still the head of the Communist Party in California. Only stupid people or traitors to the United States would lend their names to such a brazen organization.

Among those who have supported the Schneiderman-Darcy Defense Committee are the following: Dr. Thomas Addis, Rev. Carl Allen, George R. Andersen, Dr. H. Gale Atwater, John D. Barry, Rene Battaglini, Louise Bransten, Harry Braverman, A. Stafford Briggs, Ernest Dawson, Sadie Roberts Dawson, Roy Donnelly, Theodore Dreiser, Elizabeth Freeman, Edward D. Gallagher, Leo Gallagher, Kate Crane Gartz, Dr. T. P. Gerson, Elsa Gidlow, Annie Riley Hale, Ellis O. Jones, C. H. Jordan, Rev. Andrew Juvinall, Mrs. Marie Long Kayser, Rev. Otis Linn, Ben Margolis, Henry F. McGrath, Carey McWilliams, Wilbur Needham, George Olshausen, Helen K. Pell, Rev. L. W. Reneau, Dr. Louis G. Reynolds, Rev. E. P. Ryland, Chaim Shapiro, Herbert Sorrell, Ralph Stackpole, Clinton J. Taft, Lewis M. Terman, Jessie L. Terry, Frederiek Thompson, Ethel Turner, Douglas Ward, Rev. George Warmer, Rev. Robert Whitaker, Anita Whitney, George Wilson, A. L. Wirin, George P. West, Marie Del Welch, and Rev. A. D. Faupel.

Among those who endorsed the Committee for Citizenship Rights, which was a subsidiary Communist front for the defense of William Schneiderman, were the following: Prof. Walter Rautenstrauch, Robert Whitaker, Frederiek Thompson, Mini Carson, Ethel Turner, George R. Andersen, Dr. Thomas Addis, John D. Barry, Rene Battaglini, Louise Bransten, Harry Braverman, Prof. Harold Chapman Brown, Rabbi Elliott M. Burstein, Rev. W. Fay Butler, Rev. Don M. Chase, Prof. George

A. Coe, Prof. Percy E. Davidson, Ernest Dawson, Sadie Roberts Dawson, Roy Donnelly, Theodore Dreiser, Robert W. Dunn, Rev. A. D. Faupel, Franklin Folsom, Elizabeth Freeman, Edward G. Gallagher, Leo Gallagher, Kate Crane Gartz, Dr. T. P. Gerson, Annie Riley Hale, Aline Davis Hays, Dr. B. F. Howard, C. H. Jordan, Prof. Alexander Kaun, Marie Long Kayser, Rockwell Kent, Albert Maltz, Prof. F. O. Matthiessen, Carey McWilliams, Wilbur Needham, Genevieve D. O'Neill, Bishop Edward L. Parsons, Helen K. Pell, Dr. Louis G. Reynolds, Charles Rosenthal, Rev. E. P. Ryland, Harold M. Sawyer, Prof. Howard Selsam, Chaim Shapiro, Herbert Sorrell, Ralph Stackpole, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Roy W. Sullivan, Dr. Clinton J. Taft, Jessie L. Terry, Marie Del Welch, George P. West, Anita Whitney, George Wilson, A. L. Wirin, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, and Dr. Max Yergan.

Among the members of this strictly Communist committee for the defense of the two outstanding Communist leaders, William Schneiderman and Samuel Darcy, were such well-known Communists as Herbert K. Sorrell, Leo Gallagher, Anita Whitney, Celeste Strack, the late Theodore Dreiser, Carey McWilliams, Ben Margolis, and Ernest Dawson.

In a letter written by the the secretary of the committee dated April 22, 1940, the following paragraph appears:

The Schneiderman-Darcy Defense Committee which includes such California labor leaders as Henry F. McGrath, Roy Donnelly and Herb Sorrell, and such prominent individuals as Carey McWilliams and Theodore Dreiser, is engaged in rallying public opinion to demand that the federal authorities drop these two cases immediately.

SCREEN WRITERS GUILD

The Hollywood Screen Writers Guild falls within the category of a Communist dominated organization. The early influence of John Howard Lawson has left an indelible imprint upon the guild. Emmet Lavery, while probably not enrolled as a bona fide member of the Communist Party, has proved himself to be a faithful fellow-traveler and has gone along at all times with the Communists in the Screen Writers Guild. His leadership as President of the Guild had little effect upon the Communist tendencies of the organization. The committee investigating subversive activities in California has repeatedly observed that the possession of a Communist Party card is not the only proof of Communist activities. Emmet Lavery's record, both in the Screen Writers Guild and in the Hollywood Writers Mobilization, indicates either a deep sympathy for the Communist movement or an amazing stupidity which is hardly compatible with his background and education.

The Catholic Church has been a formidable bulwark against the encroachment of atheistic Communism and stands today as probably the strongest wall of protection against Stalinist aggression. Its prestige in this field is unchallenged. It is therefore not surprising when men such as Leo Gallagher, an avowed and registered Communist, and Phillip Connelly, a fellow-traveler not unequalled by William Z. Foster himself, continually allege that they are Roman Catholics. The Communists believe that such deceit will move anti-Communist forces in their direc-

tion under the guise of "liberalism" or "progressivism." Emmet Lavery uses this excuse whenever his fellow-traveling activities are mentioned.

Emmet Lavery has closely associated with outstanding Communists and Communist fellow-travelers in the Screen Writers Guild and the Hollywood Writers Mobilization. His apology for, and protection of, such men as John Howard Lawson, Dalton Trumbo, Albert Maltz, Alvah Bessie, Samuel Ornitz, Herbert Joseph Biberman, Ring Lardner, Jr., and others is only explained by sympathy for what these people stand for or a child-like stupidity.

In the *American Mercury* for February, 1940, William Bledsoe, writing of the Communist invasion of the motion picture field, wrote: "In the studio labor organization, the comrades had only mixed success. The painters' union went over to the side of the Revolution, body and brushes. Among the talent groups, the Screen Writers Guild * * * the Stalinists stole the show. * * *"

Scattered throughout the reports of the legislative committees investigation un-American activities in California will be found the names and Communist records of scores of members of the Screen Writers Guild. The index to this report will include many. The small, unorganized group of writers within the guild who believe in the United States is doing its best to bring the guild over on the side of the United States and it is to be devoutly hoped that these writers succeed. Success will be assured when the producers recognize the importance of the fight these American writers are waging and refuse to hire writers who owe their first allegiance to Soviet Russia and its dictator.

That the fight is not going so well, in spite of a recent election, is indicated by the following front page story from the *Hollywood Reporter* for December 17, 1947:

A MOLOTOV AMONG US

The disgraceful proceedings at the Monday night meeting of the Screen Writers' Guild, during which Dalton Trumbo called Eddie Mannix a liar, Walter Wanger a betrayer, and Dore Schary a thief, to resounding applause by a Commie-packed meeting, must end all conjectures as to the standing of the S. W. G. Never, in the history of the motion picture business, has there been such a shameful display. A concise report of the meeting is impossible. Communist-inspired confusion, the hurling of threats, vilification, the complete breakdown of parliamentary procedure, chaos and near-riot, would tax the efforts of even the hardest police reporter. But a partial piecing together of the events of the night leads to one inescapable conclusion: Something Must Be Done About These People! It Must Be Done Immediately!

Faced with its greatest crisis, the industry has put aside its family quarrels and called upon its membership to unite in a single front against the threat of a constant drop in theatre attendance, plus a united criticism of the motion picture business by the press and the public. The livelihood and the futures of 30,000 people are at stake. The whole picture business is in jeopardy. Even the blindest of blind must see this. For his own salvation, each and every member of the industry has been asked to forget his personal likes and dislikes, to forget that he is a member of a left wing group or a right

wing group, to forget his politics, and unite with his fellow-workers in an effort to save this business which buys his bread and feeds his children, and to advance it in the face of a lost foreign market.

From top to bottom the answer has been the same. Producers, directors, actors, technicians, labor—all have agreed. With But One Dissenting Vote! The Writer! The Molotov of our industry!

Believing from past performances that the S. W. G. intended to block any attempt at unity, even in the face of the new all-guild board, the producers appointed Dore Schary as their spokesman. They asked him to present the industry's case to the S. W. G. and plead for unity. A former writer, a liberal, a man who has put aside his own personal convictions in order to follow the will of the majority in an effort to return picture-making to a profitable venture—this was the man who pleaded with his former constituents in this time of crisis. The majority refused to listen, in that they refused his bid.

Analyze the results of this outrageous meeting in any way you choose and you *must* arrive at one conclusion: Either the S. W. G. is still dominated and controlled by a Communist bloc that will gladly destroy the industry to protect the unholy Ten and their fellow-travelers since it can't be captured for the Soviets, *or* the sentiments expressed at the meeting Monday night *are* the sentiments of the guild majority, whether that be left or right. In either case the S. W. G. is rotten to the core.

By its vote Monday night, S. W. G. tossed off the efforts now being made by every other functioning group in our studios—the actors, the directors, the technicians and labor, together with the producers—to unify and Make Pictures, Good Pictures, and fight for the progress of our business, forgetting all political beliefs and isms, and to get Back To Work to save themselves and their salaries and save the picture business. But the writers refused. They cheered the speakers under government indictment and hooted those who spoke for unity.

Either way you look at it, Something Must Be Done About These People! It Must Be Done Immediately! And There Are Several Ways Of Doing It.

The reports of the legislative committees investigating Un-American activities in California cover most of the Communist affiliations and activities of John Howard Lawson. (See Reports for 1943, 1945 and 1947.) The House Committee on Un-American Activities sets forth a detailed record of John Howard Lawson in its transcript report for October 20-30, 1947, at pages 296 to 304, which fully corroborates the findings of the California committees.

At page 296 of the Congressional Report, Louis J. Russell, an agent of the Thomas Committee, testified that John Howard Lawson held Communist Party card 47275 and that the address contained on the card was given as 4542 Coldwater Canyon, Los Angeles.

John Howard Lawson's Communist record, as it appears on pages 296 to 304 of the Congressional Report, is as follows:

The files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities show that—

Rena M. Vale, a former member of the Communist Party and a screen writer, testified before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on July 22, 1940, that Mr. Lawson had been identified to her as a Communist Party member when she met him at a Communist Party fraction meeting. She further testified that Mr. Lawson during the meeting gave advice on inserting the Communist Party line into drama. The state legislative committee investigating un-American activities in California has cited Mr. Lawson as "one of the most important Marxist strategists in Southern California," in its 1945 report, page 118. The California report notes on the same page that Rena M. Vale also testified before the state legislative committee and that the witness identified Lawson as a member of the Communist Party fraction of the Screen Writers Guild who had given advice on the Communist Party program in the writing of the play, *Sun Rises in the West*. The state legislative committee states further, in its 1947 report, page 260, that Mr. Lawson directed a Communist bloc of about 65 members in Local 47, the Hollywood local of the American Federation of Musicians, A. F. L., between the years 1937 and 1940.

The Communist Party has been publicly defended by John Howard Lawson. The *Daily Worker*, in an article on April 16, 1947, page 2, and reprinted in the Sunday edition of April 20, 1947, page 8, announced that Mr. Lawson was one of the signers of a statement opposing any legislative attempts to restrict the activities of the Communist Party. The organization sponsoring the statement was the Civil Rights Congress, which the House Committee on Un-American Activities, in a report published September 2, 1947, declared to be "dedicated not to the broader issues of civil liberties, but specifically to the defense of individual Communists and the Communist Party." The Civil Rights Congress is now defending such persons as Gerhart Eisler, an agent of the Communist International, convicted of passport fraud, and Eugene Dennis, Communist Party general secretary, convicted of contempt of Congress. The Civil Rights Congress is the successor to the International Labor Defense, former legal arm of the Communist Party, according to former Attorney General Francis Biddle. John Howard Lawson also came to the support of the Communist Party on another occasion, according to the *Daily Worker* for March 18, 1945, page 2. Mr. Lawson was listed in this issue as one of the signers of a statement hailing a War Department order allowing military commissions for Communists. Sponsor of the statement was the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, which was cited as a Communist-front organization by former Attorney General Biddle. Biddle pointed out the organization's defense of such prominent Communist leaders as Sam Darcy and Robert Wood, party secretaries of Pennsylvania and Oklahoma, respectively. The organization was also cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on June 25, 1942, and March 29, 1944.

John Howard Lawson has given his support to a number of individual Communists. The *People's World*, official West Coast Communist organ, reported on October 22, 1942, page 2, that Mr. Lawson was backing Mrs. La Rue McCormick, a candidate for the California State Senate on the Communist Party ticket. Mr. Lawson was one of the signers of a statement in defense of the Comintern agent Gerhart Eisler, according to the *Daily Worker* for February 28, 1947, page 2. The organization sponsoring this statement in behalf of Eisler was the Civil Rights Congress.

Mr. Lawson was a sponsor of the Schappes Defense Committee, according to an undated letterhead of the organization. This committee worked for the release of Morris U. Schappes, an avowed Communist teacher convicted of perjury in New York City, and the organization was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944. Mr. Lawson was also a signer of an open letter which the Schappes Defense Committee sent to New York Gov. Thomas Dewey in an effort to have Schappes pardoned. This fact was reported in the *New York Sun*, September 27, 1944. Mr. Lawson was a member and sponsor of the Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges, according to an organization letterhead dated September 11, 1941. Bridges, who led the disastrous San Francisco general strike in 1934, was identified as a Communist Party member by the *Daily Worker* itself. The *Daily Worker* of February 13, 1937, page 2, announced Mr. Lawson as a signer of a cable sent to the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies on behalf of Luis Carlos Prestes, former member of the Communist International Executive Committee and a Brazilian Communist leader, and on behalf of Arthur Ewert, another Comintern representative and a former Communist deputy of the German Reichstag, both of whom were imprisoned by the Brazilian Government in connection with an attempted revolt. The cable was sent under the auspices of the Joint Committee for the Defense of Brazilian People, which was organized specifically for the defense of Communist Prestes and Ewert.

John Howard Lawson has long been affiliated with the Communist Party's official organ, the *Daily Worker*. On May 18, 1934, page 1, the *Daily Worker* headlined the arrest of its "correspondent" John Howard Lawson for "being present" at a trial of strike leaders in Birmingham, Ala., and printed a long story by Lawson on the trial. Lawson's story eulogized one of the strike leaders whom he identified as a Communist Party organizer. He reported that the organizer at one point in the trial told the court in ringing tones that "The Communist Party is actively participating in strike struggles and building a powerful trade-union movement * * * in order to establish a Soviet America as part of the world struggle of the toiling masses for Communism." This article was the basis of a libel suit against Lawson, according to the *Daily Worker* which appeared later (June 7, 1934, p. 1). This later issue of the *Daily Worker* also claimed that the arrest of Lawson in Birmingham had been aimed at driving the *Daily Worker* from the South. The *Daily Worker* officially listed Mr. Lawson as one of its contributors in the issue of December 21, 1935, page 3. Mr. Lawson has contributed

articles to the publication as recently as June 1, 1947, page 7. Mr. Lawson's support of the publication has also included appeals for financial aid. In the issue of September 6, 1935, he wrote that he wished "to add my voice to the appeal of the *Daily Worker* for a \$60,000 sustaining fund." The same article, appearing on page 5, refers to the Soviet Union as "the great toiler for peace."

Other Communist publications have also received support from John Howard Lawson. *New Masses* is an official Communist weekly magazine. Mr. Lawson has been listed as a contributing editor in *New Masses* issue for October, 1927, page 3; December 15, 1936, page 35; January 5, 1937, page 23; February 18, 1941, page 30; January 27, 1942, page 24; and April 30, 1946, page 2. The *People's World* is an official West Coast Communist paper. According to the *Daily Worker* for April 15, 1946, page 11, Mr. Lawson served as chairman of a meeting held on April 9, 1946, in Los Angeles under the auspices of the *People's World*. The *Worker* reported that in his speech at the meeting, Mr. Lawson called for an end to fear of the word "Marx." A pro-war press conference held in behalf of the *People's World* on August 4, 1943, in Los Angeles was endorsed by Mr. Lawson, according to the issue of the *People's World* for July 9, 1943. On June 24, 1944, the *People's World* reported that Mr. Lawson had praised the paper. *Mainstream* is a literary magazine which has been promoted by the Communist press and which advertises itself in the *Daily Worker* as a "Marxist literary quarterly" (*Daily Worker*, June 11, 1947, p. 4). Mr. Lawson is listed as a member of the editorial board of *Mainstream*, according to the issue of *Political Affairs* for November, 1946. The 1947 winter issue of *Mainstream* carries an article by Mr. Lawson on page 23. On June 11, 1947, Mr. Lawson, together with Hanns Eisler, composer of the Comintern, addressed a meeting sponsored by *Mainstream* in New York City, according to a leaflet put out by the publication.

John Howard Lawson has been affiliated with numerous organizations whose principal purpose was the defense of Communists. He served as treasurer of both the National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners and the National Committee for People's Rights, according to letterheads of these organizations. Attorney General Francis Biddle (in the *Congressional Record*, September 24, 1942, p. 7686) stated that the "National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners is substantially equivalent to International Labor Defense, legal arm of the Communist Party" and pointed out that the organization had defended such Communists as Earl Browder and Angelo Herndon. "In January, 1938," the Attorney General went on to say, "its (National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners) name was changed to the National Committee for People's Rights." The Special Committee on Un-American Activities cited the National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners as a Communist front on June 25, 1942, and March 29, 1944, and cited the National Committee for People's Rights as a Communist front on the same dates.

The International Labor Defense, in addition to being identified as the legal arm of the Communist Party by Attorney General Biddle, has been cited for its Communist character by the Special

Committee on Un-American Activities, Prof. John Dewey's Committee for Cultural Freedom, Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities and the California Committee on Un-American Activities. The official publication of the organization which defends Communists is called the *Labor Defender*. John Howard Lawson was a contributing editor to the *Labor Defender*, according to an issue of the publication for October, 1936, page 3. John Howard Lawson also served as a sponsor of the Sleepy Lagoon Defense Committee, which was supported by the International Labor Defense, according to a letterhead of August 9, 1944. In addition, the California State Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities has noted that Mr. Lawson was a sponsor of the Citizens Committee for the Defense of Mexican-American Youth (1945 report, p. 195). The latter committee was the predecessor of the Sleepy Lagoon Defense Committee and was avowedly organized by La Rue McCormick, one-time Communist candidate for the California State Senate.

John Howard Lawson endorsed legislation sponsored by the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born, according to the *Daily Worker* for April 11, 1938, page 5. The committee, which specializes in defending foreign-born Communists like Gerhart Eisler and Harry Bridges, was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on June 25, 1942, and March 29, 1944, and by Prof. John Dewey's Committee for Cultural Freedom in April, 1940. Mr. Lawson was also a member of the American Committee for Anti-Nazi German Seamen, according to a committee letterhead dated January 8, 1939. This organization was engaged in defending German seamen active in distributing Communist literature in Germany. *New Masses* for December 6, 1938, page 20, reports that Mr. Lawson was one of the signers of a telegram sent to Peru pleading for the release of Communist political prisoners in that country.

John Howard Lawson has shown an active interest in the Soviet Union. The *Daily Worker* of April 28, 1938, page 4, shows that Mr. Lawson was a signer of a statement by the American Progressives Defending the Moscow Trials, which was the usual name affixed to a series of trials then being held in the Soviet Union for numerous opponents of dictator Stalin. It has been established that these trials had for their aim the purging of all political enemies of Josef Stalin and his political cohorts, although the Communist press portrayed the subjects of these trials as being counter-revolutionists and collaborators with Great Britain in an attempt to overthrow the Soviet regime by furnishing military information to alleged British espionage agents.

The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944. Mr. Lawson acted as a sponsor of a reception for Mikhail Kalatozv, Soviet film representative, which was held in Hollywood on August 22, 1943, under the auspices of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. According to the *Daily Worker* for July 5, 1943, page 4, Mr. Lawson also signed

a statement defending the film, *Mission to Moscow*, which had been charged by a number of authorities on the Soviet Union with being distorted and unreliable. The statement was promoted by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Soviet Russia Today was the official monthly publication of the Friends of the Soviet Union, the predecessor of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. The magazine was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on June 25, 1942, and March 29, 1944. John Howard Lawson contributed to *Soviet Russia Today*, according to the issue of the publication for March, 1935, page 9. The same publication of September, 1939, page 25, listed Mr. Lawson as one of the signers of an Open Letter for Closer Cooperation with the Soviet Union. The publication for November, 1937, page 79, records the name of Mr. Lawson as one of the signers of a Golden Book of American Soviet Friendship.

The American Council on Soviet Relations has been cited by Attorney General Francis Biddle as a Communist front (*Congressional Record*, September 24, 1942, p. 7688) and has received the same citation from the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1942. Prof. John Dewey's Special Committee for Cultural Freedom in April, 1940, characterized the organization as under Communist control, influence, or in collaboration with the Communist Party. One of the signers of an open letter sent to the president of the American Council on Soviet Relations was John Howard Lawson, according to an official folder of the council.

Many Communist-front organizations which supported Soviet foreign policy were backed by John Howard Lawson. The American League Against War and Fascism was active in support of Soviet foreign policy against the democracies between 1932 and 1937. It has been cited by Attorney General Biddle as an organization seeking "to create public sentiment on behalf of a foreign policy adapted to the interests of the Soviet Union" (*Congressional Record*, September 24, 1942). The Special Committee on Un-American Activities has cited this organization as subversive on January 3, 1940, and March 29, 1944. Mr. Lawson was a sponsor of the New York City Conference Against War and Fascism, which was organized by the American League Against War and Fascism, according to the *Daily Worker* for January 11, 1937, page 2. Mr. Lawson has also contributed to *Fight*, the official publication of the American League Against War and Fascism, according to an issue of *Fight* for October, 1934, page 3. The league was dedicated to an openly treasonable program.

When the Communist line changed in favor of a united front of the democracies against the Fascist aggressors, the Communists in America formed a successor to the American League Against War and Fascism in 1937, known as the American League for Peace and Democracy. The theatrical subsidiary of the American League for Peace and Democracy was the Theatre Arts Committee, which was cited as a Communist front by Prof. John Dewey's Committee for Cultural Freedom in April, 1940. The Theatre Arts Committee

was also affiliated with the League of Workers Theatres, a section of the International Union of the Revolutionary Theatre with headquarters in Moscow. John Howard Lawson was a member of the advisory council of the Theatre Arts Committee, according to an undated letterhead of the organization.

After the Stalin-Hitler pact was signed in 1939, the Communists established the American Peace Mobilization, which opposed lend-lease, aid to Britain, the defense program, and picketed the White House. It also supported a number of strikes in defense industries. The organization has been cited as a Communist front by the Attorney General Francis Biddle, by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, and the California Committee on Un-American Activities. An official program listed John Howard Lawson as a sponsor of a meeting held by the American Peace Mobilization in New York City on April 5 and 6, 1941.

Among the new Communist fronts that sprang up when the Soviet Union and the United States were allies in a war against fascism was the Artists' Front to Win the War, which made its debut at a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall in New York City on October 16, 1942. The organization was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944. The official program for the mass meeting at Carnegie Hall listed John Howard Lawson as one of the sponsors. Thus, Mr. Lawson has publicly avowed his allegiance to the line of the Communist Party during four distinctly divergent periods.

At the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International, held in Moscow in 1935, George Dimitroff, general secretary, called upon all affiliated Communist parties to make the greatest efforts in behalf of the campaign of the Spanish Communists during Spain's Civil War. A number of projects were organized by American Communists in response to this request. Among them were the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, cited as subversive by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on April 21, 1943, and March 29, 1944, and the American Society for Technical Aid to Spanish Democracy, cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944. John Howard Lawson served as secretary and as a member of the board of directors of the American Society for Technical Aid to Spanish Democracy, according to the issues of *New Masses* for February 16, 1937, page 28; January 19, 1937, page 25; January 26, 1937, page 32; and an organizational letterhead dated February 19, 1937. Mr. Lawson was one of the patrons of a benefit performance and dance sponsored by the Manhattan chapter of the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy, according to an undated announcement of the dance, held May 22, 1937. On a letterhead dated April 29, 1939, the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy announced that Mr. Lawson was a member of its theatre-arts committee.

The American Committee to Save Refugees was part of the Communist campaign for Spanish Communists and was cited as a

Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944. The organization provided transportation and support for international Communist agents like Gerhart Eisler. John Howard Lawson was the signer of a statement sponsored by the American Committee to Save Refugees, according to an undated leaflet of the organization entitled "For the Rescue of Refugees."

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee likewise is engaged in providing transportation and support for international Communist agents like Gerhart Eisler. It was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944. It was cited for contempt of Congress on April 16, 1946, and its leaders were convicted in a federal court on June 27, 1947. John Howard Lawson was one of the sponsors of a dinner held by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee in New York on October 27, 1943, according to a dinner program.

The League of American Writers was an affiliate of the International Union of Revolutionary Writers, with headquarters in Moscow, and the league was pledged to the defense of the Soviet Union and the use of "art as an instrument of the class struggle." This organization was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on January 3, 1940, June 25, 1942, and March 29, 1944. Attorney General Francis Biddle said that "The overt activities of the League of American Writers in the last two years leave little doubt of its Communist control" (*Congressional Record*, September 24, 1942, p. 7686). The league was founded at a Congress of American Revolutionary Writers held April 26 through 28, 1935, in New York City. The *Daily Worker* for January 18, 1935, page 5, reveals that John Howard Lawson was one of the signers of the call for this Congress of American Revolutionary Writers. The *Daily Worker* for April 29, 1935, pages 1 and 2, further revealed that Mr. Lawson presented a reading of *Technique in the Drama* at this writers' congress. Mr. Lawson was listed as a member of the executive committee of the League of American Writers in the *Daily Worker* for April 30, 1935, and as vice president of the League of American Writers in *New Masses* for June 17, 1941, page 10, and the *Daily Worker* for September 14, 1942, page 7. A statement sponsored by the league in behalf of a second front was signed by Mr. Lawson according to the *Daily Worker* for September 14, 1942, page 7. A statement signed by John Howard Lawson appears on page 67 of a league pamphlet entitled "We Hold These Truths". Mr. Lawson was a signer of the call to the second biennial meeting of the League of American Writers, according to *New Masses* for May 4, 1937, page 25. Mr. Lawson signed the call for the third congress, also, according to the magazine, *Direction*, for May-June, 1939, page 1. Mr. Lawson signed the call for and also attended the fourth congress of the league which was held in New York, June 6 through June 8, 1941, according to *New Masses* for June 17, 1941, pages 9-10, and for April 22, 1941, page 25.

The League of American Writers operated a writers' school at 1717 North Vine Street in Hollywood. The *People's World* for February 11, 1943, page 5, listed Mr. Lawson as a lecturer at the writers' school.

At this same time, the Communists were operating a Los Angeles Workers' school. Eva Shafran, a Communist organizer, was the director, and La Rue McCormick, who was a candidate for California State Senator on the Communist Party ticket, served on the board of directors. According to official literature of the school, John Howard Lawson taught at the Los Angeles workers' school in 1943, 1944, and 1945.

The People's Educational Center in Los Angeles also was Communist-directed. It was started in the fall of 1943 with a loan of \$1,000 from the writers' school of the League of American Writers and it received a rather complete Communist library from the Los Angeles workers' school. The People's Educational Center has been cited as a Communist-front organization by the Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities of the California Legislature and records show that numerous members of the faculty and staff of the People's Educational Center were card-holding members of the Communist Party, among them Carl Winters, Eva Shafran, Mildred Raskin, and Bruce Minton. A booklet announcing the curriculum of the center for the winter of 1947 lists John Howard Lawson as a member of the board of directors of the People's Educational Center. Also leaflet America's 10th Man lists John Howard Lawson as a lecturer for a series starting September 26, 1944.

The Hollywood Writers Mobilization was the name given to the Hollywood League of American Writers after the League of American Writers could no longer conceal its Communist domination. The original pledge of the League of American Writers to defend the Soviet Union and to use "art as an instrument of the class struggle" is now the basis upon which the policies of the Hollywood Writers Mobilization are founded. John Howard Lawson is a member of the editorial board of the *Hollywood Quarterly*, a publication sponsored by the Hollywood Writers Mobilization, according to the 1947 report of the California state legislative committee investigating un-American activities (p. 107). The *Hollywood Citizen News* for January 13, 1947, lists John Howard Lawson as the proposer of a plan adopted by the Hollywood Writers Mobilization to set up a committee to investigate any investigators of Communist influence in the movie industry. Mr. Lawson presented the plan at a meeting of the mobilization on January 12, 1947, in the El Patio Theater in Hollywood, the newspaper reported. Mr. Lawson also served on the general committee in charge of a writers' congress held by the Hollywood Writers Mobilization at the University of California at Los Angeles October 1 through 3, 1943, according to an official program of the congress.

Book Union, Inc., is a Communist book-of-the-month club, which was launched at the initiative of International Publishers, a Communist publishing house. The Book Union was closely associated

with the League of American Writers and was cited for Communist character by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944, and by Prof. John Dewey's Committee for Cultural Freedom in April, 1940. John Howard Lawson is listed as a member of the advisory council of the Book Union in an undated letterhead of the organization. The letter offered members the book, *Soviet Communism: A New Civilization?*

The American Youth for Democracy is the official successor of the Young Communist League. It has been the subject of a report by the House Committee on Un-American Activities which described its character in detail. Its "sinister purposes" have been denounced by the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (*Congressional Record*, March 24, 1947, p. A1298). John Howard Lawson is listed as a national sponsor of the American Youth for Democracy in the organization's publication, the *Spotlight*, for April, 1944, page 19.

The *New Theatre* was the official monthly magazine of the League of Workers Theatres, a section of the International Union of Revolutionary Theatres, with headquarters in Moscow. The league was used to present Communist propaganda plays and to raise funds for Communist purposes. The magazine was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944. John Howard Lawson contributed to the *New Theatre* of June, 1935, page 10, and he is listed as a contributing editor in the issues for February, 1934, page 3, and November, 1934, page 11.

The New Theatre League was a successor of the League of Workers Theatres. It was formed in January, 1935, and was cited for its Communist character by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944, and by Prof. John Dewey's Committee for Cultural Freedom in April, 1940. It also presented Communist propaganda plays and raised funds for Communist purposes. The New Theatre League published the *Theatre Workshop* on which John Howard Lawson served as a contributing editor, according to an issue of the publication for January, 1937. The *Daily Worker* for April 23, 1936, page 5, reported that Mr. Lawson sent greetings to the biennial national conference of the New Theatre League in Philadelphia.

The Theatre Union was one of the affiliates of the League of Workers Theatres, which in turn was tied to the Moscow-directed International Union of the Revolutionary Theatre. Theatre Union reflected the current line of the Communist Party in its propaganda and was used to raise funds for Communist purposes. It produced plays by such writers for *New Masses* as George Sklar and Albert Maltz. A leaflet of the Theatre Union announced that John Howard Lawson was a member of its advisory board.

Frontier Films were producers and distributors of pro-Communist films, including a film on the Communist-led strike at the Allis-Chalmers plant in Milwaukee. The organization was headed by the following contributors to the Communist press: Albert Maltz, Kyle Crichton, Irving Lerner, Clifford Odets, Edwin Rolfe, and George Seldes. It was cited as a Communist character by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944,

and by Professor John Dewey's Committee for Cultural Freedom in April, 1940. The *Daily Worker* for April 6, 1937, page 9, shows that John Howard Lawson was a member of the staff of Frontier Films.

The Hollywood Democratic Committee was the successor of the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League, which was organized by Isaac Romaine, alias V. J. Jerome, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. An official ballot of July 26, 1944, lists John Howard Lawson as a candidate for the executive board of the Hollywood Democratic Committee. The *People's World* for August 3, 1943, reported that Mr. Lawson enunciated a program of action for the Hollywood Democratic Committee at a meeting of the committee in 1943.

The Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions has been charged with being Communist-dominated by Harold Ickes and other liberals, who previously had supported it. It was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on September 2, 1947. John Howard Lawson was a member of the board of directors of the Hollywood branch, according to the 1947 Report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities, page 297.

The Progressive Citizens of America was founded as a frankly pro-Communist group as a result of the split in the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions after Harold Ickes and other liberals had condemned the Independent Citizens Committee as Communist-dominated. The Progressive Citizens of America was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in a report of June 12, 1947. An official ballot of February 11, 1947, listed John Howard Lawson as a candidate for membership on the executive board of the southern California chapter of the Progressive Citizens of America. An official pamphlet of the organization also listed Mr. Lawson as a sponsor of the second state-wide legislative conference of the Progressive Citizens of America, held on February 15, 1947, in the California Junior High School, Sacramento, California.

John Howard Lawson has won favor in official Communist circles on a number of occasions. The Communist Party's official organ in this country, the *Daily Worker*, on October 18, 1935, page 5, lauded Mr. Lawson as one of the persons who have forced the attention of "bourgeois critics" on a left cultural movement which has "established the revolutionary theater in the top flight of dramatic art." The *Daily Worker* identified the revolutionary theater as one that "claims * * * that the theater is a weapon in the class struggle." On June 8, 1947, page 11, the *Daily Worker* carried a sympathetic interview of Mr. Lawson by the *Daily Worker's* film critic, David Platt. Two of Mr. Lawson's plays, *Marching Song* and *Saga Center*, were heralded in *International Literature*, November 6, 1935, page 104. *International Literature* is the official organ of the International Union of Revolutionary Writers, which has its headquarters in Moscow.

The writings of John Howard Lawson himself have indicated his closeness to the Communist Party. In an article in *New Theater* magazine, November, 1934, page 12, Mr. Lawson bluntly asserts that

"as for myself, I do not hesitate to say that it is my aim to present the Communist position, and to do so in the most specific manner." "This is what I believe to be a correct approach," he writes. His article was concerned with the technique and approach of playwrights.

Mr. Lawson stresses the influence on playwriting by Marx and Engels, the founders of the Communist philosophy, in his book "Theory and Technique of Playwriting," published in New York in 1936. On pages 45 through 48 he describes the theories of Marx and Engels as they affect playwriting and challenges criticism which has been leveled against the theories. "The success of the Russian Revolution, and the rapid economic and cultural growth of the Soviet Union, have centered the world's attention on the theories of Marx," Mr. Lawson also points out.

The rise of the revolutionary theater is hailed by Mr. Lawson in an article which appeared in the *New Theater* magazine for June 1, 1934, pages 6 and 7. Mr. Lawson criticizes Broadway theater productions, saying that "Broadway is sick because it represents a sick bourgeoisie * * *" and predicting that "the reactionary theater will continue to show signs of decay * * *." He states that the revolutionary theater is on the threshold of its vital growth" and asserts that "creative work draws its whole inspiration and meaning from the vital forces of its period; in our day, the vital forces at work are the growing strength of the revolution, the upsurge of a new class* * *." Mr. Lawson concludes at another that "there is only one direction in which the drama can move forward; it must join the march of the advancing working class; it must keep pace with the quickening momentum of the revolution."

The Communist Party line was also advanced in the screen play which Mr. Lawson wrote for the movie, *Blockade*, according to the California Committee on Un-American Activities in its 1945 Report, page 119.

Emmet Lavery was the President of the Screen Writers' Guild until December of 1947. The First Vice President was Mary McCall, Jr. The Second Vice President was Howard Estabrook and the Third Vice President was Hugo Butler. The Secretary was F. Hugh Herbert and the Treasurer was Harold Buckman. The executive board was composed of Melville Baker, Harold Buckman, Hugo Butler, James M. Cain, Lester Cole, Philip Dunne, Howard Estabrook, F. Hugh Herbert, Talbot Jennings, Ring Lardner, Jr., Ranald MacDougall, Mary McCall, Jr., George Seaton, Leo Townsend. Alternates are listed as Maurice Rapf, Gordon Kahn, Isobel Lennart, Valentine Davies, Henry Myers, David Hertz. The assistant secretary was Alice Penneman and Morris E. Cohn is listed as counsel.

The *Screen Writer* is the official publication of the Screen Writers' Guild. Gordon Kahn is listed as the editor in the June, 1947, issue. Robert Shaw is the director of publication and Art Arthur, Martin Field, Richard G. Hubler, Isobel Lennart, Bernard C. Schoenfeld, Sidney Boehm, Harris Gable, Lester Koenig, Ranald MacDougall, Theodore Strauss, and Herbert Clyde Lewis compose the editorial committee.

Running throughout the issue of the *Screen Writer* are favorable references to the Communist Party School of Los Angeles, the People's Educational Center. In the issue for June, 1947, is found the following (page 41):

"The People's Educational Center series of film showings, *Realism in the American Film*, concludes with the following showings: June 6th, *A Man to Remember*; June 13th, *Of Mice and Men*; June 20th, *Native Land*. All showings are at 8.15 at the Screen Cartoonists Hall."

From the July, 1947, issue of the *Screen Writer*:

"The People's Educational Center begins its Summer Term the week of July 14th, 1947. The Friday Night Film Series at the Screen Cartoonists Hall will continue. The title of the series is Film Portraits: Of Countries and Their People. The aim of the series is to show the reflection of the customs and habits of different countries in the treatment of real or fictitious characters. Among the pictures lined up are Abraham Lincoln, Passion of Joan of Arc, The Marseillaise, Youth of Maxim, Carnival in Flanders, and others. The writing courses include Screen I, given by Hal Smith; Screen II, Carl Foreman; and Screen III, Gordon Kahn. Radio Writing Comedy is a guest lecture course with Jack Robinson and Frederick Jackson Stanley. Other writing courses are Creative Writing, Basic Journalism, Modern Novel, Mystery Story and Publicity and Public Relations.

"Special courses include How To Read A Book, a literary appreciation course given by Alvah Bessie; Modern Architecture and Community Planning Today; Art Appreciation and The Theatre and Its History. Registration for all classes begins June 30th and a full descriptive catalogue of all courses may be obtained by writing or phoning the People's Educational Center, 1717 North Vine St., Hollywood 6291."

The same issue plugs the *Hollywood Quarterly*, published by the University of California Press under the joint sponsorship of the University and the Communist Hollywood Writers' Mobilization. (See previous committee reports.)

From the August, 1947 issue of the *Screen Writer*:

"Under the chairmanship of Herbert Biberman, Edward Dmytryk, Fritz Lang, Kenneth MacGowan and Dudley Nichols, American Gallery Films and the People's Educational Center are presenting a series of film portraits of different countries and their people. * * * Admission will be by membership subscription and information can be obtained by calling Hollywood 6291."

The September, 1947 issue of the *Screen Writer* again plugs John Howard Lawson's prize project in conjunction with the University of California, the *Hollywood Quarterly*. Irving Pichel, Franklin Fearing, Philip Dunne, and Gilbert Seldes are alleged to be contributors to the summer issue of the *Hollywood Quarterly*.

From the October, 1947 issue of the *Screen Writer*:

"The People's Educational Center's Fall Term begins the week of October 6th with a full schedule of evening classes for adults.

The Motion Picture Direction Course continues with Frank Tuttle as coordinator. Participating guest lecturers include Herbert Biberman, Edward Dmytryk, David Raskin, Selena Royal, Adrian Scott, Vincent Sherman and others. Screenwriting courses will be taught by Howard Dimsdale, Bernard Gordon and Sam Mintz. Guy Endore and John Sanford continue their advanced workshop course in the novel, Wilma Shore teaches Advanced Short Story, and a number of motion picture publicists will collaborate in the course, Publicity and Public Relations."

Emmet Lavery, Jay Richard Kennedy, Sumner Lyon, T. E. B. Clarke, Garrett Graham, Sheridan Gibney, Gordon Kahn, I. A. L. Diamond, Jean Renoir, Meyer Levin, Harry Bernstein, Raymond Chandler, Stephen Longstreet, Adrian Scott, Frank Scully, Lester Koenig, Alfred Palea, Judith Podselver, George Seaton, Richard G. Hubler, F. Hugh Herbert, Noel Meadow, and Morris E. Cohn are some of the writers contributing material to the *Screen Writer* during 1947.

SECOND STATE-WIDE EMERGENCY LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE

See the committee's 1947 Report.

SLAVIC COUNCIL OF LOS ANGELES

This Communist front follows the current Communist Party line in propagandizing to keep America weak and to build the prestige of the Soviet Union and its Slavic satellites.

In a printed call for a conference of the Slavic Council of Los Angeles for Sunday, March 7, 1948 at the Park Manor, 607 South Western Avenue, in the City of Los Angeles, the Communist Party line is clearly indicated. The pamphlet reads, in part, as follows:

* * * The Slavic people are energetically reestablishing their economy, to more quickly raise their standard of living. Over twenty million people of Czechoslovakia, Soviet Union, Poland, Jugoslavia, and Bulgaria sacrificed their lives to defeat our common enemy, fascism. This great price, paid by the Slavic peoples to defeat Hitler and his kind, saved the lives of many of our American boys, spared our homes, factories and cities. In spite of this, the record shows that the American foreign policy discriminates against our heroic war-time Allies, by sabotaging their recovery efforts, through the denial of credit, and is rebuilding the aggressor nation guilty of a colossal crime against humanity.

Resorting to unilateral action, by a Doctrine which divides Europe into two blocs and a Plan which discriminates against the Slavic people, is by-passing the United Nations Security Council, to the decisions of which we pledge adherence and which has the means to solve such problems.

The *Authorized Representatives of the Slavic Groups* are George V. Borz, Frank Petrovich, Dimitri Popoff, Alex M. Alexeev, Norman Stefanec, and Casimir T. Nowacki.

Zlatko Balokovic, of the American Slav Congress, appears to be the star of the occasion at the Park Manor.

SLEEPY LAGOON DEFENSE COMMITTEE

The committee has reported on this Communist front organization in previous reports.

It was formerly known as the Citizens' Committee for the Defense of Mexican-American Youth. The organization is one of the off-shoots of International Labor Defense and was utilized to agitate among Mexican youth in Los Angeles County and, of course, for the further purpose of collecting funds for the Communist Party.

The headquarters for the Sleepy Lagoon Defense Committee were located in Room 302 at 129 West Second Street, Los Angeles, and the telephone number was MUtual 4964. Carey McWilliams is listed as national chairman; Harry Braverman, as state chairman; and Alice Greenfield, as executive secretary.

Among the sponsors of this Communist front are Fay Allen, Charlotte A. Bass, Gray Bemis, Harry Bridges, Gertrude Howe Britton, John Bright, Josefin Fierro de Bright, Rev. M. A. Canseco, Revels Cayton, Minnabell Cline, John Cohee, John M. Coffee, Dorothy Comingore, Philip M. Connelly, Frank Corona, Joseph Cotten, John Warren Day, Dr. Frank Davis, Albert Deutsch, Oscar Fuss, Herbert Ganahl, Jaime Gonzales, Luis Diaz Flores, Augustus F. Hawkins, Martin Hourihan, Rita Hayworth, Dr. Harry Hoijer, John Howard Lawson, Canada Lee, Vito Marcantonio, F. O. Matthiessen, Jerome Posner, Gabriel Navarro, Michael Quill, J. David Orozco, Mrs. Will Rogers, Jr., Rev. Clayton D. Russell, R. Lal Singh, Dr. Camilo Servin, Albee Slade, Ferdinand C. Smith, Herbert K. Sorrell, Dalton Trumbo, and Orson Welles.

SOCIAL WORK TODAY

This Communist periodical is published at 112 E. 19th Street, New York City. The editorial board is composed of Frank Bancroft, managing editor; Ben Goldman, chairman; Jeanette Axelrode; Katherine Barbour; Maurice Bernstein; James Bronner; Samuel Dallob; John Dillcourt; John Dula; Lester Granger; Samuel Hodess; Philip Klein; Harold Lund; Callman Rawley; Bertha Reynolds; John Skinner; and George Wolfe.

The business board is composed of Lawrence Kammet, business manager; Michael Nisselson, chairman; Clinton Areson; Moses W. Beckelman; Louis Berdansky; Freda Berman; Myron B. Blanchard; Beverly Diamond; Ethel Epstein; Pauline Hurwitz; Helene Moore; Maxwell J. Papurt; Sara Lee Persky; Louis Sobel; and Berkeley Tobey.

Cooperators-sponsors are listed as follows: Mary Van Kleeck, chairman; Helen Bittenwieser; Grace L. Coyle; Abraham Flaxer; Alvin R. Guyler; Marion Hathway; T. Arnold Hill; Sidney Hollander; Stanley M. Isaacs; Clara A. Kaiser; Philip Klein; Morris Lewis; Harold H. Lund; Harry L. Lurie; Wayne McMillen; Lewis Merrill; Ellen C. Potter; Bertha C. Reynolds; Joseph J. Schwartz; Mary K. Simkhovitch; John Slawson; Dorothy Wysor Smith; and Forrester B. Washington. (*Social Work Today*, February, 1939.)

The issue of *Social Work Today* for January, 1941, lists the following as California "Cooperators": Robert Beasley, Joseph Bonaparte, Louis Booth, R. W. Borough, Margaret Bussio, Bernice G. Copland, Melvyn Douglas, Erma Eckstein, Anita Eldridge, Charlotte Harnish,

Helen Jacobi, Teresa F. Jaffe, John Jeffery, Arlien Johnson, Katherine Kinsey, Samuel C. Kohs, John Lindberg, Virginia Lindberg, Bertha C. Lovell, Carey McWilliams, Homer Mills, Freda Mohr, Charles Sehermerhorn, Max Silverstein, Wanda Simpson, Nathan Sloate, Dorothy Wyser Smith, Maurice P. Smith, Miriam Solomon, Mabel Staek, Luey Ward Stebbins, Rosabelle Tobriner, Wilma van Dusseldorp, Irma Weill, Emily M. Wooley, and Daisy Lee Worcester.

SOCIETY FOR TECHNICAL AID TO SOVIET RUSSIA

This organization was directly controlled by the Soviet Government. *The Toiler*, Communist publication, announced in its issue of January 7, 1922, that:

"The Supreme Council of National Economy of Soviet Russia, which is the department of industry of the Russian Republic, has appointed as its representative in the United States, Mr. A. A. Heller, formerly Director of the Commercial Department of the Russian Soviet Government Bureau in New York. * * *

" * * * The representative of the Supreme Council of National Economy in the United States will work through the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia, in the United States and Canada, affiliated with the Friends of Soviet Russia, Room 303, 110 West 40th Street * * *."

(*The Toiler* was the first Communist newspaper in the United States. It was succeeded by the *Daily Worker*, published at Communist Party Headquarters in New York City.)

SPANISH REFUGEE APPEAL

See Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

The Chairman of the Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee is Dr. Edward K. Barsky. Dr. Barsky was formerly Chairman of the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.

Helen R. Bryan is the Executive Secretary of the Spanish Refugee Appeal. She is also Treasurer of the American People's Fund, of which fund Frederick Vanderbilt Field is chairman. The American People's Fund was organized by Field as a repository for funds to be distributed to Communist Party enterprises.

Pablo Picasso, French artist, who recently announced his membership in the Communist Party, is an honorary Chairman of the Spanish Refugee Appeal. Dorothy Parker (Rothschild) is acting chairman. Professor Lyman R. Bradley is treasurer.

In the list of National sponsors of the Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee there are over 50 Communists and Communist sympathizers.

STATE-WIDE LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE

See the committee's 1947 Report, pages 240 to 242, inclusive. George F. Irvine of San Francisco and Reuben W. Borough of Los Angeles are the two veteran Communist fellow-travelers who co-head this front.

STATEMENT DEFENDING THE COMMUNIST PARTY

The *Daily Worker*, official organ of the Communist Party of the United States, featured a full page statement in defense of the Communist Party on March 5, 1941. The statement came during the Stalin-Hitler Pact when the Communist front, *American Peace Mobilization*, was at the height of its activities. The signers of the Statement Defending the Communist Party included the following individuals: Dr. Thomas Addis, Rabbi Michael Alper, Franz Boas, Leonard B. Boudin, Paul F. Brissenden, Prof. Harold Chapman Brown, George Bishop, Rev. W. Fay Butler, Mary Campbell, Don M. Chase, Countee Cullen, Prof. George A. Coe, C. Leslie Collins, Dorothy J. Collins, Aaron Copland, Willis K. Crosby, H. W. L. Dana, Henry Pratt Fairchild, Frederick V. Field, Prof. H. H. Fisher, John Gabrielson, Donald F. Gaylord, Aubrey Grossman, Ralph H. Gundlach, Dorothy Handy, Ernest R. Hilgard, Dashiell Hammett, Rev. Allen A. Heist, Rev. P. M. Hammond, Pearl M. Hart, Abraham J. Isserman, Prof. Alain Locke, Robert Morss Lovett, Prof. William M. Malisoff, Albert Maltz, Alexander Kahn, Frances Kent, Max Lerner, Theodore Dreiser, Rockwell Kent, Corliss Lamont, Tom Mooney, Olive Lynn, Jack Lord, Meridel LeSueur, Vito Marcantonio, Lewis Merrill, James E. Murray, Jerry O'Connell, Elliot Paul, Prof. Walter Rautenstrauch, Reid Robinson, George Seldes, Herman Shumlin, Donald Ogden Stewart, Channing H. Tobias, Morris Watson, Ella Winter, Charles Erskine Scott Wood, John Woodruff, Richard Wright, and Art Young.

STUDENT ADVOCATE

Published by the Communist front *American Student Union* at 112 East 19th Street, New York City. Editorial staff was composed of James W. Wechsler, Joseph P. Lash, Bruce Bliven, Jr., Robert G. Spivack, Budd W. Shulberg, and Ben Shangold. The art staff was composed of Ad Reinhardt, Conde Hughes and Joseph Low. Elizabeth Weldt, Lewis Cohen and John Cripps were listed as correspondents. Aaron T. Gerber, Robert Rice, Arthur Wachtel and Vincent Murray made up the business staff.

STUDENT REVIEW

Published by the Communist *National Student League* at 31 East 27th Street, New York City. Editors were Adam Lapin and Theodore Draper. Assistant editors were David Clark, Charles Hatchard, Hildy Redyn and Jack Goodman. The editorial board consisted of Robert E. White and James A. Wechsler. Business manager was Bessie Catacktil.

THEATRE ARTS COMMITTEE

Letterheads of this organization state that this organization was formerly the Theatre Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy and it was affiliated with the American League for Peace and Democracy, Medical Bureau and North America Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.

The executive board of the Theatre Arts Committee included Hester Sondergaard, Lionel Berman, Tom Cobb, Hanns Eisler, Frances Farmer, Jules Garfield, Lillian Hellman, Rex Ingram, Philip Loeb, Robert Reed, Herman Shumlin, Mrs. Donald Ogden Stewart, Paul Strand, and Martin Wolfson.

Among others connected with the Theatre Arts Committee are the following: Constance Cummings, Hanns Fisher, Fred Keating, Jane Dudley, Remo Bufano, Howard Bay, Mare Blitzstein, Morris Carnovsky, Paul Draper, Francis E. Faragoh, Mordecai Gorelik, Arthur Kober, John Howard Lawson, Meyer Levin, John Martin, John Murray, Dudley Nichols, Arthur Pollock, George Sklar, Anna Sokolow, Donald Ogden Stewart, Frank Tuttle, Kurt Weill, Orson Welles, Zelda Dorfman, Bernard J. Reis, and Harry Sacher.

UNITED NEGRO AND ALLIED VETERANS OF AMERICA

This Communist front was organized in Harlem, New York, January 8, 1946 at a joint meeting of 300 veterans. The meeting was held in the Y.M.C.A., and was sponsored by the United Veterans for Equality, a provisional committee which included Hugh Mulzae, Sy Oliver, Walter Bernstein, Millard Lampell, Gilbert Sherman, Ray Robinson, Len Zinberg, and Ben Buroki.

The first commander of the group (which claims a membership of approximately 10,000 in 31 states) was Kenneth Kennedy. Walter Garland is the present commander.

The organization was sponsored by Charlotta Bass, Augustus Hawkins, Fritz Lang, Albert Maltz, Carlton Moss, Sy Oliver, Ray Robinson, Norman Smith, Michael Uris, Bette Davis, Robert W. Kenny, Paul Henreid, and others.

Lou Heit is a member of the educational committee of the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America in California. Bob Rondstadt is the California state organizer among the Mexican population. Ruth Johnson is the chairman of the California auxiliary.

The first national convention of United Negro and Allied Veterans of America was held May 30 to June 2, 1947 at the Fraternal Club House, the International Workers Order Center, located at 110 West 48th Street in the City of New York. It was reported that 400 delegates attended from 31 states. The following officers were elected at this convention: George Murphy, Jr., commander; Walter Garland, adjutant; Burton Jackson, executive officer; John Killanes, finance officer; Thomas Jones, advocate; and Katherine Godfrey, Howard Johnson, Charles Shorton, Aaron Williams, Katherine Overton, Dolphin Thompson, and Edward Ateman, vice commanders; and James Fritzbutler and Lester Davies, committeemen.

The United Negro and Allied Veterans of America adopted its present name at a Chicago convention in April of 1946.

Veterans Against Discrimination is a section of the Civil Rights Congress.

Wives was organized in New York City in November, 1945. In January, 1946, the name was changed to Veterans and Wives, Inc. During the war this Communist front was known as Wives and Sweethearts of Servicemen and Sweethearts of Servicemen. The organization has followed the Communist Party line in agitating for the withdrawal of American troops from China; breaking off diplomatic relations with Franco's Spain, and is opposing anti-Sovietism. Naomi Nash and Larry Johnson cochairman the Veterans and Wives, Inc.

American Youth for Democracy probably organized the first subsidiary Communist group for propagandization purposes among veterans. This organization also was known as Sweethearts of Servicemen.

UNITED PUBLIC WORKERS OF AMERICA, C.I.O.

This organization is purely a Communist-front group and is not a labor union in any sense of the word. It was organized to promote the ideology and the goal of Communism in the United States.

The United Public Workers of America, C.I.O., is the result of a merger of the Communist State, County, and Municipal Workers of America, C.I.O., and the United Federal Workers, C.I.O.

The Yorty Committee reported at some length on the Communist character of the State, County, and Municipal Workers of America, C.I.O. The legislative committees investigating un-American activities in California have made rather lengthy reports on this Communist organization in its 1943, 1945 and 1947 reports.

The State, County, and Municipal Workers of America, C.I.O., was founded in 1937, under the leadership of notorious Communists and Communist fellow-travelers. The *Civil Service Forum*, a recognized publication in this field, referred to the State, County and Municipal Workers of America, C.I.O., as "the fifth column in civil service."

When the Communist Teachers' Union of New York was thrown out of the American Federation of Labor, it affiliated with the State, County, and Municipal Workers of America, C.I.O. The organization has meticulously followed the torturous Communist Party line since its inception. It worked openly with the Communist American Peace Mobilization and boasted of sending 150 delegates to the Chicago Peace Mobilization in 1940. When Russia was attacked by Germany, however, the State, County, and Municipal Workers of America, of course, followed the Communist Party in its back somersault.

The United Federal Workers, C.I.O., was organized in 1937 as the outgrowth of a Communist-led split in the American Federation of Government Employees, A.F.L. The United Federal Workers closely followed the Communist Party line in every respect. As soon as the Nazis and the Soviets signed the pact for the division of the spoils of war, the United Federal Workers, in concert with other Communist groups, opposed American participation in the war and demanded an embargo on all shipments of arms to the nations that were to become allies of the United States. Communist-led strikes in vital defense industries received the full support of this organization. Like all other Communist front organizations, the United Federal Workers came to the defense of Earl Browder, then national secretary-general of the Communist Party, and in a federal penitentiary under conviction for a felony. The organization defended all subversive federal employees who were dismissed for their activities. After June 22, 1941, when the Germans invaded the Soviet Union, the United Federal Workers joined with other Communist inspired groups for all-out aid to the allies, particularly Soviet Russia.

Congressman Fred E. Busbey, of Illinois, characterized the United Federal Workers as follows:

Although the United Federal Workers of America claims that it is a bona fide union seeking to advance the interests of federal workers, it is actually an organization which has as its primary purpose the advancement of the policies in organizations supported by the Communist Party.

This characterization by Congressman Fred E. Busbey may be applied to *all* Communist-front organizations.

In April of 1946 the United Federal Workers and the State, County, and Municipal Workers met concurrently in Atlantic City. On April 23d the two organizations voted to merge into a new union, and on the following day the first joint meeting was held under the vigilant eyes of the Communist Party. The result was the United Public Workers of America. Abram Flaxer, formerly president of the State, County, and Municipal Workers of America, became the president of the United Public Workers of America.

One of the first acts of the new organization was the adoption of a resolution called up by Flaxer which denounced the United States and called for an abject surrender to the interests of the Soviet Union. The resolution called for the immediate withdrawal of all United States armed forces from all countries. The effort of a handful of patriotic delegates to modify the resolution by demanding the withdrawal of Soviet troops as well as American and British forces was beaten down by the Communist controlled convention.

Nearly every leader and officer of the United Public Workers has a long Communist record. The principal officers are Abram Flaxer, president; Eleanor Nelson, secretary-treasurer; and Robert Weinstein, director of organization.

Abram Flaxer was born in Vilna, Russia, September 12, 1904. He has been in the Communist movement for more than a decade. According to the Congressional Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Flaxer's allegiance to the Communist Party "is indisputably established by his presence at closed meetings of the party, by the statements of those who have been closely associated with him in the labor movement, by his complete loyalty to the party line throughout its various changes, by his defense of Communists and Communist fronts."

Flaxer has been affiliated with the New York local of the American Federation of Government Employees, A. F. L. In 1936 he joined the Communist Worker's Alliance of America in a request for a parade permit. The Young Communist League endorsed this project. Flaxer called for "collective security" before the signing of the Stalin-Hitler Pact. He did the usual Communist flip-flop as soon as Germany and the Soviet Union got together for the conquest of Europe. He opposed aid to Great Britain, France, and the United States' participation in the war. He supported strikes in critical defense industries throughout the United States. He was a prominent leader in the Communist front, American Peace Mobilization which carried on a frenzied agitation against conscription, lend lease, convoying British ships, and other activities vital to the security of the Nation.

When Germany invaded Russia, Flaxer wheeled with the Communist Party and, marching backward with them, called for active participation in the "struggle that the Red Army, the people of the Soviet Union, are conducting."

When the war ended, Flaxer and his organization again goose-stepped with the Communist Party and demanded American withdrawals from Europe and China, appeasement of the Soviet Union and the general Communist Party policy for the United States. He now charges that the United States is engaged in an imperialist policy and is "war-mongering" against the holy fatherland, Soviet Russia.

Flaxer has been affiliated with the following Communist organizations: Committee on Election Rights, Prestes Defense Committee, Schappes Defense Committee, Joint Committee for Trade-Union Rights, Committee for Defense of Public Education, Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee, Open Letter Defending Harry Bridges, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, American Committee to Save Refugees, United American Spanish Aid Committee, Nonpartisan Committee for the Reelection of Congressman Vito Marcantonio, National Negro Congress, Social Work Today, Public Use of Arts Committee, and National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

The Communist United Public Workers of America spearheads the agitation against loyalty checks for subversive employees in governmental service. This attitude is in sharp contrast to the position taken by the legitimate government unions, which have gone on record as unequivocally supporting the removal of Communists and other disloyal elements from the government service. As a matter of fact, some of these unions have even urged a strengthening of the loyalty procedure in the secure knowledge that their membership is safe from traitorous sentiments and affiliations. The United Public Workers of America camouflages its defense of its Communist character and members by charging that the government is "union busting," indulging in "race prejudice," and, generally, violating "civil rights."

James B. Burns, president of the American Federation of Government Employees—A. F. L., exposes the real reason behind the United Public Workers of America campaign against loyalty checks, in the following statement:

Government employees whose interests are fundamentally American need have no fear of any investigative effort growing out of this program. Their record is one of achievement in service and the organizations to which they belong are devoted to upholding our national character. On the other hand, government employees who are members of organizations or groups that carry out the dictates of foreign purveyors of disunity have every reason to worry. They fear the truth. It is well nigh impossible for them to hide their affiliation with groups which work only in the shadows against the very fundamentals of our democracy. It will be impossible for them to continue the pretext of being loyal government employees.

Local 558 of the A. F. L. Social Workers, contrary to the American stand of its International President, apparently have joined the Communists in their fight for the protection of subversive elements in government. A bulletin published by this group, the *Social Worker*, protests the action of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors in demanding a loyalty check of all county employees. In a joint statement on a mimeographed leaflet under the title "*County Employees Need More Cash, Not Loyalty Checks!*" issued by Local 558 of the State, County, and Municipal Employees, A. F. L., and the United Public Works—C. I. O., members of these organizations are advised to refuse to sign "The document questioning your support of, or membership in, any organization." The leaflet reads, in part, as follows:

If any supervisor or department head violates the right of county employees who do not wish to sign the organization affidavit, report the matter to our union. We will represent through our regular grievance procedure any county employees who are being illegally pressured or compelled to comply with the county's "request."

The *Social Worker*, bulletin of the State, County, and Municipal Employees, Local 558, A. F. L. is edited by R. DeMaestri. Associates are listed as Nina Indman and Arlene Sibert.

Thus the traitorous Communist elements in government employ defy the elected representatives of the people while they work for the destruction of the government they purport to serve.

UNITED SPANISH AID COMMITTEE

This organization preceded the Communist front, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. The sponsors of the Hollywood branch of United Spanish Aid Committee included Prof. Frank C. Davis, Ellis E. Patterson, Judge Stanley Moffat, Carey McWilliams, John Garfield, Dorothy Parker, Herbert K. Sorrell, Irving Pichel, Dr. F. L. Pottenger, Herman Shumlin, Frank Tuttle, and John Wexley.

The purpose of this Communist front, of course, was to furnish aid to the Communists who took part in the Spanish civil war.

VETERANS OF THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE

(See Abraham Lincoln Brigade and Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.)

Benjamin Richman was subpoenaed and testified before the committee's Los Angeles hearing February 18, 1948. He refused to answer when asked if he was a member of the Communist Party but admitted that he was a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. He had gone to Spain and fought with the Communists in the civil war in that country. He had spent some time in Russia. He stated that he was a law student. At one time he was employed as the manager of the Amalgamated Travel Service in Paris. He testified that he had lived in nearly every city on the continent of Europe. He admitted that he was a member of the Communist fraternal organization, the International Workers Order.

He is a Communist.

VOKS

See the All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreigners.

WESTERN COUNCIL FOR PROGRESSIVE LABOR IN AGRICULTURE

This Communist front came into existence in April of 1946. The offices are located at 2063 Grace Avenue in Hollywood. Frank Scully is the chairman and John Barnes the secretary. Raymond Ridle is the treasurer. The directors are Bartley Crum, S. K. Bennett, Emil Corwin, Willis Hill, and Frank Pellet.

Among the sponsors are Oscar Pattiz, Charles Brown, Peter Kahn, Jr., J. M. Alkow, and Robert Opperman. This front cooperates with the American Communications Association, Retail Clerks' Union, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, Farmer-Labor-Consumers' Association, Southland Jewish Organization, and the Berkeley Chapter of the American Veterans' Committee.

WINNER

Publication of American Youth Congress edited by Barry Wood, the Communist Party name for Jeff Kibre.

WORKER'S ALLIANCE OF AMERICA

This organization has been discussed at length in previous committee reports.

Former Attorney General Biddle, in his decision ordering the deportation of Harry Bridges, made the following statement concerning the Worker's Alliance:

The (Communist) Party took control of the Worker's Alliance as a medium through which to organize the unemployed, "To develop widespread militant mass struggles," and "to build the revolution" through association in "a militant class conscious unemployed organization."

The Worker's Alliance of America was formed through a merger of three larger groups which had been working for some years among the unemployed. These three groups were the Worker's Alliance, National Unemployed League, and the National Unemployment Councils. During its five years of active operation, the Worker's Alliance of America was headed by David Lasser with Herbert Benjamin as national secretary-treasurer. Benjamin has been one of the top leaders of the Communist Party for many years, having served on the party's national committee.

The National Unemployed Leagues were under the leadership of Arnold Johnson, who had openly supported the Communist International.

Among those who were affiliated with the Worker's Alliance of America are the following: Alexander Noral, Harold Brockway, Oscar Fuss, Charles Baxter, Herman Brown, Carroll Burke, J. M. Cheyney, Paul George, E. C. Greenfield, Charles Howard, Amos Murphy, Mildred Ward, Frankie Duty, Willis Morgan, Brendan Sexton, and Sam Wiseman.

On March 7, 1940, a mass demonstration of the Worker's Alliance of America was held before the Hollywood District State Relief Administration headquarters at 245 South Western Avenue, in Los Angeles. Herbert K. Sorrell, as a representative of the Hollywood Motion Picture Democratic Committee, spoke at this demonstration with Communist La Rue McCormick; Emil Freed, chairman of the fifteenth Congressional District Branch of the Communist Party; Joe Wilson, an employee of the Communist *People's Daily World*; Dorothy Ray (now Dorothy Healy, organizing secretary for the Communist Party of Los Angeles County); and Frank Scully.

The Hollywood Chapter of the Worker's Alliance of America was the result of this mass demonstration.

WORKERS EX-SERVICE MEN'S LEAGUE

The Communist International organized the first Communist front for veterans in Geneva on May 1, 1920. It was called the *Internationale Des Anciens Combattants* (International Association of War Veterans). Henri Barbusse, was chairman, and Hugo Graef, was secretary. Barbusse was a self avowed Communist and stated that he was "proud of it." Graef was a former member of the Reichstag, representing the Communist Party of Germany. From the beginning the *Internationale Des Anciens Combattants* was in vigorous opposition to the Federation Internationale Des Anciens Combattants, affiliated with the American Legion.

The Sixth World Congress of the Communist International passed the following resolution:

Special attention must be paid to organizing the soldiers for the protection of their interests, in alliance with the revolutionary proletariat, prior to their being called up for service (recruits' league, mutual aid clubs), during the period of military service (soldiers' councils) and also after the conclusion of military service (revolutionary ex-servicemen's leagues) * * * If an immediate revolutionary situation prevails, and if the industrial proletariat is beginning to establish Soviets, the slogan: "Establish soldiers' councils" assumes immediate practical importance and facilitates the work of uniting the masses of the soldiers with the proletariat and the poor peasantry in their struggle for power (*International Press Correspondence*, Volume 8, number 84, November 28, 1928, page 1594).

The *Internationale Des Anciens Combattants*, under the leadership of Henri Barbusse, initiated the call for a World Congress Against War, which was held in Amsterdam in August of 1932.

The Workers Ex-Servicemen's League was the Communist Party of America's contribution to the *Internationale Des Anciens Combattants*. It was organized in 1930 with Emanuel Levin as its founder. Levin, in the Communist for August, 1934, stated:

The Workers Ex-Servicemen's League was very slow in responding to the call of International solidarity with the *Internationale Des Anciens Combattants* (I.A.C.) * * * This isolation becomes even more clear when it is noted that the I.A.C. was

formed in 1920 and that only in 1932 did the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League affiliate with it * * * The Task Before Us * * * The independent movement of the veterans should be developed so that it becomes directly connected with the international struggle against war and fascism through active participation with, and support of, the I.A.C. * * * Support the Seventh World Congress of the I.A.C.!

Hugo Graef, secretary of the *Internationale Des Anciens Combattants*, was a speaker at the convention of the *Workers Ex-Servicemen's League* in Cleveland, September 22 to 26, 1932, after the bonus march on Washington. He was received with tumultuous applause, according to the *Daily Worker* account of the meeting. Henri Barbusse sent the following greetings to the *Veteran News* (official organ of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League), in December, 1935:

All the members of our Ex-Servicemen's International, of which the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League (now known under the name of American League of Ex-Servicemen) is a part, rejoice with me. * * * We rejoice in your present recrudescence of efforts and the new flag you brandish with this new paper * * *

Henri Barbusse came to the United States in September of 1933 to participate in the United States Congress Against War, at which he was a speaker with Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party. Malcolm Cowley wrote in the *Daily Worker* for September 30, 1933:

Circulating up and down the pier and waiting impatiently in the street were a thousand members of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, who had come to do honor to the international president of their organization * * * He came, first walking, then as the crowd cheered, hoisted on the shoulders of the ex-servicemen, while hundreds gave the Red Front salute.

Under the title *The Revolutionary Way Out*, in *Communism in the United States*, (1934) Earl Browder states:

A mass movement of a mixed class nature that has begun to take on a revolutionary trend in the United States in the past period, is that of the war veterans * * * The tremendous revolutionary potentialities in this movement was startlingly revealed by the great Bonus March in 1932 * * * The veterans' movement is a most valuable ally to the revolutionary working class movement. It stands as one of the important tasks of the entire party in mobilizing the auxiliary forces for the working class movement in the United States.

Bill Gebert, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and District Organizer, speaking at a District Committee plenum (*Party Organizer*, July, 1932) stated:

Our Task in the Struggle Against Imperialist War * * * We seem to take it for granted that a civil war will break out at the outbreak of a war. But miracles do not happen * * * We must penetrate the armed forces and establish an organization inside * * * Work

among ex-soldiers is of tremendous importance because they will be the nucleus of the army not tomorrow but today * * * We must organize the ex-servicemen on the basis of their demands; bonus, relief, etc.

Rasmus Borgen, formerly a member of the Communist Party active in veterans organizations in Minneapolis, testified before the Congressional Special Committee on Un-American Activities as follows:

The purpose of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League was to spread Communistic propaganda among the war veterans and to disrupt such organizations as the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Disabled American Veterans, but this did not meet with success. Therefore, in 1934 the name was changed to American League of Ex-Servicemen, and a more friendly attitude was taken toward the other veterans' organizations. The league was not to be known to have any connection with the Communist Party, but individuals were to preach the doctrine of Communism to all new members, or, in other words, to use the league as a stepping stone toward the Communist Party * * * In July, 1936, the American League of Ex-Servicemen were disbanded and its members ordered by the national leaders to join other veterans' organizations * * * Early in 1936 the Communist Party organized the United States Veterans Council. This organization was to act as an advisory council for Communists working in the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Disabled American Veterans * * * In addition to the above, a Veterans' Commission was established in the various districts of the Communist Party, consisting of district organizer of the Communist Party, and veterans who, as members of the Communist Party, were active in veterans' organizations. While a member of the Communist Party, I was secretary of this Commission.

The Workers Ex-Servicemen's League became the American League of Ex-Servicemen in 1935. It was dissolved in July of 1936 and replaced by the United States Veterans Council, or the Council of United States Veterans.

Among those who have been active in Communist veterans' organizations are Harold Hickerson, Emanuel Levin, James W. Ford, Peter V. Cacchione, Walter Trumbull, Paul Crosbie, Claire Biglow Cowan, Gardner Jackson, John T. Bernrad, Charles H. Houston, George Biddle, Thomas E. Stone, Henry W. Geisz, Merritt Crawford, Samuel Robbins, Yelverton Cowherd, Kirtley F. Mather, Alonzo F. Myers, Morris Watson, and Robert Marshall.

A letterhead of the Council of U. S. Veterans lists the headquarters of the organization as 20 West 43d Street, New York City. The members of the executive board and the advisory board are listed. From California for the advisory board are the names of Harry N. Stafford, past commander of the American Legion; C. C. Trillingham, American Legion; and Paul H. Winneman.

Another Communist front in the veteran field was the Veterans National Liaison Committee. Another Communist front for veterans was the United Committee of Action, or United Action Committee.

New bonus marches may be expected if the Communist Party has its way. The actual aim, as in the case of the bonus march on Washington in 1932, is to provoke "revolutionary" clashes, violence, and mass action on the part of the veterans against the Government of the United States.

The American Veterans Committee has been the hope of the Communist Party of the United States for revolutionary action on the part of the veterans of World War II. In its 1947 report, the committee quoted *Political Affairs* for September, 1946, laying down the current Communist Party line. (The magazine, *Political Affairs*, is the successor to the Communist ideological magazine, *The Communist*). In this issue we find the following directive:

To strengthen and broaden the people's struggle against the war-mongers, reactionaries and profiteers, labor and all anti-fascist forces must now display far greater political and organizing initiative in developing and leading mass movements and struggles in behalf of the most immediate and pressing economic and political demands of the workers, veterans, Negro people, farmers and city middle class. * * * High priority in the building of the progressive mass organization must also be given to strengthen and expand the * * * American Veterans Committee. * * *

The committee pointed out in its 1947 report that a study was being made concerning Communist activities in organized veterans' groups. The committee stated that preliminary reports strongly indicated that the American Veterans Committee was under Communist influence.

The committee has concluded that the American Veterans Committee was a conception of the Communist Party and that its organization was initiated by Communist veterans. The 1947 national convention, however, of the American Veterans Committee indicated a vigorous campaign on the part of non-Communist members to unseat Communists and Communist fellow-travelers in key places in the national organization. The members of this committee were quite gratified with the results of the national convention and watched the activities of the organization with hopeful interest.

The annual state convention, however, of the American Veterans Committee, held in Santa Barbara, February 21-22, 1948, dashed any hope that the California organization was free of Communist control and domination. A left-wing state chairman, Ben Rinaldo of Hollywood, was selected by the convention, and the delegates adopted current Communist Party policies, hook, line and sinker. On Washington's birthday, the convention heard its so-called Americanism Committee report and adopted a series of resolutions that would have better graced a Communist Party convention.

Among the Communist line resolutions adopted by the American Veterans Committee convention were demands for the abolition of the Thomas Committee and the Tenney Committee investigating un-American activities; a demand that all federal, state, county and city loyalty checks and subversive listings be abandoned; and, by a vote of 3 to 1, adopted a resolution opposing the Marshall Plan and attacking universal military training.

Indicating the same plan for revolutionary exercises, the California American Veterans Committee favored an initiative petition for state veterans bonus, an initiative petition for a state housing program to

build 100,000 new dwellings in four years, and, in addition, called for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

It appears that the California and New York segments of the American Veterans Committee remain under Communist domination. The non-Communist members will be isolated and a desperate effort will be made to recapture the national convention.

The American Veterans Committee may be said to be the most elaborate endeavor in the veterans' field since the formation of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League.

Indicating the Communist interest and rejoicing in the Santa Barbara convention of the American Veterans Committee is an editorial in the Communist *People's Daily World* for February 25, 1948. The editorial reads as follows:

With its Santa Barbara convention, the American Veterans Committee in California has come of age.

As distinguished from some of its national officers who have a bad case of the red-baiting jitters, the California A.V.C. has come out fighting for a clear-cut progressive program.

Overwhelmingly it rejected the Marshall Plan and approved a United Nations plan for European relief and rehabilitation. It called for an end to the Tenney and Thomas committee witch-hunts and similar activities at federal, state and county levels.

These decisions sharply differentiate the A.V.C. from old-line veterans organizations which have played a leading role in whipping up anti-Soviet war hysteria and in promoting un-American repression of civil liberties.

Perhaps most significant of all, the California A.V.C. championed the need of World War II veterans for a bonus which will cushion them against the ravages of inflation and on-coming depression.

We believe that the A.V.C. decision to launch an initiative petition for a bonus in California up to a maximum of \$600 will meet with overwhelming approval from veterans and nonveterans alike.

We believe also that this decision will extend the appeal and the influence of the A.V.C. as the leading progressive organization among veterans.

The following from the *Los Angeles Times* for March 24, 1948, is of interest:

Will Rogers, Jr., last night resigned from the AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE, of which he was a founder, and charged the organization in California is "nothing but a Communist front."

In his letter of resignation, Rogers, who left Congress to join the Army, said that nationally the "AVC still may be a veterans' organization but not here in California."

"Here all AVC ever does is to plug for Communist projects and to denounce whatever Communists are denouncing," his letter continued. "There are many fine men and women still left in AVC. My advice to them is to get out."

Rogers said he had seen "Communists at work" in the Beverly Hills and Westwood Chapters and charged that "by endlessly dragging out meetings so that when everyone else had gone home they could pass their own motions, the Communists gradually took over."

The Senate committee finds the California Division of the American Veterans' Committee to be completely under Communist domination.

WRITERS CONGRESS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

For a detailed report of this Communist project, see the committee's 1945 and 1947 reports.

In 1943 the Hollywood Writers Mobilization and the University of California at Los Angeles jointly sponsored a Communist Writers Congress, which was held on the University campus in October of that year. The Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities, through its chairman, protested to Dr. Gordon Sproul, and furnished incontrovertible proof concerning the Communist background of the individuals who guided the Hollywood Writers Mobilization.

The congress was held nevertheless.

WRITERS AND ARTISTS COMMITTEE FOR MEDICAL AID TO SPAIN

This committee was one of the many Communist fronts established for the purpose of agitation and propaganda on the Spanish civil war.

Among those connected with this committee are the following: Leopold Atlas, Witter Bynner, Millen Brand, Van Wyck Brooks, Beniamino Bufano, Fielding Burke, Harry Carlisle, Kyle Crichton, Countee Cullen, Babette Deutsch, Edna Ferber, Marjorie Fischer, Dorothy C. Fisher, Joseph Freeman, Wanda Gag, Lewis Gannett, Virgil Geddes, Martha Gellhorn, Emmett Gowen, Granville Hicks, Langston Hughes, Rolphe Humphreys, George S. Kaufman, Sidney Kaufman, Rockwell Kent, Walter Lowenfels, Archibald MacLeish, Willard Nash, Edward Newhouse, Clifford Odets, Dorothy Parker, Elliot Paul, Elmer Rice, Upton Sinclair, Philip Stevenson, Donald Ogden Stewart, Paul Strand, Ernst Toller, and Art Young.

YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE

The committee has heretofore, in previous reports, found that both the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association, particularly in Berkeley near the University of California, have been in the practice of permitting their facilities to be used by Communist organizations. It appears that this practice is being continued. The committee submits an editorial from the newspaper *Ocean Park News*, for Friday, October 31, 1947:

According to a contemporary newspaper of last week, the Mike Quinn Student Club of the Communist Party was slated to meet last Friday at 2 p.m., at the University Y.W.C.A., 574 Hilgard Avenue. This prize assortment of skunks was to hear, according to this new story, a talk by Phil Bock, chairman of the Communist Youth Council.

Well, we didn't need to drag in our contemporary newspaper for this comment. Because the meeting was advertised well enough by handbills distributed at the campus gates by U.C.L.A. members of the club. Still we might point out that the *Westwood Hills Press* which printed the story did it with a straight face. And no comment. Which either gives unswerving status to the skunks in question or relies too much on the ability of the average reader to detect unindicated and unstated ironies.

What we think is that the Y.W.C.A. needs to purge itself of these polecats as quick as may be, if not quicker. And we are not unmindful of the public record of Communist meetings at the University Y.M.C.A. in Berkeley.

Until the "Y" does shake out, publicly, the stink of this recognition we can only say that for us the "Y" both "M" and "W" is off our list—completely.—F.C.R.

P.S. The above mentioned skunks did meet at the "Y" as scheduled, where it is reported they denounced God, as they always do. In the report of this choice gathering of conspirators even the *Press* could no longer keep a straight face.—F.C.R.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S RECORDS

The Communist Party does not overlook the indoctrination of children. The Communist book stores recently have been handing out folders advertising Young People's Records. One of these folders, distributed by the Communist Party Progressive Book Shop, located at 1806 West Seventh Street, in Los Angeles, is entitled "Help Your Child Discover the Fascinating World of Music—". The records, announce the folder, are on "permadisc" and sell for only \$1.49 plus tax. The folder declares that "Critics and Teachers Hail Young People's Records."

The *San Francisco Chronicle* gives these records a plug. "These are highly superior productions, done with great intelligence, skill and simplicity, and *infinitely finer* than the drivel commonly purveyed on disks for children," the *San Francisco Chronicle* is quoted.

On the inside of the folder the editors of Young People's Records are introduced. The editors are Douglas Moore, Columbia University; Howard Hanson; Genevieve Taggard; and Randolph Smith, director of the *Little Red School House*.

Prof. Douglas Moore, together with such outstanding Communist Party liners and sympathizers as Morris Carnovsky, Kyle Crichton, Abram Flaxer, Langston Hughes, Frederic March, Dudley Nichols, Prof. Arthur Upham Pope, Paul Robeson, Frank Tuttle, and Orson Welles, was a sponsor of a dinner under the auspices of the Communist-front organization, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Together with such well known Communists as Louis Adamic, Max Bedacht, Mary McLeod Bethune, John R. Brodsky, Morris Carnovsky, Muriel Draper, Theodore Dreiser, Donald Henderson, Langston Hughes, Freda Kirchwey, Dr. Leo Eloesser, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Leo Gallagher, Louis Goldblatt, and others, he signed the January, 1943, Message to the House of Representatives, opposing the Dies Committee, investigating un-American activities in the United States.

Howard Hanson was one of the sponsors of the Communist front in behalf of Spanish Communists, the Musicians' Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.

Genevieve Taggard's record is too long to be reproduced here. (See index, this report.)

Randolph Smith is among the signatories to a petition sponsored by the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom to discontinue the Dies Committee. He was one of the sponsors of a so-called Citizens' Rally at Carnegie Hall in New York City, April 13, 1940, allegedly answering the "attack on public education."

In January of 1940 Dashiell Hammett, veteran Communist, called attention to the fact that only the Communist *Daily Worker* had printed a fair version of a statement in favor of the Communist Party. The statement, in part, reads as follows:

We point out sharply that this considered campaign * * * for outright suppression of the Communist Party is reminiscent of the postwar hysteria which culminated in the now universally condemned Palmers raids. * * * we raise our voices in solemn warning against denying to the Communists, or to any other minority group, the full freedom guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.

This statement was signed by Randolph Smith, director of the "*Little Red School House*" together with such well known Communists and Communist fellow-travelers as Prof. Thomas Addis, Stanford University; Prof. Franz Boas, Columbia University; Dr. Bella Bisano Dodd; Prof. Clyde R. Miller, Columbia University; Prof. Walter Rautenstauch, Columbia University; Prof. Hans Otto Storm, Stanford University; Prof. J. Raymond Walsh, Hobart College; Van Wyck Brooks; Malcolm Cowley; Countee Cullen; Martha Dodd; Theodore Dreiser; Dashiell Hammett; Lillian Hellman; Arthur Kober; Oliver LaFarge; Clifford Odets; George Seldes; George Soule; Charles Erskine; Scott Wood; Rockwell Kent; Herman Shumlin; and Dr. Max Yergan.

The *Daily Worker* for December 19, 1940, carried the following, which we quote in part:

Immediate dismissal of charges against Sam Adams Darcy, Communist leader, was urged upon Governor Culbert Olson of California today by 165 nationally prominent representatives of every field of public life.

Darcy was recently extradited by California authorities to Pennsylvania, where he was state chairman of the Communist Party. He faces up to 14 years imprisonment for a minor inaccuracy in his registration as a voter in California in 1934.

Charging that Darcy is being persecuted because he represents a minority party, signers of the appeal declare "This constitutes a violation of the principle of equality before the law."

* * * They wrote * * * "We urge you to dismiss the charges against Mr. Sam Adams Darcy."

Randolph Smith was one of the signers of this petition together with such outstanding Communists as Oswald Garrison Villard, Dr. Harry F. Ward, Rockwell Kent, Theodore Dreiser, Vito Marcantonio, Herman

Shumlin, Donald Ogden Stewart, Dr. Thomas Addis, Albert Maltz, and many others.

During the Stalin-Hitler pact, Randolph Smith, together with Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Dr. Bella B. Dodd, George Seldes, Vito Marcantonio, Rockwell Kent, Prof. Margaret Schlauch, Rabbi Michael Alper, Prof. Robert K. Speer, Rev. Arthur T. Goold, Edwin Berry Burgum, and Arthur Kallet, sponsored a Greenwich Village Mass Meeting For Peace. The meeting was held in public school No. 3, Grove Street, corner Hutchins Street and New York Street.

Participation in the Communist policy to support the Stalin-Hitler pact may be said to be the acid test for both Communists and Communist fellow-travelers.

In July of 1946 a "cultural" congress was held in Moscow. Norman Corwin, writer and radio commentator, was the "honored guest." He presented the Moscow International Convention with two recordings from the American-Soviet Music Society. Following this convention in Moscow renewed activity in the recording field for Communist causes and objectives became apparent. A few of the fronts which resulted are as follows: Stage for Action, Young People's Records, New Theatre, Trade Union Theatre, People's Artists, Cultural Folk Dance Group, Theodore Dreiser Work Shop, Modern Culture Club, Carver Cultural Council, Cultural Council, Dramatic Work Shop, Contemporary Theatre, Provisional Committee for Democracy in Radio, International Programs, Jefferson Chorus, Philadelphia Stage for Action, California Stage for Action, Contemporary Writers, People's Orchestra, People's Chorus, Book Find Club, Challenge Records, Charter Records, Freiheit, Gesang Sarein, People's Artists, Inc., Committee for the Defense of Education, Keynote Recordings, Inc., People's Songs, People's Radio Foundation, and the American-Russian Music Corporation.

The Compass Record Company specializes in Soviet recordings.

People's Songs, Inc., was incorporated January 31, 1946, in New York City. Among the directors and incorporators are Herbert Haufreet, Peter Seeger, Lee Hays, Daniel Lapidus, and Robert Claiborne. Joe Brodsky is the attorney for the corporation.

The board of directors of People's Songs, Inc., include the following: B. A. Bodkin, Tom Glazer, Horace Grenell, Woody Guthrie, John Hammond, Jr., Herbert Haufreet, Bess Hawes, Waldemar Hille, Paul Kent, Millard Lampell, Earl Robinson, Bob Russell, Walter Lowenfels, Kenneth Spencer, Alec Wilder, and Palmer Weber. Peter Seeger is the director of the organization. Lee Hays is the executive director and Bernard Asbel is the editor.

The Board of Sponsors of People's Songs, Inc., include Sam Barlow, Leonard Bernstein, Marc Blitzstein, Aaron Copeland, Norman Corwin, Lincoln Kirstein, Larry Adler, Moe Asch, C. B. Baldwin, Carl Carmer, Oscar Hammerstein II, E. Y. Harburg, Judy Holliday, Lena Horne, John Houseman, Berle Ives, David Capp, Alain Locke, Dorothy Parker, Paul Robeson, Herman Sobel, Louis Untermeyer, Sam Wanamaker, Josh White, and Lila Bell Pitts. The Advisory Committee includes Rockwell Kent and Michael Gold.

Needless to say all of the productions of People's Songs, Inc., follow the Communist Party line as assiduously as do the people behind the organization.

Serge de Touloff is the manager of "*The World In Music*" at 1119 North Hicks Avenue, in Los Angeles. "*Russia in Phonograph Records*" is featured on de Touloff's advertisement. The Russian records were formerly offered for sale in the lobby of the Grand and Esquire Theatres in Los Angeles. This information is crossed off of de Touloff's card.

YOUNG PROGRESSIVE CITIZEN'S COMMITTEE

This is a youth section of the Communist Progressive Citizens' of America. Gene Kelly, movie actor, is the national chairman, and Herbert Oppenheimer is the executive vice chairman. George Pepper is the executive director of the group's arts, sciences and professions council. Its chapters are active in universities and colleges. It has never deviated from the Communist Party line in any field.

INDEX

A

- Aaron, Dr. Harold, 328
 Aarons, "Slim," 183
 Abbott, Bernice, 238
 Abbott, Olive, 211
 Abolish Peonage Committee, 34, 93, 95
 Abott, Edith, 320
 Abowitz, Ellenore, 198, 239, 253, 254, 308, 309
 Abowitz, Dr. Murray, 279, 355
Abraham Lincoln, 373
 Abraham Lincoln Battalions, 93, 100, 157
 Abraham Lincoln Branch of the Communist Party, 215
 Abraham Lincoln Brigade, 35, 66, 93, 94, 96, 99, 100, 101, 125, 185, 225, 254, 271, 295, 308, 382
 Abraham Lincoln School, 95, 120, 342
 Abraham, Morris, 146
 Abramowitz, Bessie, 242
 Abt, John J., 343
 Academic and Civil Rights Committee, 35
 Academic and Civil Rights Council, 6, 136
 Achron, Joseph, 311
 Ackerman, Nena, 184
 Ackley, John Kenneth, 179
Action, 224
Action Bulletin, 49, 224
 Action Committee to Free Spain, 271
Action for Today, 224
 Actors Equity, 315, 316
 Actors' Laboratory, Inc., 95, 97, 104, 105, 129, 159, 259, 348
 Actors' Laboratory Theater, 52, 95, 96, 104, 105, 106, 347
 Adamie, Louis, 109, 114, 131, 199, 200, 202, 216, 225, 239, 262, 273, 323, 327, 328, 351, 353, 390
 Adams, Comfort A., 271, 351
 Adams, Edward (see Arthur Kallet)
 Adams, Franklin P., 262, 330
 Adams, George P., 328, 351
 Adams, Dr. and Mrs. George P., 216
 Adams, James T., 330
 Adams, Prof. Josephine T., 327
 Adams, Peter, 311, 312
 Adams, Theodore F., 320
 Addes, George F., 201, 323
 Addis, Miss Jean, 182, 184, 185
 Addis, Prof. Thomas, 114, 132, 144, 163, 176, 182, 185, 201, 202, 248, 249, 328, 350, 352, 353, 358, 377, 391, 392
 Addis, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas, 216
 Adelman, Mrs. Marci, 146
 Adelman, Meyer, 163
 Adler, Clarence, 311
 Adler, David, 330
 Adler, Dr. Irving, 177, 344
 Adler, Jacob, 196
 Adler, Jay, 355
 Adler, Larry, 210, 254, 355
 Adler, Luther, 96
 Adler, Mollie, 278
 Adler, Stella, 248, 277
 Affidavit of Alex Harris, 300
 Affidavit of George W. Crosby, 292
 Affidavit of Rena M. Vale, 311
 Affidavit of William D. Handelsman, 282
 A. F. of L. (See American Federation of Labor)
 African Blood Brotherhood, 333
Age of Treason, 106, 160
 Agins, Dr. J., 171, 177
 Agins, Mrs. Minna, 178
 Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, 38
 Aidlin, Joseph, 332
 Aidlin, Mrs. Mary, 106, 160, 355
 Aiken, Conrad, 330
 Ain, Gregory, 355
 Akerstein, Mrs. Lynn, 355
 Albert, Bessy, 179
 Alberts, Doris, 311, 314, 317
 Alberts, Sam, 311, 314, 317, 355
 Albertson, William, 213
 Albrier, Mrs. Frances, 194
 Albritton, Clarence, 338
 Alexander, George, 338
 Alexander, Dr. Herbert, 148, 310
 Alexander, Mara, 185
 Alexander, Robert, 355
 Alexander, Dr. Will H., 199
 Alexeev, Alex M., 268, 374
 Algase, Benjamin, 271
 Aigren, Nelson, 274
 Alkow, J. M., 383
 All-America Anti-Imperialist League, 67, 106, 107, 143, 145, 188, 273
 Allan Rudack Studio, 104
 Allan, William, 233, 343
 Allard, John, 63
 Allard, John, 280
 All-California Conference for Defense of Civil Rights and Aid to Labor's Prisoners, 107
 Allen, Dr. Bennet M., 171
 Allen, Rev. Carl, 106, 160, 161, 164, 358
 Allen, Mrs. Fay E., 116, 183, 201, 328, 351, 375
 Allen, Harland, 323
 Allen, Dr. Harold B., 185
 Allen, James Egert, 198
 Allen, James S., 233, 343
 Allen, James T., 15
 Allen, Sam Houston, 164, 332
 Allen, Shannon C., 248
 Allen, Ted, 226
 Allen, Warren D., 317
 Allen, William, 340
 Aller, Elsa, 179
 Alley, Raymond, 338
 All Harlem Youth Conference, 75
Allied Labor News, 168
 Allied Labor News Service, 49, 224
 Allied Voters Against Coudert, 38, 96, 146
 Allied War Relief Rally, 216
 Allison, Elmer T., 243
 Allister, Mona, 355

- Allister, William, 355
 Almenana, Anacleto, 273
 All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreigners (Voks), 107, 383
 Alper, Joseph, 338
 Alper, Rabbi Michael, 152, 211, 271, 328, 351, 377, 392
 Alshuler, Walter, 179
 Altman, George T., 221
 Altman, Miscba, 311, 314, 317
 Alves, Bertram, 198, 318
 Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 243
 Ambellan, Harold, 189
 Amerasia, 224
America Declares Peace, 257
 American Artists Congress, 35
 American Association of Scientific Workers, 318
 American Authors' Authority, 138, 189
American Caravan, The, 254
 American Civil Liberties Union, 5, 6, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 179, 246, 319, 349, 353
American Civil Liberties Union-News, 111
 American Coalition of Patriotic, Civic, and Fraternal Societies, 325
 American Committee for a Free Indonesia, 112, 113
 American Committee for Anti-Nazi German Seamen, 365
 American Committee for Anti-Nazi Literature, 334
 American Committee for the Defense of Trotsky, 156, 189
 American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, 61, 96, 112, 319, 320, 335, 342
 American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom to Discontinue the Dies Committee, 391
 American Committee for Free Indonesia, 225
 American Committee for Free Yugoslavia, The, 66
 American Committee for Friendship with the Soviet Union, 38, 324
 American Committee for Indonesian Independence, 112, 113
 American Committee for a Korean People's Party, 112
 American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 75, 96, 113, 114, 115, 122, 168, 319, 321, 334, 335, 336, 350, 365, 381, 390
 American Committee for Russian Famine Relief, 114
 American Committee for Spanish Freedom, 100, 102, 115, 116, 125, 139, 148
 American Committee for Struggle Against War, 67, 150, 324, 334
 American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, 125, 126, 131, 132, 218
 American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists, and Scientists, Inc., 103, 129, 130
 American Committee of Liberals for the Freedom of Mooney and Billings, 61
 American Committee to Aid Korean Federation of Trade Unions, 112
 American Committee to Aid Soviet Russia, 141
 American Committee to Save Refugees, 75, 141, 166, 175, 234, 270, 335, 336, 367, 368, 381
 American Communications Association—CIO, 141, 212, 339, 383
 American Congress for Peace and Democracy, 67
 American Council Institute for Pacific Relations, 168
 American Council on Soviet Relations, 35, 38, 65, 101, 115, 169, 176, 334, 357, 366
 American Croatian Congress, 66, 75
 American Crusade to End Lynching, 136
America Declares Peace, 136
 American Embassy in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, 140
 American Federated Russian Famine Relief Committee, 141, 169
 American Federation of Government Employees, 379, 380, 381
 American Federation of Labor, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 60, 70, 88, 116, 120, 223, 347, 379
 American Federation of Labor Social Workers, 382
 American Federation of Musicians, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 362
 American Federation of Radio Artists, 216
 American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees—A. F. L., 55
 American Federation of Teachers, 280, 320
 American Friends of Czechoslovakia, 145
 American Friends of the Chinese People, 35, 66, 142, 143, 144, 211, 335
 American Friends of the Mexican People, 35
 American Friends of the Soviet Union (See Friends of the Soviet Union)
 American Friends of Spanish Democracy, 66, 147, 191, 319, 324, 335, 336
 American Friends of the Spanish People, 35
 American Fund for Public Service, 145, 247, 336
 American Gallery Films, 373
 American Investors Union, 334
 American Jewish Committee, 146
 American Jewish Congress, 145, 146, 149, 221, 318, 355
 American Labor Party, 41, 339
 American League Against War and Fascism, 35, 98, 106, 124, 128, 149, 150, 176, 180, 196, 223, 320, 324, 333, 334, 335, 336, 366
 American League for Peace and Democracy, 6, 33, 35, 67, 96, 141, 142, 147, 149, 150, 151, 152, 154, 180, 181, 196, 246, 267, 319, 327, 334, 335, 342, 366, 377
 American League of Ex-Servicemen, 384, 385, 386, 388
 American Legion, 16, 17, 18, 19, 41, 42, 43, 127, 171, 246, 384
 American Legion Auxiliary, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19
American Mercury, 104, 360
 American Negro Labor Congress, 333
 American Peace Crusade, 67, 106, 133, 154, 155, 160, 161, 165, 250, 319

- American Peace Mobilization, 33, 67, 93, 96, 104, 124, 133, 137, 141, 150, 154, 155, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 169, 211, 250, 251, 257, 275, 321, 332, 340, 342, 351, 367, 377, 379, 380
- American Peace Mobilization Conference, 115
- American People's Fund, 168, 376
- American People's Meeting, 165
- American People's Mobilization, 150
- American Progressives Defending the Moscow Trials, 123, 176, 365
- American Pushkin Committee, 320, 335
- American Quarterly on the Soviet Union*, 169, 224
- American Red Cross, 357
- American Relief for Greek Democracy, 168, 169
- American Relief Ship for Spain, 335
- American Rescue Ship Committee, 270, 350
- American Review on the Soviet Union*, 169
- American Revolutionary Writers' Congress, 196
- American Round Table on India, 336, 353
- American-Russian Council, 327
- American-Russian Institute, 38, 65, 101, 123, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 176, 177, 178, 217, 218, 225, 237, 261, 325, 326, 327, 353
- American Russian Institute for Cultural Relations With the Soviet Union, 169
- American-Russian Music Corporation, 392
- American Slav Congress, 35, 66, 75, 125, 126, 374
- American Society for Cultural Relations With Russia, 246, 334
- American Society for Technical Aid to Spanish Democracy, 367
- American-Soviet Music Society, 323, 392
- American-Soviet Science Society, 323
- American Student Union, 5, 33, 115, 159, 178, 179, 182, 196, 335, 336, 338, 341, 377
- American Ukrainian Lodge, Iwo, 269
- American Unitarian Youth, 339
- American Veterans Committee, 43, 218, 259, 280, 318, 338, 339, 383, 387, 388, 389
- American Writers Congress, 35, 38, 52
- American Youth Congress, 54, 115, 148, 162, 179, 180, 181, 182, 185, 195, 334, 342, 383
- American Youth for a Free World, 54, 339
- American Youth for Democracy, 35, 38, 47, 48, 54, 60, 62, 63, 102, 116, 130, 134, 136, 137, 143, 147, 149, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 203, 224, 225, 252, 253, 277, 280, 281, 309, 318, 334, 339, 340, 370, 379
- Americanism Educational League, 17
- Americanism of Mr. Mudgett, 342
- America's Tenth Man*, 369
- Ameringer, Oscar, 163
- Ames, John, 196
- Ami, Jacob Ben, 114
- Amlie, Thomas R., 181, 244
- Ammons, Forrest, 220
- Among Friends*, 49, 224
- Amsterdam World Congress Against War, 149, 150
- Amter, Israel, 151, 176, 336
- AMVETS, 16, 17, 18, 19, 43
- Anang, George K., 113
- Anchor Club, 15, 18, 19
- Ancient Egyptian Order of Sciots, 17, 18
- Andersen, George R., 215, 265, 266, 299, 332, 358
- Anderson, Bruce, 215
- Anderson, Charles, 185
- Anderson, David L., 15
- Anderson, Dolores, 185
- Anderson, Rev. J. Raymond, 203
- Anderson, Maxwell, 260, 323, 330
- Anderson, Ray, 94
- Anderson, Sherwood, 151, 199, 270, 310, 338
- Anderson, Mrs. Sherwood, 227, 278
- Andrews, Robert, 251, 254
- An Evening for the Lab*, 159
- Angell, Ernest, 109
- Annone, Pauline, 186
- An Open Letter to American People*, 136
- Antenne, William, 287
- Antheil, George, 254, 311, 317
- Anthony, II, Susan B., 201, 228, 229, 230
- Anti-Communist Northwest Military Council, 144
- Anti-Imperialist League (See All-America Anti-Imperialist League)
- Anti-Nazi League, 33
- Anti-Nazi News*, 188, 250, 341
- Antioch College, 325
- Antonini, Luigi, 181, 327
- Antonofsky, George, 338
- Antonyuk, Nina, 171
- Appeal for Lawrence Simpson, 335
- Appleman, Dr. David, 170, 171, 241
- Appleman, Ruth, 227
- Apesian, Mr. Stepan, 171
- Archer, Frank, 338
- Architectural Environment of Modern Culture, 311
- Arday, Robert, 211
- Arduino, Madeleine L., 181
- Areson, Clinton, 375
- Arlen, Harold, 317
- Arms, John Taylor, 323, 330
- Armstrong, Henry, 185, 186
- Armstrong, Margaret, 277
- Arnaud, Leon, 311
- Arnautoff, Victor, 216
- Arndt, Mrs. W. B., 15
- Arnold, Emil, 266
- Arnold, John, 119
- Aron, Wellesley, 146
- Arrangements Committee for the United States Congress Against War, 320
- Art Committee, 323
- Artef, 188
- Artef Theatre, 188
- Arthur, Art, 372
- Arthur, Jr., Chester A., 266
- Arthur, Jean, 254
- Artists' Committee to Win the War, 52
- Artists Fight Back, 139, 140
- Artists' Front to Win the War, 52, 97, 98, 99, 124, 136, 188, 192, 367
- Arts Union Council, 316

Art Young Branch of the Communist Party, 215

- Arvin, Newton, 248, 273, 338
 Asbel, Bernard, 392
 Asch, Moe, 392
 Asch, Nathan, 266
 Ascher, Charles S., 109
 Ashton, Marion, 15
 Associated Farmers, 15, 17, 18, 19
 Associated Film Audiences, 167, 193, 225
 Associated Magazine Contributors, Inc., 49
 Ateman, Edward, 378
 Atkinson, Brooks, 188
 Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, 200, 214
 Atlas, Leopold, 389
 Atwater, Dr. H. Gale, 358
 Auden, W. H., 330
 Auer, Mischa, 358
 Austin, Russel, 338
 Austrian, Spencer, 332
 Auto-Tech Garage, 343
 A.V.C. (See American Veterans Committee)
 Averbuck, Alvin, 214
 Avery, R. S., 185
 Avery, Stephen Morehouse, 210
 Axelrod, William, 13, 177, 340
 Axelrode, Jeanette, 375
 A. Y. D. (See American Youth for Democracy)
 Aydelotte, Dr. Frank, 323
 A. Y. D. in Action, 224
 Ayeroff Brothers, 343
 Ayers, James M., 338

B

- Baber, Zonia, 273
 Bacall, Lauren, 210
 Bachelis, Lee, 132, 198
 Bachelis, Mrs. Lee, 106, 160
 Baehrach, Marion, 318
 Bachus, George, 355
 Bachus, Henry, 355
 Bachus, Jim, 355
 Bacon, Elizabeth M., 226, 343
 Bacon, Leonard, 330
 Bacon, Merriel R., 209
 Baer, Ellen, 355
 Baer, May, 355
 Baffa, Frank, 259
 Bailey, Gus, 333
 Bailey, Harry, 280, 311, 313
 Bailey, William, 94, 185, 218, 297
 Baker, Dr. Alonzo, 171
 Baker, Charles, 243
 Baker, Enos J., 214
 Baker, Dr. Frank, 151, 325
 Baker, Hart, 95
 Baker, James C., 320
 Baker, Bishop James Chamberlain, 109, 114
 Baker, Melville, 372
 Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Percy, 216
 Baker, William, 94
 Baker, Miss Wilma, 198
 Bakewell, Bernard K., 15
 Balamuth, Lewis, 179
 Baldwin, C. B., 354, 392
 Baldwin, Joseph Clark, 323
 Baldwin, Roger N., 107, 145, 151, 179, 181, 194, 200, 244, 247, 333, 338, 351
 Balint, Alex, 205
 Balint, David, 205
 Balokovic, Zlatko, 113, 114, 126, 131, 168, 208, 265, 323, 374
 Balter, Harry Graham, 151, 152, 249
 Balter, Sam, 198, 202, 279
 Baltic Riddle, The, 326
 Baltimore Sunday Sun, 124
 Bancroft, Frank C., 163, 375
 Bancroft, Jr., Philip, 15
 Bangs, Mrs. Grace Allen, 228
 Banks, Jean, 355
 Banning Live Wire, 20
 Baras, Joseph, 341
 Barber, Samuel, 330
 Barbour, Katherine, 375
 Barbusse, Henri, 149, 246, 266, 384, 385
 Bard, Phil, 244
 Barilone, John, 233
 Barkan, Camille, 184
 Barker, Mary C., 278
 Barlow, Jarvis, 355
 Barlow, Sam, 392
 Barlow, Samuel L. M., 327
 Barnes, Carol, 8, 215, 220
 Barnes, Clifford W., 323
 Barnes, Edward L., 62
 Barnes, Dr. Harry Elmer, 109, 181, 196, 211, 247, 248, 265, 351
 Barnes, John, 279, 383
 Barnes, Joseph, 341
 Barnes, Joseph Fels, 357
 Barnes, Mrs. Kathleen, 170
 Barnes, Roswell P., 193
 Barnett, Eugene E., 322
 Barnum, Carl, 195
 Baron, Isabel, 184, 185
 Baron, Rose, 266
 Baroway, Leo, 213
 Barr, Mrs. Clinton M., 333
 Barran, Joseph, 94
 Barrie, Lee, 355
 Barrier, Edgar, 356
 Barrigan, Andrew, 182
 Barrows, Alice, 151, 226, 328
 Barry, John D., 358
 Barsky, Edward K., 125, 231, 234, 271, 350, 353, 376
 Bartlett, Sy, 211
 Baruch, Dr. Dorothy W., 279
 Barzin, Leon, 311
 Bass, Basil, 169
 Bass, Charlotta A., 59, 183, 184, 185, 190, 202, 203, 209, 215, 221, 279, 320, 330, 344, 346, 355, 375, 378
 Bass, Elbert, 184
 Bassett, W. K., 341
 Basshe, Emjo, 270, 273, 278
 Bassman, George, 314
 Bassman, Melvin, 179
 Batiste, Calvin, 215, 220
 Batt, Hon. William L., 323
 Battaglini, 353
 Battle, George Gordon, 246
 Bauer, Catherine, 151
 Bauer, Marion, 311
 Bauman, Harry, 146
 Baumgartner, D. Leona, 227
 Baxter, Charles, 383
 Bay, Emanuel, 311
 Bay, Howard, 96, 132, 162, 189, 328, 378
 Bay, Paula, 356
 Bayer, Theodore, 323
 Beach, Ethel, 227

- Beach, Prof. Joseph Warren, 271
 Beal, John, 211
 Beals, Carlton, 244, 245
 Beals, Dr. Ralph, 171
Bear, The, 96
 Beard, Prof. Charles A., 199, 330
 Beard, Mary, 199
 Beardsley, Mrs. Helen (See Mrs. John Beardsley)
 Beardsley, Judge John, 184, 201
 Beardsley, Mrs. John, 109, 110
 Beasley, Robert, 375
 Beaudry, Lee, 179
 Beavers, Louise, 185
 Becerril, Edward, 259
 Beck, Jean R., 226, 343
 Beckelman, Moses W., 375
 Becker, Mr. and Mrs. A., 172
 Becker, Kathryn, 317
 Becker, Leon S., 211, 317
 Becker, Maurice, 132
 Becket, Marjory, 356
 Beckwith, Dr. Theodore D., 171
 Bedacht, Max, 131, 176, 196, 200, 265, 266, 267, 268, 322, 323, 328, 351, 390
 Bedwell, Dona, 277
 Becroft, Dr. Eric, 152, 255
 Behrman, Samuel, 330
 Beigelman, Dr. M. N., 171
 Beldner, Sanford S., 198
 Belvester, Mrs. Alice S., 322
 Belfrage, Cedric, 4, 152
 Belgrade, Sema B., 93
 Bell, Prof. Eric T., 112
 Bell, Rev. James W., 338
 Bells Toll for Hemingway at Vet's Symposium, 100
 Belmont High School (Los Angeles), 179
 Belowski, John, 273
 Belt, Dr. Elmer, 171
 Belton, Bill, 280
 Belton, Maxine, 338
 Bemis, Gray, 328, 351, 375
 Benault, Al, 356
 Ben Davis Club, 214
 Bender, Albert, 144
 Bendor, Bill, 203
 Benedaret, Bea, 356
 Benedict, Ruth, 192
 Benet, William Rose, 114, 132, 189, 239, 240, 244, 262, 273, 323, 324, 328, 330, 351, 352
 Benjamin, Herbert, 383
 Ben Leider Memorial Fund, 56
 Bennett, Delay, 161
 Bennett, Eugene V., 249
 Bennett, Hugh, 251
 Bennett, John C., 328, 351
 Bennett, Louise, 233
 Bennett, Margaret, 251, 254, 279
 Bennett, Robert Russell, 311, 317
 Bennett, S. K., 383
 Benson, E., 233
 Benson, Elmer A., 113, 132, 168, 181, 198, 202, 208, 226, 248, 318, 327, 328, 354
 Benson, Frank W., 330
 Benson, James D., 141
 Bentall, David J., 265, 331
 Rentall, J. O., 266
 Bentley, Barbara, 210
 Bercovici, Leonardo, 210, 260
 Berdansky, Louis, 375
 Berenholz, Anne, 227
 Berenson, Bernard, 330
 Berg, Beckie, 343
 Berger, Meta, 248
 Berger, Mrs. Victor I., 151
 Bergh, Haakon, 311, 314
 Berkeley Democratic Club, 195
 Berland, Sam, 203
 Berman, Averill, 219, 279, 355
 Berman, Freda, 375
 Berman, Jack Y., 355
 Berman, Lionel, 340, 377
 Bernard, Bern, 250, 255
 Bernard, John T., 95, 109, 310, 386
 Berne, Lewis Alan, 114, 151, 163, 176, 211, 351
 Bernfeld, William, 15
 Bernstein, Aline, 189
 Bernstein, Harry, 374
 Bernstein, Leonard, 210, 392
 Bernstein, Maurice, 375
 Bernstein, Walter, 378
 Berrish, ———, —, 285
 Berry, Abner, 213, 233, 343
 Berry, John, 97, 179
 Berry, Wallace, 280, 338
 Bersin, Harry, 205
 Bertholon, George Oliver, 152
 Berton, Victor, 311, 312
 Besig, Ernest, 4, 5, 6, 111, 112
 Bessie, Alvah Cecil, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 105, 136, 170, 176, 183, 189, 192, 239, 261, 328, 340, 360
 Bethune Branch of the Communist Party, 215
 Bethune, Mary McLeod, 114, 131, 151, 181, 186, 201, 227, 228, 262, 318, 319, 323, 324, 327, 328, 334, 350, 351, 353, 390
 Beverly, Helen, 356
 Beyea, Frank, 161
 Bianco, Joseph, 94
 Bibby, Dr. Henry Lambert, 271, 322
 Biberman, Edward, 183, 231, 355
 Biberman, Herbert, 106, 154, 160, 162, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 175, 193, 226, 239, 250, 251, 255, 256, 257, 267, 276, 310, 328, 346, 360, 373, 374
 Biddle, Attorney General Francis, 98, 99, 103, 106, 110, 117, 118, 121, 122, 124, 126, 133, 134, 135, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 165, 166, 167, 191, 192, 265, 274, 331, 362, 364, 366, 367, 368, 383
 Biddle, George, 248, 386
 Bidner, William R., 202, 203, 206, 207, 208, 220, 221
 Biedenkapp, Fred, 266
 Bigelman, Dr. Leo, 223, 224
Big Union, 342
Billboard, 147
 Billing, Dr. Harvey E., 171
 Billings, Warren K., 163, 201
 Bill of Rights, 61, 391
 Bingham, Alfred M., 244
 Binswanger, Clara G., 265
 Birge, Prof. Raymond T., 112, 328, 351, 352
 Birkhoff, Prof. George D., 322
 Biro-Bidjan, 196
 Bishop, George, 377
 Bishop, Isabel, 330
 Bissell, Doc, 94

- Bissell, Whit, 356
 Bisson, T. A., 144, 151, 198
 Bittleman, A., 142, 196, 213
 Bittner, Van A., 181
 Black, Algernon, 179, 193
 Black, Elaine, 266
Black and White, 4, 6, 49, 172, 193, 224
 Black and White Press, Inc., 224
 Black Legion, 117
 Blackman, Mrs. Phyllis, 355
Black Pit, 128
 Blackwell, Alice Stone, 266
 Blackwell, Nita, 146, 149
 Blaine, Anne, 334
 Blair, Betsy, 356
 Blair, Fred, 212
 Blake, Ben, 278
 Blake, George, 213
 Blake, Melissa, 343
 Blake, William, 95, 103, 276
 Blanchard, Dr. Frederic T., 171
 Blanchard, Helen, 227
 Blanchard, Myron B., 375
 Bland, John L., 15
 Blankfort, Henry, 251, 355
 Blankfort, Laurie, 278
 Blankfort, Michael, 163, 198, 202, 274, 278, 279, 343, 355
 Blankfort, Mrs. M., 97
 Blankfort, Sylvia, 278
 Blass, Dorothy, 356
 Blass, Lambert, 356
 Blatch, Harriet Stanton, 248
 Bledsoe, William, 360
 Blinken, Samuel M., 332
 Bliss, Ted, 254
 Blitzstein, Madelin, 277
 Blitzstein, Marc, 163, 162, 311, 378, 392
 Bliven, Bruce, 96, 151, 179, 333, 377
 Bloeb, Ernest, 330
 Bloeb, Leon, 278
 Bloch, Mrs. Louis, 322
 Bloek, Anita, 278, 322
Blockade, 372
 Blodgett, Dave, 343
 Bloom, Aaron, 268
 Bloom, Dr. Leonard, 309
 Bloom, Sophie, 281
 Bloomgarden, Kermit, 240
 Bloor, Mother Ella Reeve, 56, 151, 176, 228, 266
 Blowitz, William, 254, 279, 355
Blow That Whistle, 264
 Blum, Edwin, 251, 254
 Blum, Leon, 191
 Blumberg, Al, 213
 Blumberg, A. M., 15
 Blumer, Dr. George, 328, 351
 Blumstein, Alex, 200
 Blythe, Ann, 183
 B'Nai B'Rith, 16
 Boardman, Helen, 355
 Boardman, Samuel, 144
 Boardman, Thelma, 170
 Boas, Ernest P., 244, 262, 328
 Boas, Prof. Franz, 109, 112, 114, 141, 151, 163, 200, 211, 226, 239, 270, 327, 350, 351, 358, 377, 391
 Bock, Phil, 214, 348, 389
 Bodansky, Dr. Aaron, 114, 169, 170
 Bodeen, DeWitt, 210
 Bodenheim, Maxwell, 274
 Boder, Elena, 171
 Bodian, Clara, 228
 Bodin, Ida, 185
 Bodkin, B. A., 392
 Bodkin, Helen, 214
 Bodkin, Wesley, 214, 343
 Bodlander, Walter, 355
 Boehm, Jeff, 355
 Boehm, Sidney, 372
 Bogart, Humphrey, 210, 211, 255
 Bohnen, Roman, 14, 97, 104, 105, 129, 159, 276, 356
 Bombardier, Mrs. Delor, 15
 Bonaparte, Joseph, 375
 Bonelli, Richard, 317
 Book and Magazine Guild, 130
 Book Find Club, 49, 120, 392
 Book-of-the-Month Club, 193
Books Available in Class Library, 199
 Book Union, 194, 369, 370
Book Union Bulletin, 224
 Booth, G. Raymond, 308, 309
 Booth, Louis, 375
 Borchard, Prof. Edwin M., 169, 247
 Bordoni, Irene, 114
 Boretz, Allen, 328, 351
 Borgen, Rasmus, 386
 Borgese, Prof. G. A., 271
 Borich, Frank, 244
 Born, Kenneth, 151
 Borough, Reuben W., 109, 110, 116, 183, 184, 185, 239, 244, 248, 255, 257, 267, 272, 346, 355, 375, 376
 Borz, George V., 374
Boston Chronicle, 224
 Boston University, 264
 Boswell, Charles, 356
 Boswell, Rev. Hamilton, 106, 160
 Boueche, Louis, 262
 Boucher, Anthony, 342
 Boudin, Leonard B., 377
 Boudin, Louis B., 114, 151, 196, 270, 328, 331
 Boulanger, Nadia, 317
 Bourk-White, Margaret, 199, 238
 Bowen, Mildred, 214
 Bowers, Max, 94
 Bowie, Jean L., 271, 328
 Bowie, W. Russell, 248, 327, 351
 Bowman, Leroy E., 333
 Bowron, Mayor Fletcher, 260, 261
 Boycott Japanese Goods Conference, 96, 147
 Boyer, Charles, 211, 255
 Boyer, Richard O., 340
 Boyer, Sophia Ames, 278
 Boyles, Paul, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 289, 290, 303, 307
 Boynton, Ray, 248
 Boy Scouts of America, 180
 Bradford, Ann, 228, 229, 230
 Bradley, Rev. Dwight, 328
 Bradley, Dr. Harold, 171
 Bradley, Lyman R., 269, 350, 353, 376
 Bradshaw, Allan J., 15
 Bradsher, Mary, 215
 Brady, Anna Mae, 95
 Brady, Robert A., 4, 6, 144, 151, 176, 193, 249, 310
 Bragin, J. George, 104
 Brand, Millen, 132, 162, 163, 208, 337, 389
 Brand, Phoebe, 97, 104, 356
 Brandhove, William Patrick, 8, 281

- Brandon, Henry, 356
 Brandt, Janet, 356
 Branham, Lucy G., 357
 Brannan, Eleanor, 151, 333
 Branstom, Louise, 111, 163, 208, 358
 Brant, Carl, 183
 Braus, Ann, 210
 Braus, Mor, 210
 Braverman, Harry, 239, 358, 375
 Braverman, Mrs. Harry, 184
Break Relations With Spain, 139
Break Relations With Spain Rally, 102
 Brecher, Irving, 251, 255
 Breckinridge, Sophronisa P., 113, 114, 151, 201, 322, 328, 350, 351
 Bregoff, Betty, 179
 Breiman, Leo, 184
 Breines, Simon, 322
 Brewer, James L., 271
 Brewer, Roy M., 15
 Bridges Defense Committee, 34, 55, 61, 248
 Bridges, E. W., 94
 Bridges, Harry, 62, 117, 118, 122, 133, 176, 216, 249, 285, 324, 332, 333, 365, 375, 383
 Bridges, Lloyd, 97, 104, 127, 356
 Bridges Victory Committee, 34, 54
 Bridgman, Prof. Olga, 112
 Brier, J., 268
 Briggs, A. Stafford, 358
 Briggs, Cyril, 266, 333
 Briggs, Marian, 211
 Bright, John, 215, 256, 375
 Brill, Goldie, 179
 Brin, Mrs. Arthur, 320
 Brinton, Dr. Christian, 248
 Brissenden, Prof. Paul F., 109, 265, 377
 British Reds, 326
 Britton, Gertrude Howe, 375
 Brockway, Harold, 383
 Brockway, Howard, 330
 Brod, Mrs. Leon, 146
 Brodetsky, Julian, 171, 317
 Brodeur, Prof. Arthur G., 144
 Brodjour, Dr. Arthur, 185, 216
 Brodsky, John R., 390
 Brodsky, Joe, 392
 Brodsky, Joseph R., 151, 167, 194, 196, 265, 268, 328, 331, 351
 Brodsky, Merel, 214, 343
 Brodsky, Vera, 311
 Brody, Alter, 270
 Brody, Samuel, 270, 278
 Broekman, David, 311
 Bromberg, J. Edward, 14, 104, 105, 106, 356
 Bromfield, Louis, 234, 271, 276, 322
 Broms, Allan S., 142
 Bronner, James, 375
 Bronson, Howard, 317
 Bronson, Dr. Oliver H., 109, 110, 352
 Brook, Alexander, 330
 Brooklyn College, 339
 Brooks, David, 240
 Brooks, Dorothy, 179
 Brooks, Geraldine, 210
 Brooks, Katie, 62
 Brooks, Miriam, 230, 315, 316
 Brooks, Richard, 210, 211, 241
 Brooks, Van Wyck, 109, 113, 114, 179, 248, 262, 323, 324, 327, 328, 330, 352, 354, 389, 391
 Brophy, John, 107
 Brotherhood of Man, 192
 Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, 214
 Broun, Heywood, 181, 239, 244, 351
 Browder, Earl, 7, 9, 29, 33, 91, 94, 99, 104, 118, 122, 125, 136, 148, 151, 153, 155, 157, 163, 176, 180, 214, 234, 244, 245, 266, 273, 333, 337, 351, 364, 379, 385
 Brown, Dr. Adelaide, 144
 Brown, Archie, 94, 213, 343
 Brown, Arthur, 94
 Brown, Benjamin, 94
 Brown, Bob, 274
 Brown, Charles, 383
 Brown, Charlotte Hawkins, 186, 198, 208, 227, 228, 230, 328, 351, 352
 Brown, Gus O., 221
 Brown, Prof. Harold C., 226, 248, 271, 322, 328, 358, 377
 Brown, Herman, 383
 Brown, Hy, 94
 Brown, Prof. J. F., 271
 Brown, John, 356
 Brown, L. B., 198
 Brown, L. E., 15
 Brown, Lee D., 259
 Brown, Martin T., 233
 Brown, Paul, 338
 Brown, Phil, 97, 104, 356
 Brown Shirts, 206
 Brown, Sterling, 274
 Brown, Warren, 186
 Brown, Bishop William Montgomery, 244, 245, 265
 Brownlow, Geraldine, 184
 Brownstein, George, 164
 Broy, John, 280, 339
 Bruce, Virginia, 251
 Bruch, Bella, 146
 Bruck, Chuck, 188
 Bruck, Murray, 355
 Brueck, Karl C., 15
 Brum, Henry, 211
 Brunin, Saul, 163
 Bryan, Ella, 15
 Bryan, Helen R., 151, 152, 168, 270, 350, 376
 Bryan, Julian, 244
 Bryce, Cornelia (See Mrs. Gifford Pinchot)
 Bryson, Hugh, 62, 185, 200, 281, 288, 289, 290, 291, 298, 307, 308, 343, 351
 Buaken, Manuel, 114
 Buchanan, David W., 185
 Buchman, Harold, 244
 Buchman, Sidney, 97, 105, 171, 189, 211, 251, 254, 258, 310, 358
 Buchman, Mrs. Sidney, 250, 255
 Buchwald, Nathaniel, 278
 Buck, Pearl S., 198, 324, 358
 Buck, Dr. Phillip W., 185
 Buckman, Alfred L., 146, 149
 Buckman, Beatrice, 250
 Buckman, Harold, 257, 372
 Buckmaster, Henrietta, 113, 114, 168, 227, 228, 230, 270
 Budenz, Louis, 176
 Budiseliak, Ann, 113
 Bufano, Beniamino, 144, 389
 Bufano, Remo, 378
 Building America, 326

Bulcke, Germain, 249, 268
 Bulger, Mrs. Fanny, 194
Bulletin, The, 126
Bulletin of Congress of American Women,
 224
Bulletin on Education, 224
 Buncheck, Zarko M., 113
 Bunyard, Lolita, 185
 Burbank, Elizabeth, 278
 Burchfield, C. E., 330
 Burdick, Virginia, 170
 Bureau of Cultural Relations (Moscow),
 107
 Burford, James, 62, 203
 Burgess, Prof. E. W., 323
 Burgum, Edwin Berry, 392
 Burke, Senator, 257
 Burke, Bob, 186
 Burke, Carroll, 383
 Burke, Ed, 289
 Burke, Fielding, 194, 248, 273, 389
 Burke, Frieda, 266
 Burke, J. Vernon, 185, 249
 Burke, Kenneth, 274
 Burke, Paul (Sec Victor Berton)
 Burke, Robert, 178
 Burke, Sidney, 213, 342, 343
 Burke-Wadsworth Conscription Bill, 160,
 332
 Burlak, Anne, 244
 Burlingham, C. C., 357
 Burnham, Grace, 196
 Burnham, Louis E., 113, 188, 201, 338
 Burns, Eveline M., 198
 Burns, George, 255
 Burns, Senator Hugh M., 3, 4, 13
 Burns, James B., 381
 Burns, Leola, 203
 Burns, Milt, 95
 Burns, Jr., Robert, 356
 Burnshaw, Stanley, 274
 Buroki, Ben, 378
 Burr, Anne, 132
 Burr, Jane, 328
 Burr, Raymond, 181
 Burroughs, Abe, 261
 Burrows, Abe, 254, 255, 355
 Burstein, Rabbi Elliott, 216, 358
 Burt, Mrs. Charles D., 15
 Burt, Struthers, 330
 Burton, Bernard, 233
 Burton, Charles W., 151
 Burton, Roma, 210
 Bury the Dead, 96
 Busbey, Congressman Fred E., 380
 Busch, Benjamin, 151
 Bussio, Margaret, 375
 Butkovich, John D., 151
 Butler, Charles, 338
 Butler, Hugo, 372
 Butler, J. P., 15
 Butler, Mrs. Sydney, ??
 Butler, Rev. W. Fay, 358, 377
 Buttenwieser, Helen, 375
 Buttermann, Ernest, 356
 Buttrick, George A., 320
 Byelo, 177
 Bynner, Witter, 389
 Byrne, James T., 15
 Byrne, Norman, 164

C

Cabot, Dr. Hugh, 322
 Cacchione, Peter V., 196, 226, 386
 Cadden, Joseph P., 114, 151, 162, 163,
 338
 Cagney, James, 238, 244, 262
 Cahill, Herbert, 356
 Cain, James M., 189, 372
 Caldecott, Reverend Ernest, 115, 184, 350
 Calder, Viola D., 193
 Caldwell, Erskine, 194, 238, 273, 326, 330
 Caldwell, Frank H., 320
 Caldwell, Josephine, 356
 Caldwell, Malcolm, 161
 Caldwell, Orville, 309
 Calhern, Louis, 210, 262
 Calhoun, Arthur C., 107
 California Action Conference for Civil
 Rights, 191
 California Association of Private Inves-
 tigators, Inc., 16
 California Chiropractic Association, 18
California Eagle, 49, 120, 137, 203, 221,
 224, 346
 California Farm Bureau Federation, 15,
 17, 19
 California Housing Initiative Committee,
 195
 California Labor School, 8, 11, 51, 53,
 56, 95, 138, 170, 176, 195, 217,
 218, 235, 236, 269, 325, 347
 California Legislative Conference, 38, 60,
 62, 63, 195
 California Manufacturers Association,
 18, 19
 California Newspaper Publishers Associ-
 ation, 19
 California Osteopathic Association, 15,
 16, 17, 18
 California Relief Administration, 157
 California Sentinel, 139
 California Stage for Action, 392
 California State Association of Life Un-
 derwriters, Inc., 16, 17, 18
 California State Chamber of Commerce,
 16, 18, 19
 California State Federation of Labor, 10
 California State Industrial Union Coun-
 cil, 160, 163
 California Technical Institute, 182
 California Youth Legislature, 160, 195
 Callbeck, Helen, 279, 280
 Callender, Frank, 210
 Caller, Fay, 186
 Calloway, I. Warner, 220
 Calloway, Marie, 220
 Calmer, Alan, 273
 Cameron, D. A., 201
 Cammer, Harold L., 272
 Campbell, Alan, 250
 Campbell, Mayor Charles F., 4, 7
 Campbell, George, 198, 202, 239, 251, 255,
 259, 311, 317
 Campbell, Margaret, 311, 313
 Campbell, Mary, 377
 Campbell, Ruby D., 277, 278
 Canadian Friends of the Chinese People,
 144
 Canadian League Against War and Fas-
 cism, 150

- Canadian League for Peace and Democracy, 150
 Canby, Dr. Henry Seidel, 109, 262, 330
 Cannady, Camille, 356
 Canning, Prof. John B., 328
 Cannon, James P., 242, 265, 266
 Cannon, Mrs. Myrtle H., 355
 Cannon, Walter B., 131, 262, 271, 322, 351
 Canot, Eddie, 210
Can Our Ballots Stop Bullets?, 154
 Canseco, Rev. M. A., 375
 Cantor, Eddie, 132, 250, 255, 262
 Cantwell, Robert, 341
 Canuck, Johnny, 342
 Capell, Evelyn, 278
 Capp, David, 392
 Capper, Hon. Arthur, 323
 Capps, McClure, 210
Capture the Film, 237
 Carey, Bernice, 343
 Carey, James B., 113, 151, 162, 179, 273
 Carle, Teet, 251
 Carlisle, Harry, 389
 Carlson, C. C., 62, 241, 355
 Carlson, Col. Evans F., 197, 201, 208, 239, 255, 279, 318
 Carlson, Dr. Glen, 355
 Carlson, Oliver, 104
 Carlyle, Tom, 210
 Carmer, Carl, 392
 Carmon, Walt, 273
 Carney, Jack, 243
Carnival in Flanders, 373
 Carnovsky, Morris, 96, 97, 104, 105, 113, 114, 129, 151, 159, 171, 196, 202, 248, 328, 352, 356, 378, 390
 Caro, Jacobina (Mrs. Jacobina Davison), 105, 106, 348
 Carpenter, Iris, 185
 Carr, William C., 109
 Carreon, Dr. Reynaldo, 15
 Carrington, Jack, 356
 Carroll, Terry, 338
 Carroll, Dr. Vincent P., 16
 Carroll, William, 94
 Carse, Robert, 189
 Carson, Mini, 358
 Carter, Dyson, 226
 Carter, Edward C., 169, 170, 357
 Carter, Mrs. Edward C., 131
 Carter, James, 206
 Carus, Dr. Clayton, 171
 Carvajal, Jose, 16
 Carver Club, 214, 259, 280
 Carver Cultural Council, 392
 Casals, Pablo, 311
 Cash, Vernon C., 16
 Caspary, Vera, 97
 Cassidy, Harry M., 352
 Cassidy, Mary Ann, 215
 Castelhun, Dorothea, 341
 Castle Lodge, Temple Isreal, 280
 Caston, Rev. J. L., 333
 Catacktil, Bessie, 377
 Catholic Daughters of America, 15, 16, 17
 Catholic Inter-Racial Council, 147
 Catholic War Veterans of the United States, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19
 Cattell, J. McKeen, 248
 Cave, Jack, 311
 Caya, Al, 257
 Caylor, Florence, 251
 Cayton, Revels, 162, 218, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 289, 290, 303, 305, 306, 307, 375
 Celler, Emanuel, 247
Censored, 130
Censored News—The News That the Press Won't Print, 5
 Central Bloor Branch of the Communist Party, 215
 Central Committee of the Communist Party, 135, 158, 385
 Cestare, Frank, 186
 Chadwick, Martha B., 266
 Chaffee, Jr., Zachariah, 198, 320
 Chaikin, Alfred, 179
Challenge, 260
 Challenge Records, 392
 Chalmers, Mrs. Allan Knight, 320
 Chamber of Commerce, 171
 Chamberlain, Howard, 356
 Chamberlain, Rowland, 315
 Chamberlain, Mrs. Selah, 144
 Chamberlin, Howland, 104
 Chambers, Whittaker, 266
Champion, 180, 224
Champion of Youth, 196, 197, 224, 334, 338
 Chan, Betty, 179
 Chan, Hansu, 143, 198
 Chance, Gene, 6
 Chandler, Raymond, 374
 Chandler, Dr. William H., 171
 Chaney, Frances, 356
 Chaney, Prof. Ralph, 144, 160
 Chaplin, Charles, 189, 322, 324
 Chaplin, John R., 278
 Chaplin, Ralph, 265
 Chaplin, Sidney, 356
 Chapman, Abraham (See John Arnold)
 Chapman, Dr. Emmanuel, 131, 201
 Chapman, Hon. Oscar L., 323
 Chappell, Winifred L., 246, 333
 Charles, Andrew, 179
 Charry, Elias, 320
Chart, The, 49, 224
 Charter Records, 392
 Charter, Steve, 343
 Chase, Allen, 103, 115, 125
 Chase, Borden, 16
 Chase, Rev. Don M., 202, 328, 352, 358, 377
 Chase, Murray, 226
 Chase, Roger, 196
 Chase, Russel N., 272, 328
 Chase, Stuart, 198, 234, 330
 Chasson, Jack, 179
 Chavez, Carlos, 317
 Chekov, Anton, 96
 Chemical Workers, CIO, 204, 205, 206
 Cheney, Ralph, 161
 Chen, Si Lan, 198
 Cherbonet, Col., 295
 Chernin, Rose, 315, 316
 Chernis, Jay, 314
 Cheronis, Nicholas, 168
 Chertoff, Naomi, 187
 Chevalier, Prof. Haakon M., 4, 6, 8, 97, 144, 172, 173, 174, 175, 193, 236, 237
 Cheyney, J. M., 383
 Cheyney, Ralph, 270
 Chiang Kai-shek, 142, 143, 144, 197
 Chicago, All-America Anti-Imperialist League, 273

- Chicago, Communist Party, 95
Chicago Herald-Tribune, 102
 Chicago Peace Mobilization, 379
Chicago Star, 224
 Chicureli, Michael, 226
 Childs, Morris, 226, 343
 Chilton, Gordon, 94
 China Aid Council, 151, 319, 336
 China Aid Council of the American League for Peace and Democracy, 319
China Aid News, 143
 China Conference Arrangements Committee, 197, 198
China Strikes Back, 247
China Today, 143, 144, 198, 224
 China Today Mass Meeting, 147
 Choates, Edward, 240
 Chodorov, Edward, 208, 258
 Chodorov, Jerome, 210
 Chodorov, Rhea, 278
 Chotzinoff, Samuel, 311
 Christensen, Parley Parker, 198
Christian Century, 246
 Christian League for Industrial Democracy, 336
Christian Register, 352
 Christians, Mary, 262
 Christianson, Dr. Helen, 355
 Christie, Lee, 179
 Chudnow, Max, 355
 Chuman, Frank F., 355
 Chung, Dr. Margaret, 144
 Church League for Industrial Democracy, 318
 Church of the Hammer and Sickle, 344
 Cikowski, N., 261
 Cinema Bureau in Moscow, 193
 Cinema Bureau of the International Union of the Revolutionary Theater, 237
CIO News, 247
 C.I.O., P.A.C., 259, 318
 Citizens' Advisory Committee, 14, 15
 Citizen's Committee for Better Education, 198, 199, 200, 231
 Citizens Committee for Democratic Freedom in North Africa, 216
 Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges, 34, 97, 248, 363
 Citizens Committee for the Defense of Mexican-American Youth, 365, 375
 Citizens Committee for the Motion Picture Strikers, 201
 Citizens Committee on Academic Freedom, The, 54
 Citizens Committee to Aid Locked-out Hearst Employees, 147
 Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder, 7, 34, 55, 104, 118, 200, 319, 329, 330, 334, 335, 336, 351
 Citizens for Victory Committee, 136
 Citron, Bryon, 179
 Citron, Ula, 179
 City College of New York, 178, 338
 Civiern, Frank J., 94
 Civil Rights Congress, 35, 47, 48, 55, 60, 61, 75, 122, 136, 139, 191, 201, 202, 203, 205, 206, 209, 220, 221, 224, 231, 330, 338, 362, 363, 378
 Civil Rights Council of Northern California, 163
 Civil Rights Federation, 61
Civil Rights News, 224
 Claiborne, Robert, 392
 Claire, Bonnie, 131
 Clapsaddle, Nellie, 227
 Clare, Ralph, 16
Clarity, 49, 224
 Clark, Clinton, 163
 Clark, David, 377
 Clark, Durward, 94
 Clark, Edward, 356
 Clark, Joseph, 213, 233, 343
 Clark, Margaret L., 198
 Clark, Attorney General Tom, 59, 110, 202, 204, 206, 207
 Clarke, Angela, 356
 Clarke, David, 356
 Clarke, T. E. B., 374
 Clay, Eugene, 274
 Clappool, Leslie E., 341
 Cleary, Mrs. Betty, 16
 Clement, Ada, 185
 Clement, Rufus E., 262, 271
 Clifton, Leon, 146, 148
 Cline, Minnabell, 375
Clipper, The, 135, 137, 167, 224, 246
 Cloke, Shirley, 215
 Clothier, Dr. Robert C., 323
 Cluen, Reeve, 184
 Clurman, Harold, 274
 Clyde, Mrs. Ethel, 170, 179
 Cobb, Humphrey, 310
 Cobb, Lee, 356
 Cobb, Tom, 377
 Cobbs, Dr. P. Price, 185
 Coburn, Muriel, 356
 Cochem, Coreene, 356
 Cochran, William F., 109
 Codornices Club, 215
 Coe, George A., 151, 152, 328, 333, 352, 358, 359, 377
 Coe, Lee, 343
 Coffee, John M., 109, 116, 132, 151, 181, 186, 208, 226, 310, 318, 328, 351, 375
 Coffin, Dr. Henry S., 322
 Cohee, John, 375
 Cohee, Mr. and Mrs. John, 183
 Cohelan, Mrs. Jeffery, 194
 Cohen, Rabbi Henry, 114
 Cohen, Hyman, 259
 Cohen, Jeannette, 179
 Cohen, Rabbi Jehudah M., 146, 149
 Cohen, Rabbi J. K., 198
 Cohen, Joseph, 196, 338
 Cohen, Dr. Julius, 16
 Cohen, Leon, 94
 Cohen, Lester, 244
 Cohen, Lewis, 377
 Cohen, Louis (See Lewis Merrill)
 Cohen, Max R., 151
 Cohen, Morris, 270
 Cohen, Nat, 212
 Cohen, Reuben E., 266
 Cohen, Rabbi Samuel M., 152
 Cohn, Rabbi Franklin, 145
 Cohn, Morris E., 59, 251, 255, 259, 372, 374
 Colbert, De Witt, 183
 Colby, Merle, 274
 Cole, Gladys, 356
 Cole, Lester, 60, 97, 215, 239, 274, 275, 276, 279, 346, 372
 Cole, Lorenza Jordan, 317
 Coleman, David, 16
 Coleman, Festus, 167, 274

- Coleman, Rev. J. C., 198
 Coleman, Dr. Le Grande, 185
 Coleman, Timothy, 220
 Colen, Freda, 146
 Colen, Louis, 149
 Coles, Ann, 270
 Collier, Nina P., 278
 Collins, Charles, 114
 Collins, Dorothy J., 377
 Collins, C. Leslie, 377
 Collins, Mrs. Frank, 16
 Collins, Jr., George D., 249
 Collins, Richard, 215
 Colman, Edward C., 329
 Colman, Louis, 93, 202, 266, 328, 352
 Columbia Broadcasting Company, 313
 Columbia University, 337, 338, 352, 390, 391
 Combs, R. E., 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 111, 173, 174, 175, 219, 220, 221, 235, 258, 282, 292, 298, 299, 308, 346, 347, 348, 349
 Comingore, Dorothy, 97, 375
 Comintern, 9, 10, 33, 35, 65, 73, 74, 75, 79, 81, 83, 106, 107, 113, 118, 122, 124, 133, 142, 143, 149, 166, 178, 190, 191, 232, 233, 242, 243, 265, 267, 362, 363, 383, 384
 Committee for a Boycott Against Japanese Aggression, 147, 319, 335
 Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, 168, 169, 197, 198, 208, 218
 Committee for Citizenship Rights, 122, 358
 Committee for Civil Rights for Communists, 34
 Committee for Correspondence, 12, 13
 Committee for Cultural Freedom, 102, 121, 122, 123, 125, 128, 129, 135, 166, 168, 191, 365, 366, 370, 371
 Committee for Defense of Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, 55
 Committee for Defense of Public Education, 381
 Committee for Peace Through World Cooperation, 67, 335
 Committee for the Care of Young Children in War Time, 168
 Committee for the Defense of Education, 392
 Committee for the First Amendment, 35, 55, 61, 211
 Committee for the Release of Earl Browder, 253
 Committee of One Thousand, 35, 55
 Committee of Professional Groups for Browder and Ford, 153
 Committee of Women, 227, 323
 Committee on Education, 323
 Committee on Election Rights, 112, 381
 Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, 97, 98, 99, 102, 104, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 134, 135, 165, 166, 217, 250, 260, 274, 277, 328, 330, 331, 333, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 370, 371, 380, 386
 Committee to Aid Chinese Trade Unions, 143, 211
 Committee to Defend America by Keeping Out of War, 67, 115, 149, 150, 211, 342, 351
 Committee to Defend Angelo Herndon, 34
 Committee to Save Spain and China, 147, 335
 Committee to Win the Peace, 197, 198
 Commons, Natalie, 278
 Commonwealth College, 145
Communique, 190
Communist, The, 182, 196, 224, 225, 246, 252, 267, 302, 338, 384, 387
 Communist International (See Comintern)
Communist Internationale, 120, 150, 163
Communist Manifesto, 25
 Communist Party Book Stores in California, 224
 Communist Party of Alameda County, 7, 11, 220
 Communist Party, Marin County, 5
 Communist Party of California, 29, 60, 79, 104, 105, 106
 Communist Party of China, 143
 Communist Party of Los Angeles County, 7
 Communist Party of the Soviet Union, 21
 Communist Party of the State of New York, 94, 245
 Communist Party Publications, 224
 Communist Political Association, 33, 214
 Communist School in Boston, 326
 Communist Third International (See Comintern)
 Community Chest, 72
 Compac, 316
 Compass Record Company, 392
 Compinsky, Manuel, 317
 Compinsky, Sarah, 317
 Compton, Dr. Karl Taylor, 322
Comrade, The, 225
 Concepcion, M. de Gracia, 198
 Conference for Democratic Action, 159
 Conference of Solidarity With the Spanish People, 216
 Conference on American-Russian Cultural Exchange, 170
 Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America, 121, 165, 166, 226, 342
 Conference on Pan-American Democracy, 66, 147
 Conference on Thought Control, 59
 Conference on Women of the U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R., 227
Confessional, 140
Congress, 224
 Congress of American Revolutionary Writers, 52, 126, 158
 Congress of American-Soviet Friendship, 35, 65, 226, 321, 324
 Congress of American Women, 35, 47, 77, 177, 192, 201, 225, 226, 229, 230, 231, 232
 Congress of Industrial Organization, C.I.O., 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 63, 64, 88, 115, 116, 141, 212
 Congress of Youth, 115, 334
Congress Views, 49
 Conkling, Roscoe S., 320
 Conlan, Frank, 356

- Conliff, Frederick, 107
 Connelly, Marc, 97, 239, 241, 251, 255, 258, 262, 330, 358
 Connelly, Philip M., 62, 63, 64, 106, 116, 146, 148, 160, 163, 182, 183, 184, 185, 198, 200, 201, 202, 205, 206, 209, 211, 221, 222, 241, 249, 257, 267, 272, 309, 330, 346, 351, 359, 375
 Conner, V. J., 163
 Conniek, Louis, 170
 Connolly, Dorothy, 230
 Conover, Harry, 341
 Conroy, Jack, 95, 97, 194, 196, 206, 273
Conscription News, 319
 Constance, Lincoln, 328, 352
 Consumer-Farmer Milk Cooperative, Inc., 336
 Consumers National Federation, 77, 342
 Consumers Union, 167
Consumers Union Reports, 167
 Conte, Richard, 97, 210, 211
 Contemporary Theatre, 392
 Conway, Bert, 356
 Conway, Curt, 356
 Conway, Maurice, 94
 Conway, Morris, 94
 Cook, Fannie, 278
 Cooke, Edmund W., 109, 110, 170
 Cooke, Morris L., 109, 262
 Coolidge, Albert Sprague, 179, 201, 327, 334, 335
 Coon, John C., 94
 Cooper, Mrs. Bessie, 16
 Cooper, Esther, 187
 Cooper, Fran, 356
 Cooper, Leo, 186
 Cooper, Lou, 317
 Cooper, Mitzi, 179
 Cooper, Rose, 356
 Cooper, Ruby, 226, 343
 Cooperstock, Henry, 186
 Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo, 147, 270, 319, 334, 335
 Copland, Aaron, 113, 114, 248, 262, 316, 317, 330, 377, 392
 Copland, Bernice G., 375
 Coppelman, Abraham, 266
 Copstein, Seymour, 179
 Coragliotti, V. F., 343
 Corbell, Margaret, 179
 Corbett, Harvey Wiley, 323
 Corboff, Katie, 184, 185
 Corby, Henry, 146
 Corelli, Alan, 240
 Corey, Jeff, 356
 Corley, James, 258
 Cornell University, 339
 Corona, Frank, 375
 Corsi, Edward, 198
 Corwin, Emil, 383
 Corwin, Norman, 59, 60, 183, 201, 208, 210, 241, 255, 262, 264, 318, 323, 354, 357, 358, 392
 Cosgrove, P. Pascal, 114
 Costello, John H., 251
 Costello, Dr. Joseph O., 16
 Costigan, Howard P., 109, 226, 328
 Costigan, Giovanni, 328, 352
 Cotten, Joseph, 255, 375
 Cotton, Mme. Eugenie, 228
 Cotton, J. A., 352
 Cotton, Dr. J. Harry, 353
 Coudert, Jr., Senator Frederick R., 96
 Coulouris, George, 97, 356
 Coulter, J. C., 249
 Council for Civic Unity, 136, 308, 309
 Council for Pan-American Democracy, 35, 66, 139, 115, 168, 335
 Council of U. S. Veterans, Inc., 320, 342, 386
 Council of Young Southerners, 319, 334, 335, 336
 Council on African Affairs, 66, 101, 168, 320
 Counts, George S., 109, 170, 179, 244
 Counts, Frederick A., 328, 352
 County Crusade Council, 160, 161
 County Social Workers, Local 558, of the A.F.L., 60
Courses for Publishing Employees, 130
 Cousins, Kay, 356
 Couveras, Costa, 168
 Covington, Floyd C., 109, 110, 132, 152, 183
 Covington, Mrs. Floyd, 278
 Covington, Mrs. Oliver, 277
 Cowan, Prof. Alexander, 172
 Cowan, Claire Biglow, 386
 Cowan, Warren, 210
 Cowell, Henry, 317
 Cowherd, Yelverton, 386
 Cowl, Margaret, 333
 Cowley, Malcolm, 96, 97, 113, 151, 194, 244, 248, 270, 273, 333, 338, 385, 391
 Cowling, Donald J., 320
 Cox, Mrs. Allen, 281
 Cox, Ivan Francis, 152
 Cox, Nancy, 151
 Cox, Prof. Richard T., 271
 Coy, Harold, 248
 Coyle, Grace L., 375
 Cramer, Genevieve, 16
 Cramer, Max, 259
 Crane, Henry Hitt, 320
 Crane, Irving, 266
 Crane, John O., 323
 Craven, Thomas, 262
 Crawford, Cheryl, 210, 240, 241
 Crawford, John, 356
 Crawford, Kenneth, 199
 Crawford, Matt, 148, 194
 Crawford, Merritt, 238, 386
 Crespi, Pachita, 114
 Crichton, Kyle (alias Robert Forsythe), 97, 114, 129, 141, 151, 159, 168, 189, 234, 244, 248, 271, 273, 310, 353, 370, 389, 390
 Criminal Syndicalism, 147, 223, 349
 Crippen, Harlan R., 193
 Cripps, John, 377
Crisis, 224
Criterion, 15
 Critser, Loren, 16
 Croft, Mary Jane, 356
 Cromwell, John, 59, 193, 239, 241, 251, 252, 253, 254, 257, 279, 354, 355, 357
 Cronbach, Dr. Abraham, 162, 320
 Cronbach, Robert, 189
 Cronin, Kathleen, 343
 Cronyn, Hume, 97, 104
 Crooks, Jimmie, 94
 Crosbie, Paul, 386
 Crosby, Aliph, 277
 Crosby, George W., 292, 296, 298
 Crosby, Willis K., 377

Cross and the Arrow, 120, 129
 Cross, Dennis, 356
 Cross, Samuel H., 169
 Crouch, Paul, 106, 107, 266
 Crouse, Russell, 262
 Crow, Carl, 199
 Crown, John R., 171
 Crozier, Helen, 356
 Crum, Bartley, 115, 116, 182, 185, 198,
 239, 262, 309, 318, 332, 354, 383
 Crump, Frank, 184
 Crutcher, Norval, 251, 252, 255, 257
 Cullen, Countee, 113, 248, 273, 375, 389,
 391
 Cullen, Tom, 155, 164, 193
 Cultural Folk Dance Group, 392
Culture and Democracy, 310
Culture and the Crisis, 153
 Cummings, Constance, 378
 Cunningham, Rosalie, 356
 Curaj, Emily, 259
 Curran, Joseph, 114, 115, 132, 151, 162,
 198, 202, 211, 226, 248, 294, 295,
 296, 323, 324, 328, 351, 352
 Curtis, Diana, 16
 Curtis, Eva, 266
 Curtis, Louis W., 317
 Cush, Pat, 226
 Cushing, Edward, 311
 Cushing, Hazel Morton, 352
 Cushman, Bishop Ralph S., 132, 181
 Cutler, Mrs. Sydney, 146
 Cutler, Victor, 278
 Cykler, Dr. Edmund, 171

D

Dahl, Ingolf, 317
 Dahlberg, Edward, 244, 273, 274
Daily News, 172
Daily People's World (See *People's Daily World*)
Daily Record (Chicago), 224
Daily Variety, 138
Daily Worker, 9, 35, 49, 56, 86, 93, 94,
 96, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 108,
 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 123, 125,
 126, 127, 128, 130, 131, 132, 133,
 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 145, 153,
 156, 158, 159, 162, 165, 166, 167,
 176, 181, 185, 188, 191, 192, 196,
 200, 207, 208, 212, 224, 225, 232,
 237, 242, 244, 245, 251, 260, 267,
 273, 274, 275, 338, 362, 363, 364,
 365, 366, 368, 370, 371, 376, 377,
 385, 391
 Dale, Thelma, 228, 230
 Daley, Allyn, 356
 Dallet, Joe, 94
 Dallob, Samuel, 375
 Dalrymple, Sherman H., 151, 248
 Daly's Theatre (New York City), 188
 Damon, Anna, 266
 Damon, Frances, 187, 228
 Dana, H. W. L., 189, 194, 244, 266, 325,
 326, 338, 377
 Dana, Malcolm Boyd, 334
 Dance Committee, 323
Danger of a Third World War, 218
 Daniels, Harry, 157, 214
 Daniels, Ursula, 188, 250
 Darby, Raymond V., 60
 Darcy, Sam, 7, 12, 118, 121, 134, 148,
 166, 330, 358, 359, 362, 391
 Dardek, Samuel (See Sam Darcy)
 Darr, Rev. John, 338

Darrow, Clarence, 273
 Dart, Van, 185
 da Silva, Howard, 62, 355, 356
 Da Silva, Joseph, 241
 Dassin, Jules, 97, 129, 159
 Daughters of the American Depression,
 73, 334
 Daugherty, James, 62, 233
 Davenport, Marcia, 262
 Davenport, Mary, 356
 Daves, Delmer, 210
 Davidman, Joy, 340
 Davidson, Dr. Edward W., 16
 Davidson, Jo, 131, 262, 318, 323, 324,
 330, 354
 Davidson, Mrs. Jo, 227, 228
 Davidson, Prof. Percy E., 359
 Davidson, S., 268
 Davidson, Sidney (See Sidney Davison)
 Davies, Donald, 210
 Davies, Hon. Joseph E., 323
 Davies, Mrs. Joseph E., 228
 Davies, Lester, 378
 Davies, Marjorie Post, 227
 Davies, Spencer, 210
 Davies, Valentine, 372
 Davis, Jr., Benjamin J., 151, 212, 266, 352
 Davis, Betty, 254, 262, 378
 Davis, David, 213
 Davis, Donald, 210
 Davis, Dr. Frank C., 183, 186, 248, 249,
 279, 309, 328, 346, 349, 352, 375,
 382
 Davis, Dr. Herbert John, 322, 323, 325
 Davis, Dr. Howard, 344
 Davis, Jerome, 97, 113, 151, 178, 179, 181,
 196, 211, 244, 320, 327, 341, 351,
 352
 Davis, John P., 93, 151, 162, 181, 265,
 266, 331, 333, 351
 Davis, Lena, 236
 Davis, Owen, 330
 Davis, Dr. Percy L., 171
 Davis, Ralph E., 16
 Davis, Robert A., 356
 Davis, Sid, 356
 Davis, Spencer, 210
 Davis, Stuart, 189, 261, 310
 Davis, Willard B., 16
 Davison, Jacobina (See Jacobina Caro)
 Davison, Sidney, 105, 177, 178, 346, 347,
 348
 Dawson, Earnest, 106, 160, 161, 183, 185,
 249, 267, 279, 344, 358, 359
 Dawson, Mrs. Ernest, 277, 278
 Dawson, Joseph Martin, 320, 321
 Dawson, Sadie Roberts, 358, 359
 Day, Mrs. George, 277, 278
 Day, Prof. George M., 109, 110, 152, 170,
 171, 178, 233, 241
 Day, John Warren, 375
 Dean, Joseph, 114
 Dean, Vera Micheles, 248, 326
 Deane, Jr., Hugh, 198
 DeA. Reid, Dr. Ira, 114, 201, 334, 336
 Deblin, Oswald, 329
 De Boer, John, 162
 de Bright, Josefina Fierro, 375
 Debs, Eugene V., 163
 Debs, Theodore, 107
 De Caux, Len, 318
 Decker, W. J., 328, 352
Deep Are the Roots, 105
 Deering, Olive, 356

- Dee Scriven, Frank, 18
 Defense Committee for Alexander Bittel-
 man, 55
 Defense Committee for Carlo Marzani, ??
 Defense Committee for Claudia Jones, 55
 Defense Committee for Eugene Dennis,
 55
 Defense Committee for Gerhardt Eisler,
 55
 Defense, Committee for Hans Eisler, 35,
 55
 Defense Committee for John Williamson,
 55
 De Frantz, Bob, 338
 De Haviland, Olivia, 251, 255, 279
 Dehn, Adolph, 141
 Dekker, Albert, 183, 201, 231, 251, 253,
 254, 255, 308, 309, 346, 355
 de Kruif, Paul, 248, 327
 De Laey, Hugh, 59, 113, 114, 131, 162,
 168, 198, 200, 208, 248, 249, 318,
 323, 328, 350, 351, 352, 357
 De Lamarter, Erie, 330
 de la Selva, Salomon, 152
 Del Carlo, Daniel, 185
 Delcol, ———, 283
 Delehante, Margaret, 186
 De Lima, Peter, 116
 Dell, Floyd, 244
 Dell, Russell, 94
 Dellums, C. L., 249
 Dellums, Mrs. C. L., 194
 Del Mar, Lileta, 356
 Delson, Max, 334
 De Luca, Rev. Theodore, 271
 De Lue, Donald, 330
 Del Weleh, Marie (See Marie Del Weleh)
 De Maestri, R., 382
 De Maio, Ernest, 95
 De Mille, Katherine, 97
 De Mille, Agnes, 210, 240, 262, 323
Democracy and Social Change, 246
Democrats for McCormick, 215
 Dempsey Deportation Bill, 327
 Denn, Adolph, 248
 Dennes, Prof. and Mrs. William R., 194
 Dennis, Eugene, 35, 139, 212, 226, 362
 Dennis, Peggy, 342
 Department of Education (California)
 (See State Department of Educa-
 tion)
 Department of Immigration and Natural-
 ization, 223
 Department of Interior, 108
 Department of Justice, 93, 120
Der Arbeiter, 224
 de Rycke, Dr. Laurence, 171
 Descendants of the American Revolu-
 tion, 336
 Deseu, Petrus, 268
 Desky, Howard H., 16
 Detiere, William (See Al Hague)
 de Toulloff, Serge, 393
 Detroit City Council, 246
 Detzer, Dorothy, 181, 333
 Deutsch, Adolph, 316, 317
 Deutsch, Albert, 375
 Deutsch, Armand, 210
 Deutsch, Babette, 389
 Deutsch, Helen, 260
 Deutsch, Dr. Monroe E., 322
 Deutsch, Dr. and Mrs. Monroe E., 194
 Devine, John, 94
 Devlin, Marian, 279
 De Voto, Bernard, 330
 De Wees, Benjamin L., 353
 Dewey, Prof. John, 102, 121, 122, 123,
 125, 128, 129, 135, 159, 166, 168,
 191, 365, 366, 370, 371
 Dewey, Governor Thomas E., 118, 352,
 363
 De Witt, Rev. Dale, 151, 319
 Dexter, Mrs. Elliot, 355
 Diamant, Heinrich, 278
 Diamond, Beverly, 375
 Diamond, Mrs. Flor, 146
 Diamond, I. A. L., 210, 374
 Diamond, Dr. Moses, 262
 Diamond, Muni, 210
 Dibner, Charles, 278
 Dickerson, Earl P., 198
 Diekey, Harry, 233
 Dickinson, Mrs. LaFell, 227
 Dicks, Walter, 94
 Dickson, Mrs. Virgil E., 194
Die Internationale, 242
 Dies Committee, 96, 103, 104, 112, 178,
 180, 320, 328, 330, 351, 390
 Dies, Congressman Martin, 103, 232, 268
 Dieterle, Mrs. Charlotte, 355
 Dieterle, William, 170, 171, 279
 Di Fiore, Joseph, 311, 314
 Digg, Charles, 163
 Di Giorgio Farms, 223, 336, 337
 Dillicourt, John, 375
 Dilworth, Senator Nelson S., 3, 8, 9, 10,
 219
 Di Misner, ———, 203
 Dimitroff, George, 66, 124, 133, 190, 367
 Dimitroff, Kondo, 205
 Dimitrov, Georgi, 32
 Dimock, Marshall, 354
 Dimsdale, Howard, 374
 Dippel, Mrs. Ann H., 16
Direction, 126, 224, 368
 Disabled American Veterans, 41, 43, 386
 Diskind, Louis, 213
Dispatcher, 218
District Champion, 224
 Dituri, Frank, 179
 Divine, Captain Lester J., 16
 Division of Immigration and Housing,
 235
 Dixon, Dean, 198
 Dixon, Mrs. Joseph, 146
 Dmytryk, Edward, 97, 129, 159, 171, 183,
 185, 190, 239, 251, 252, 276, 277,
 279, 373, 374
 Dobbs, Ben, 213
 Dobbs, Rev. Malcolm, 163
 Dodd, Bella, 163, 196, 212, 227, 228, 229,
 270, 328, 340, 352, 391, 392
 Dodd, Martha, 113, 114, 189, 208, 234,
 244, 271, 353, 391
 Dodd, Jr., William E., 141, 151, 163, 215,
 239, 248, 350
 Dohan, William, 164
 Dolgin, Rabbi Simon A., 198
 Dolla, Jacob, 265
 Dombrowski, James, 113, 226
 Dombrowski Medal, 100
 Donaghue, Henry, 162
 Donath, Ludwig, 356
 Dondo, Dr. Mathurin, 185
 Dong, Dr. Collin, 144
 Doniger, Walter, 210
 Donnelly, Roy M., 152, 249, 358, 359
 Doraine, Charles, 162

- Doran, D. A., 255
 Doran, Dave, 196, 251
 Doran, Sadie, 268
 Dorfman, Zelda, 378
 Dorland, Norman E., 94
 Dorner, Hannah, 262, 354
 Douglas, Prof. Dorothy, 323
 Douglas, Fred T., 107
 Douglas, Dr. Earl R., 113
 Douglas, Helen Gahagan, 132, 277
 Douglas, Kirk, 210, 211
 Douglas, Melvyn, 109, 135, 151, 152, 256, 257, 310, 375
 Douglas, Paul H., 247, 327
 Douglas, Mrs. William O., 278
 Dowling, Richard A., 265
 Downes, Olin, 262, 311, 317
 Downtown Forum, 147, 148
Downtown Shopping News (Los Angeles), 126
 Doyle, Charles, 204, 205, 206, 209
 Dragun, Kusma, 259
 Drake, Alfred, 254
 Drake, Victor, 356
 Dramatic Work Shop, 392
 Draper, Muriel, 97, 113, 114, 151, 163, 189, 208, 227, 228, 229, 230, 244, 248, 271, 323, 328, 350, 352, 353, 390
 Draper, Paul, 59, 210, 378
 Draper, Theodore, 198, 377
 Drasnin, Charles, 215
 Dratler, Jay, 210, 279
 Dreiser, Theodore, 109, 114, 151, 160, 162, 171, 201, 211, 239, 258, 267, 273, 310, 328, 338, 344, 351, 352, 357, 358, 359, 377, 390, 391
 Dreyfus, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin, 216
 Driesen, Daniel, 141
 Drucker, Hannah, 215
 Drum, Mrs. Jack, 146
 Drummond, Andrew, 198
 Drury, Dr. Douglas R., 171
 Dryer, Sherman, 196
 Dubin, Harry N., 338
 Dubin, Sidney, 356
 Dubnoff, Mrs. Belle, 170, 177, 178
 Dubnoff, Paul, 177
 du Bois, Guy Pene, 262, 330
 Dubois, Marcel, 343
 Du Bois, Rachel, 227
 Du Bois, W. E. B., 107, 113, 151, 198, 201, 208, 233, 248
 Dubrowsky, D. H., 142
 Duchon, Paul, 268
 Dudley, Jane, 378
 Dudrov, Paul, 184
 Duel, Henry, 273
 Duff, Howard, 210, 356
 Dugan, James, 338
 Dula, John, 375
 Dumas, Leopold, 184
 Dumke, Dr. Glenn S., 171
 Du Mond, F. V., 330
 Duncan, Cleo, 94
 Duncan, Gregor, 196
 Duncan, Lowell, 94
 Dunfee, Marjorie, 356
 Dunn, Prof. L. C., 323, 324
 Dunn, Robert W., 107, 143, 151, 194, 201, 247, 265, 266, 270, 328, 357, 359
 Dunn, Dr. Thomas, 94
 Dunne, Mrs. Finley Peter, 277
 Dunne, Peggy, 278
 Dunne, Philip, 4, 135, 210, 256, 310, 372, 373
 Dunne, William F., 107, 266
 Dupont, Zeara, 248, 351
 Durant, Kenneth, 247
 Duranty, Walter, 326, 357
 Durham, Prof. and Mrs. Willard H., 194
 Du Shane, Donald, 262
 Dutt, R. Palme, 194, 340
 Duty, Frankie, 383
 Duvivier, Julien, 271
 Dyer, Dr. Brainerd, 171
 Dykstra, Dr. Clarence A., 112, 113, 132, 170, 171, 324
 Dykstra, Matthew, 94
 Dzenit, John, 328, 352
- ### E
- Eagle Rock Council for Civil Unity, 353
 Earl, Howard, 94
 Earl, Robert (See Earl Robinson)
 Earle, Edward Meade, 247
 Earnshaw, Catherine, 226, 228
 Earnshaw, Mrs. Katherine, 227
 East Bay Committee for Republican Spain, 217
 Eastman, Phil, 192
Eastside Journal, 224
 East Side Youth Club of the Communist Party, 214
 Eaton, Walter P., 330
 Ebell Club of Los Angeles, 15, 16, 18
 Eckerson, Chelene V., 277, 278
 Eckstein, Erma, 375
 Eemirbiam, Florida, 179
Economic Notes, 49, 224
 Edelstein, Mrs. Jean, 16
 Edises, Bertram, 215
 Edises, Pete, 343
 Edmond, Sue, 278
 Edmund, Sue, 277
 Edmunds, George (See George E. Williams)
 Educational Committee on Americanism, 17, 19
 Edwards, George, 214
 Edwards, G. W., 330
 Edwards, India, 228
 Edwards, Thyra, 228, 230
 Egan, Jack, 94
 Ehrenburg, Ilya, 199
 Ehrlich, Theresa, 93, 95
 Eickholt, A. E., 16
 Eidsath, Rev. S. Martin, 183, 185
 Eidusson, Sam, 179
 Eiler, Major E. E., 16
 Einfeld, Charles, 210, 211
 Einstein, Albert, 244, 262, 310, 311, 324, 328
 Eisenberg, Frances R., 177
 Eisenberger, Sidney, 179
 Eisler Defense Committee, 118
 Eisler, Gerhart, 35, 100, 118, 122, 125, 134, 139, 166, 202, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 226, 362, 363, 365, 368
 Eisler, Hans, 189, 202, 224, 316, 317, 364, 377
Eisler Hits Back, 118
 Elconin, Alice, 161
 Elconin, William, 62, 164, 209, 346
 Eldridge, Anita, 375

- Eldridge, Florence (See Mrs. Frederic March)
- Electrical Workers' Union, C.I.O., 164
- Eliot, Dr. Frederick May, 271, 322
- Eliscu, Edward, 189
- Elkus, Albert I., 328, 352
- Ellington, Duke, 251
- Elliot, Jesse, 16
- Elliot, Scott, 356
- Elliott, Edward E., 346, 355
- Elliott, Ida, 214
- Ellis, David, 356
- Ellis, Francis, 277
- Ellis, Fred, 270
- Ellison, Naomi, 186
- Ellison, Victor, 186
- Ellsworth, Ted, 251, 255
- Eloesser, Dr. Leo, 94, 114, 132, 328, 358, 390
- Eloesser, Rikce, 278, 352
- Eltenton, Dorothea, 171, 172, 176, 178
- Eltenton, Dr. George C., 172, 173, 174, 176, 178, 237
- Elton, Harry, 278
- Embrey, Elizabeth, 179
- Embrey, Garland, 179
- Embury, Aymar I., 330
- Emergency Action Conference, 203, 205
- Emergency Civil Liberties Conference, 233, 234
- Emergency Committee on KFI, 233
- Emergency Conference to Halt the Black-out of Civil Liberties in California, 233
- Emergency Peace Conference, 246
- Emergency Peace Mobilization, 67, 115, 150, 165, 342
- Emerson, Thomas L., 331
- Emery, Dr. Clyde K., 170, 171
- Emge, Dr. Ludwig A., 144
- Empros*, 224
- Emspak, Julius, 198
- Endore, Guy, 97, 114, 152, 189, 279, 357, 374
- Enee, S., 328, 352
- Engdahl, Louis, 142, 243, 266
- Engelberg, Dr. Hyman, 346
- Engels, Frederick, 372
- Enger, Mrs. Eva O., 16
- England, George, 356
- English Friends of the Chinese People, 144
- Englund, Ken, 251
- Enock, Beatrice, 259
- Entenza, John, 171, 355
- Enters, Anga, 310
- Ephron, Henry, 210
- Ephron, Phoebe, 210
- Epperson, Dr. J. Gordon, 16
- Epstein, Abraham, 199
- Epstein, Ethel, 226, 375
- Epstein, Isaac, 259, 343
- Epstein, Jack, 186
- Epstein, Julius, 97, 210
- Epstein, Lena, 343
- Epstein, Max, 322
- Epstein, Philip, 210
- Equality*, 119, 224
- Equal Justice*, 121, 155, 224
- Eralova, Evdokia I., 231
- Erickson, Edward A., 16
- Erickson, Leif, 94
- Ernst, Hugo, 114
- Ernst, Morris L., 109, 110, 145, 199, 247
- Erskine, Charles, 113, 391
- Erskine, Dorothy, 341
- Erskine, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert W., 194
- Erskine, Morse, 5
- Ertola, Dr. Charles A., 185
- Estabrook, Howard, 97, 185, 372
- Esterman, Priscilla M., 177
- Esterman, William B., 105
- Eteenpain*, 224
- Ethical Drug, 343
- Eugene Debs Branch of the Communist Party, 215
- Evans, Alice, 278
- Evans, Charles, 311, 313
- Evans, Dr. E. Manfred, 171
- Evergood, Philip, 262, 343
- Evils of Tobacco, The, 96
- Ewen, Frederic, 179
- Ewert, Arthur, 363
- Exiled Writers Committee, 141, 234, 270, 335
- Ex-Servicemen's International, 385
- Ex-Yank*, 339
- Eyck, Mills Ten, 324
- Eyer, Courthund, 95
- Eyer, Ronald F., 317
- F**
- Faber, Dr. Harold, 144
- Facts for Farmers*, 224
- Facts for Women*, 225
- Fadiman, William, 97
- F.A.E.C.T., 173, 174
- Fagelson, Pearl, 183, 259
- Fainaru, Harry, 343
- Fairchild, Prof. Henry Pratt, 109, 113, 114, 151, 169, 201, 208, 262, 263, 270, 322, 323, 324, 325, 327, 328, 333, 352, 357, 377
- Fairchild, Mildred, 227, 230, 324
- Fairfax City Council, 5
- Fairfax Residents and Taxpayers Association, 4, 5
- Falange, 103
- Falkowski, Ed, 273
- Fallender, Alice, 356
- Fallender, Syd, 356
- Faragoh, Francis E., 97, 250, 256, 261, 378
- Faragon, Elizabeth, 278
- Farber, Richard, 244
- Farber's Park View Manor, 344
- Farm Research, 168
- Farmer, Frances, 151, 277, 278, 310, 377
- Farmer-Labor-Consumers' Association, 383
- Farmer, Mary Virginia, 256, 316, 356
- Farnham, Dr. E. C., 239
- Farquhar, Samuel T., 258
- Farr, Rev. Joyce Wesley, 185
- Farrel, Dennie, 280
- Farrell, James T., 194, 273, 330
- Fascist Spain—The Nazi Valkalla*, 217
- Fassler, Arnold M., 185
- Fast, Howard, 60, 132, 186, 231, 263, 343
- Faster, Archie, 220
- Faulkner, Barry, 330
- Faulkner, William J., 320, 321
- Faupel, Rev. A. D., 358, 359
- F. B. I. (See Federal Bureau of Investigation)
- Fearing, Dr. Franklin, 146, 149, 170, 171, 183, 184, 190, 201, 239, 253, 255, 258, 276, 279, 309, 346, 373

- Fearing, Kenneth, 270, 273
 Feder, Dr. Morris, 106, 160, 161
 Federal Bureau of Investigation, 93, 97, 110, 116, 130, 134, 173, 174, 236, 274, 277, 332, 370
 Federal Workers Local No. 245, CIO, 148
 Federated Press, 49, 145
 Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, 7, 8, 52, 234, 235, 236, 298, 335
Federation Internationale Des Anciens Combattants, 384
 Federation of Scientists, 318
 Federman, J. H., 268
 Feffer, Col. I., 156
 Feigan, Isidore, 259
 Feinberg, Rabbi Abraham L., 328
 Feingersh, Francis, 94
 Feins, Bernard, 211
 Feldman, J. Arnold, 339
 Felhaber, Elmer, 162
 Felis, James, 339
 Fellowship of Reconciliation, 246
 Felshin, Joseph, 214
 Ferber, Edna, 240, 263, 330, 389
 Ferguson, Isaac E., 265, 331
 Ferno, John, 247
 Ferrogliarco, Jerome, 94
 Festus Coleman Committee, 172
 Feuchtwanger, Lion, 131, 170, 183, 271, 276, 324, 350, 351, 358
 Fiedler, Mrs. Sam, 317
 Field, Ben, 189, 233, 273
 Field, Mrs. Betty, 133, 168
 Field, Frederick V., 113, 114, 143, 162, 164, 168, 198, 208, 226, 227, 270, 324, 340, 341, 343, 376, 377
 Field, Mrs. Frederick V. (See Mrs. Betty Field)
 Field, Jane, 151
 Field, Marshall, 109, 131
 Field, Martin, 372
 Field, Dr. Robert D., 322
 Field, Mrs. Sarah Bard, 226, 328, 341, 352
 Field, Jr., William O., 170, 248
 Fielde, Gerald, 95
 Fifteen Years of Biro Bidjan, 97
 Fifth Congress of Youth, 351
Fight, 98, 124, 225, 366
Fight Thought Control, 58
Fighting Words, 193
 Files, James Ray, 352
 Files, Mary, 16
 Film and Photo League, 237, 238, 247
 Film Audiences for Democracy, 52, 167, 193, 238
Film Front, 138
Film News, 225
Film Survey, 167, 238
 Films for Democracy, 167, 193, 238, 239, 248, 341
 Finch, Verdia, 203
 Fine, Charles, 163
 Fine, C. W., 333
 Fine, Sylvia, 210
 Fineman, Harold, 339
 Fink, Werner, 205
 Finn, Pauline Lauber, 260, 309
 Finnish Federation, 224
 Firestone, Bernie, 179
 First Congress of Mexican and Spanish-American Peoples, 166
 First Presbyterian Church (Los Angeles), 280
 First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles, 115, 160, 231, 280, 338, 344, 350, 353
 First United States Congress Against War, 150
 First World Youth Congress, 180
 Fischer, Harold Henry, 358
 Fischer, Marjorie, 389
 Fisher, Alice, 161
 Fisher, Arthur, 265, 273
 Fisher, Charles, 299
 Fisher, Clyde, 248
 Fisher, Dorothy Canfield, 109, 199, 228, 278, 330, 389
 Fisher, Eugene, 355
 Fisher, G. W., 16
 Fisher, Hans, 378
 Fisher, Prof. Harold M., 144
 Fisher, Helen M., 271
 Fisher, Hence, 195
 Fisher, H. H., 328, 352, 377
 Fisher, Prof. Irving, 271, 327
 Fisher, Jacob, 299, 300
 Fisher, Rachel, 299, 300
 Fisher, Ruth, 179
 Fisher, Vardis, 248
 Fishler, Beatrice, 146
 Fishman, Wallace, 94
 Fitelson, William, 238
 Fitzpatrick, Jr., Thomas, 13
 Fizdale, Thomas, 254, 279
 Flanagan, Hallie, 199, 278
 Flanagan, John, 330
 Flanner, Charlotte, 185
 Flanner, Hildegard, 341
 Flanner, John, 94
 Flaxer, Abram, 111, 114, 151, 162, 168, 176, 196, 200, 211, 328, 350, 351, 352, 375, 380, 381, 390
 Fledderus, Mary L., 228
 Fleinert, Martha, 184
 Fleisher, Sidney, 240
 Fleishhacker, Jr., Mrs. Mortimer, 144
 Fleming, James A., 16
 Flepsie, Carol, 179
 Fletcher, Allan L., 226, 343
 Fletcher, Rev. Joseph F., 322
 Fliegel, Edward, 94
 Flippin, Mr. and Mrs. Robert B., 194
 Flores, Luis Diaz, 375
 Flory, Ishmael P., 93
 Fluellen, Joel, 356
 Flynn, Elizabeth Gurley, 97, 200, 202, 213, 226, 228, 229, 230, 232, 247, 266, 328, 348, 351, 352, 390
Focus on Youth, 183
 Fodain, Peter (See Peter Smodoff)
 Fogg, Katharine, 113
 Folks, Homer, 324
 Folsom, Franklin, 141, 189, 359
 Fonda, Henry, 210
 Foner, Morris, 179
 Foner, Philip, 179
 Fong, B. S., 144
 Fontaine, Joan, 254, 255
 Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers, 38, 76, 212
 Foote, Mary, 343
 Forbes-Rebertson, Diana, 234
 Ford, Ford Maddox, 274
 Ford, James W., 153, 244, 245, 266, 386

- Ford, John Anson, 109, 239, 244
 Ford, Robert, 94
 Ford, Thomas F., 114, 181, 351
 Forde, Dr. Welles, 355
 Foreman, Carl, 316, 373
 Foreman, Clark, 201, 318, 354
 Foreman, Leon, 203
 Forman, Harrison, 198
 Forrest, ———, 220, 221
 Forrest, Jim, 214
 Forsyth, Margaret, 151
 Forsythe, Robert (See Kyle Crichton), 168
For the Rescue of Refugees, 368
 Fortieth Club, Communist Party, 259
 Fortnightly Club, American Unitarian Youth, Brooklyn, N. Y., 339
For the Rescue of Refugees, 166
For Whom the Bell Tolls, 100
 Fort-Whitman, Lovett, 266
 Fosdick, Rev. Harry Emerson, 109, 319
 Foss, Bertha Jesselyn, 327
 Foster, Joseph, 268
 Foster, William Z., 9, 29, 53, 107, 132, 145, 147, 153, 176, 212, 220, 221, 226, 244, 245, 246, 247, 266, 343, 357, 359
Foundations of Leninism, 29
 Fougereuse, John, 287
 Four Centient Book Corp., 49, 214
Four Hundred Million, 247
 Fourth American Writers' Congress, 102, 246
 Fourth Congress of the Communist International, 265
 Fourth Congress of the League of American Writers, 275
 Fourth National Convention of the Communist Party, 142
 Foutz, Dave, 279
 Fox, Mary, 179
 Fraenkel, Osmond K., 109, 200, 265, 270, 327, 331, 351
 Francis, Willard Hall, 177
 Franco, 218, 318
Franco Must Go, 217
 Frank, Melvin, 210, 211
 Frank, Waldo, 96, 132, 143, 179, 194, 244, 245, 266, 270, 273, 328, 338, 352
 Frankel, J. Allen, 266, 332
 Frankenstein, Alfred, 317
 Frankenstein, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred, 194
 Franklin, Francis, 186, 196
 Franklin, Harold, 263
 Franklin, Prof. Mitchell, 271
 Franklin, Paul, 251
 Franz Boas Lodge of the International Workers Order in Los Angeles, 158
Fraternal Outlook, 49, 225
 Frazier, E. Franklin, 181, 351
 Frazier, Lynn J., 196, 248
 Frederics, Van, 215
 Freedom From Fear Committee, 35, 61, 239, 240, 241
 Freed, Emil, 214, 223, 343, 384
 Freedom Train, 110, 202
 Free German Committee of Mexico, 119
 Free Indonesian Committee, 218
 Free Italy Society, 241, 259
 Freeman, Elizabeth, 358, 359
 Freeman, Frank N., 320
 Freeman, Harry, 270, 328
 Freeman, Jean, 146
 Frecman, Joseph, 151, 194, 244, 273, 278, 333, 389
 Freeman, Martha, 185
 Freiburger, Fred, 356
 Freidhofer, Hugo, 317
Freiheit, 49, 157, 242, 392
 French Friends of the Chinese People, 144
 French Sardine Company, 268
 Fresco, David, 356
 Freskin, Alex, 214
Fresno Bee, 14
Friday, 225, 342
 Frieden, Meyer, 184, 185, 188, 190
 Friedenrich, David, 216
 Friedenthal, Isadore, 184
 Friedman, Bob, 226
 Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Battalion (See Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade)
 Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, 35, 48, 66, 93, 147, 157, 196, 197, 244, 382
 Friends of the Campus, 186
 Friends of the Chinese People, 143
 Friends of Soviet Russia, 65, 142, 169, 242, 243, 244, 267, 357, 376
 Friends of the Soviet Union, 35, 65, 123, 145, 169, 192, 196, 244, 246, 247, 321, 322, 324, 366
 Frisselle, S. Parker, 16
 Fritchman, Rev. Stephen H., 114, 115, 181, 198, 200, 268, 211, 241, 271, 318, 328, 344, 350, 351, 352, 353
 Fritz, Mrs. Bernadine, 256
 Fritz, Gerald, 356
 Fritzbutler, James, 378
 Frontier Films, 52, 96, 129, 247, 370, 371
 Frost, C. F., 343
 Frost, Dr. Lowell, 169
 Frost, Mrs. Lowell C., 169, 277, 278
 Fry, Varian, 333
 Fulton, Kenneth I., 279, 355
Function of Culture, The, 311
Fund Raising Speaker, 217
 Funt, Dorothy, 227
 Furman, Maxine M., 314, 317
 Furness, Lillian, 151, 277
 Fuss, Oscar, 375, 383

G

- Gable, Harris, 372
 Gabrielson, John, 377
 Gag, Wanda, 151, 189, 248, 322, 328, 352, 389
 Gage, Loren, 356
 Gailmor, William S., 131, 263
 Galena Defense Committee, 34
 Gallagher, Edward D., 268, 358, 359
 Gallagher, Leo, 56, 113, 116, 148, 153, 165, 194, 201, 215, 244, 254, 265, 266, 267, 272, 308, 328, 332, 344, 346, 352, 358, 359, 390
 Gallagher, Margolis, McTernan and Tyre, 177
 Gallion, Dr. Arthur B., 171
 Gallo, John, 186, 188
 Galvin, Joe, 287
 Gambs, James J., 16
 Ganahl, Herbert, 375
 Gandall, Matt, 355
 Ganley, Nat, 212

- Gannes, Harry, 107, 266, 273
 Gannett, Betty, 213
 Gannett, Lewis S., 145, 170, 247, 248, 387
 Gannon, Chester F., 16
 Gans, A., 273
 Gantt, Dr. W. Horsley, 322, 328, 352
 Ganz, Dr. Rudolph, 271, 311, 317, 328
 Garber, Daniel, 330
 Garcia, Rev. Juan, 185
 Garcia, Marshall, 94
 Gardner, Ava, 210
 Gardner, Gene, 184
 Gardner, Harold, 177
 Gardner, Joseph, 151
 Gardner, Leslie, 177
 Gardner, Malcolm, 280
 Gardner, Philip, 268
 Gardner, Sam, 141, 170
 Gardner, Virginia, 13, 177, 249, 260, 340, 342, 344, 345
 Garfield, John, 198, 240, 251, 255, 358, 382
 Garfield, Jules, 96, 97, 151, 377
 Garland, Charles, 145
 Garland Fund, 246, 247, 336, 357
 Garland, James A., 145
 Garland, Walter, 378
 Garlin, Sender, 102, 266
 Garn, Dr. Don C., 16
 Garrett, Betty, 356
 Garriga, Miguel, 151, 244
 Garrison Films, 247, 248
 Garrison Films Distributors, Inc., 247
 Garrison III, Mrs. William Lloyd, 181
 Garry, Charles, 163
 Gartner, Irvin, 355
 Garvanza Methodist Church (Los Angeles), 280, 339
 Gartz, Kate Crane, 109, 116, 151, 152, 160, 328, 352, 358, 359
 Garvey, Marcus, 333
 Garvin, Stella, 227
 Gaspar, Walter, 16
 Gaspary, Vera, 357
 Gates, Dr. Caleb F., 322
 Gates, John, 94, 212, 213
 Gatov, Paul D., 146, 149
 Gatov, Mrs. Paul D., 146, 149
 Gaulden, Rose, 212
 Gauss, Dean Christian, 322, 324
 Gault, Kathryn, 259
 Gayle, Mrs. Margaret, 163
 Gaylord, Donald F., 377
 Gaynor, Gus, 185
 Gebert, Bill, 385
 Geddes, Virgil, 238, 278, 389
 Geist, Jack, 339
 Geisz, Henry W., 386
 Gelders, Joseph S., 122
 Gellert, Hugo, 168, 189, 194, 270, 328
 Gellhorn, Martha, 389
 Gellhorn, Walter, 109, 331, 341
 Gelsey, Irwin, 210
 George, Daisy, 228
 George, Harrison, 97, 176, 266, 342
 George, Paul, 383
 George Washington Battalion, 93
 Gerber, Aaron T., 377
 Gerber, Serril, 179
 Gerbert, Boleslaw, 326
 Gerbode, Mrs. Frank, 194
 Gerlach, Anthony, 268
 Gerlach, Fred, 339
 German-American, 225
 German-American Bund, 74, 349, 351
 Gershwin, George, 238
 Gershwin, Ira, 211, 251, 252, 317, 358
 Gershwin, Mrs. Ira, 14, 97, 252, 277, 278
 Gerson, Dr. T. Percival, 170, 358, 359
 Gerson Supporters, 34
 Gerstein, Evelyn, 278
 Gervasi, Mrs. Frank, 168
 Gervin, Gloria, 184
 Gesange Sarein, 392
 Gesas, Madeline, 211
 Gessell, Dr. Arnold, 227
 Gessner, Robert, 97
 Geyer, Lee E., 244, 351
 Gibbons, H. J., 320
 Gibbs, Dorothy, 356
 Gibbs, Isobel, 356
 Gibney, Sheridan, 210, 211, 251, 276, 374
 Gibson, Julie, 183, 356
 Gidlow, Elsa, 4, 5, 6, 7, 193, 358
 Giggins, Okey, 343
 Gilbert, Mrs. Ester, 200
 Gilbert, Jane, 343
 Gilbert, Jody, 97, 356
 Giles, Barbara, 340
 Gillert, Hugo, 266
 Gillmor, Dan, 141, 327
 Gillmore, Frank, 181
 Gilluly, Dr. James, 171
 Gilman, Beryl, 196
 Gilman, James W., 95
 Gilwarg, Esther, 228
 Gimbel, Mrs. Elinor S., 131, 168, 227, 228, 229, 230
 Ginsburg, Dr. H. M., 16
 Giovannine, Don, 356
 Gitlow, Ben, 10, 243, 247, 266, 357
 Gladstein, Richard, 8, 209, 215, 281, 299, 332
 Gladstone, Charles, 62, 209
 Glas Noroda, 269
 Glass, Dr. Charles H., 16
 Glass, Mrs. Joseph, 146
 Glass, Lester, 278
 Glasser, Albert, 317
 Glazer, Pearl, 184
 Glazer, Tom, 392
 Gleason, James, 254
 Gleason, Leverett L., 132
 Gleason, Lucille, 277, 278
 Gleason, Mrs. Russell, 251
 Gleichman, Hack, 220
 Glenn, Albert E., 95
 Gley, Charles E., 162
 Glick, Robert H., 279
Glos Ludowy, 225
 Glover, Edmond, 356
 Gluck, Alma, 311
 Glynn, Charles, 356
 Goarwitsch, Joseph, 177
 Goddard, Howard, 94, 233
 Goddard, Paulett, 210, 250
 Godfrey, Katherine, 378
 Godowsky, Leopold, 311
 Goeffrion, Victor, 311
 Goetschius, Dr. Percy, 311
 Goff, Irving, 213
 Gold, Ben, 107, 151, 194, 196, 200, 244, 248, 324, 328, 351, 352
 Gold, Dr. Herman, 353
 Gold, Michael, 97, 117, 151, 194, 226, 245, 270, 273, 278, 338, 392
 Goldberg, Anya, 279
 Goldberg, B. Z., 196, 323

- Goldberg, Freda, 277
 Goldberg, Jay, 210
 Goldberg, Leo A., 198
 Goldblatt, Louis, 160, 200, 249, 328, 351, 352, 390
 Goldburg, Jesse J., 210
 Golden Book of American Friendship with the Soviet Union, 65, 169, 248, 366
 Golden, Clinton S., 247, 320
 Goldenberg, Harold, 215
 Goldfrank, Herbert, 246, 261, 340
 Goldman, Ben, 375
 Goldman, Bess, 146
 Goldman, Harold, 310
 Goldman, Sol, 352
 Goldner, Dr. Sanford, 170, 177, 231
 Goldring, Benjamin, 201
 Goldschmidt, Dr. Alfonso, 248
 Goldsmith, Cornelia, 227
 Goldsmith, Leonard, 162
 Goldstein, Mrs. Bessie, 146
 Goldstein, Jack, 94
 Goldstein, Rabbi Sidney E., 181, 193
 Gollobin, Ira, 318
 Golschmann, Vladimir, 317
 Goltz, William L., 344
 Gomberg, Frances Adams, 357
 Gomez, Antonie, 94
 Gomez, Manuel, 106, 143, 273
 Gonnick, Louis, 220
 Gonzalez, Jaime (See Jaime Gonzalez-Monroy)
 Gonzalez-Monroy, Jaime, 146, 202, 375
Good-Bye Christ, 353
 Goodlaw, Dr. E. I., 344
 Goodlett, Dr. Carleton, 216
 Goodley, Mrs. William, 355
 Goodman, Benny, 210, 317
 Goodman, Mrs. Gertrude, 14
 Goodman, Harriette, 185
 Goodman, Irvin, 265, 266
 Goodman, Jack, 377
 Goodman, Morris, 203
 Goodman, Sadie, 203
 Goodrich, Frances, 355
 Goodsell, Willystone, 199
 Gould, Rev. Arthur T., 392
 Goolsby, A. B., 62
 Goossens, Eugen, 317
 Gordis, Robert, 320, 321
 Gordon, Dr. Asber, 216
 Gordon, Bernard, 374
 Gordon, Clark, 356
 Gordon, Eugene, 194, 266, 273
 Gordon, Louis, 196
 Gordon, Max, 343
 Gordon, Michael, 104, 210, 276
 Gordon, Miriam, 179
 Gordon, R. A., 328, 352
 Gorelick, Mordecai, 238, 276, 278, 378
 Gorki, Maxim, 266
 Gorlich, ———, 203
 Gorman, Francis J., 179, 244, 248, 333
 Gorman, John, 337
 Gorman, Stella, 337
 Gorney, Jay, 97, 189, 215, 256, 317
 Gorney, Sondra, 343
 Gorodnitzky, Sascha, 311
 Gostin, Irwin, 184
 Gottesman, Frederick A., 259
 Gottlieb, Dorothy, 228, 230
 Gottlieb, Victor, 317
 Gottwald, 66
 Gough, Lloyd, 356
 Gould, Barbara, 188
 Gould, Kenneth M., 196
 Gould, Morton, 240, 317
 Gow, Esther Allen, 328
 Gowen, Emmett, 389
 Grabel, Terry, 186
 Grachev, Alexander P., 171
 Graef, Hugo, 384, 385
 Graff, Fred, 356
 Graham, Dr. Frank P., 114, 151, 199, 319, 334, 335
 Graham, Garrett, 374
 Gramam, Jack, 339
 Gramam, John A., 16
 Graham, Lee, 356
 Graham, Dr. Malbone, 171
 Gramam, Martha, 310
 Granata, Lillian, 259
 Granger, Lester, 193, 375
 Granich, Max, 198, 270
 Grant, David, 186, 214
 Grant, Howard, 249
 Grant, Samuel A., 94
 Grattan, C. Harley, 196
 Grau, Gilbert, 317
 Grauer, Ben, 263
 Graves, Elsa, 187
 Graves, Mortimer, 169, 170, 324
 Graves, William S., 170, 248
 Grawoig, Shirley, 184
 Gray, Herman A., 331
 Gray, Rose Marie, 220
Great Conspiracy Against Russia, The, 326
Great Madness, The, 245
 Greater Boston Committee for the Boycott of Japanese Goods, 115
 Greater Boston Peace Strike Committee, 334, 335
 Greater New York Emergency Committee Conference on Inalienable Rights, 61, 112, 121, 122, 319, 320, 334
 Green, Betty (See Mrs. Robert Miller Green)
 Green, Buddy, 214
 Green, Elizabeth, 339
 Green, Frank, 63
 Green, Gil, 181, 182, 212
 Green, Howard J., 255
 Green, John, 248, 251, 252, 255, 257, 310, 317
 Green, J. T., 259
 Green, Mark, 16
 Green, Paul, 261
 Green, Robert Miller, 185
 Green, Mrs. Robert Miller (formerly Betty McGregor), 182, 184, 185
 Greenbaum, Betty, 214
 Greenbaum, Isidore, 214
 Greenbaum, Morris, 261
 Greenberg, Bob, 340
 Greenberg, Carl (L. A. Examiner), 332
 Greenberg, Dr. Fred, 344
 Greenberg, Jack, 332
 Greenberg, Simon, 320, 321
 Greenburg, Jack Carl, 332
 Greene, E. P., 198
 Greenfield, Alice, 375
 Greenfield, E. C., 383
 Greenfield, Rabbi Ernest E., 198
 Greenhill, Jack, 279
 Greenboot, Bob, 357
 Greenschpoon, Kate, 170

Greenslet, Ferris, 330
 Greenwich Village Mass Meeting for Peace, 392
 Greer, Rev. Owen M., 241
 Gregarie, Almon, 94
 Gregg, Bishop J. A., 201
 Gregory, Horace, 248, 270, 273
 Gregory, Todd, 311, 312
 Gregory, Mrs. Warren, 145
 Grenell, Horace, 270, 392
 Grennard, Eleanor, 146, 148
 Grennard, Elliot, 148
 Griffey, Arthur A., 8, 281, 282
 Griffin, Kathleen, 185, 195
 Griffith, Thomas Lee, 254
 Grobstein, Mrs. A. J., 279
 Gromyko, Andrei, 177, 353
 Gromyko, Mrs. Xenia, 177
 Gropper, Mrs. Sophie, 227
 Gropper, William, 97, 132, 141, 151, 159, 163, 168, 176, 189, 196, 208, 248, 261, 270, 310, 340, 353
 Grosbauer, Leslie A., 4, 5, 7
 Gross, Eddie, 343
 Grossman, Aubrey, 147, 213, 236, 265, 332
 Grossman, Mrs. Aubrey, 377
 Grossman, Mrs. Foley, 151
 Grossman, Hazel, 236, 343
 Groth, Alexandria, 177
 Groth, John, 196
 Group Theater, 52, 105
 Grover, Bertha, 220
 Grover, Bob, 220
 Gruenberg, Louis, 330
 Gruenberg, Maurice, 356
 Gruenberg, Mrs. Sidonie M., 227, 228
 Gruening, Ernest, 247
 Grulioiw, Leo, 326
 Grundfast, Leo, 184
 Guerard, Dr. Albert, 216
 Guggenheimer, Mrs. J. C., 266
 Gugler, Eric, 330
 Guild Bulletin, 128
 Guinier, Ewart G., 339
 Gukowsky, L., 268
 Gullotta, Frances, 188
 Gundlach, Ralph H., 328, 377
 Gusick, Jon, 356
 Gustafson, Mrs. C. V., 277
 Guthrie, Woody, 343, 392
 Guyler, Alvin R., 375
 Gvorak, Mic, 269

H

Hacker, Louis, 179
 Hadsell, Miss Geraldine B., 16
 Hagedorn, H., 330
 Hagen, Uta, 210
 Hague, Al, 311, 313
 Hahn, Whittier, 220
 Hale, Annie Riley, 358, 359
 Hale, Richard, 356
 Hale, Robert L., 265
 Hale, Gus, 212
 Hall, Martin, 357
 Hall, Robert F., 233, 343
 Hall, R. A., 5
 Hall, Robin, 5, 7
 Hall, Sidney, 4, 5
 Hall, Dr. Victor, 185
 Halliday, John, 356

Halper, Albert, 248, 274
 Halpern, Ray, 220
 Halprin, Morris A., 355
 Hamburg, Mr. and Mrs. Sam, 194
 Hamilton, Bob, 185
 Hamilton, James Shelley, 278
 Hamilton, Maynard, 106, 160
 Hammer, Alvin, 356
 Hammer, Arthur B., 17
 Hammer, Lou, 17
 Hammerstein, II, Oscar, 240, 241, 250, 256, 263, 392
 Hammett, Dashiell, 96, 97, 113, 141, 163, 200, 226, 234, 239, 244, 248, 310, 327, 328, 351, 377, 391
 Hammett, Jr., J. W., 339
 Hammond, John, 311
 Hammond, Jr., John, 392
 Hammond, Marion, 215
 Hammond, Rev. P. M., 377
 Hancock, Hershel, 259
 Hancock, Walker, 330
 Hand, Learned, 324
 Handelsman, William D., 282, 292
 Handy, Dorothy, 377
 Hanlon, Bert, 356
 Hanns Eisler Branch (Communist Party), 224
 Hansborough, Ray, 213
 Hanson, Howard, 311, 317, 390, 391
 Harap, Louis, 119
 Harburg, E. Y. (Yip), 116, 202, 251, 252, 254, 258, 279, 330, 392
 Hardgrove, Robert, 195
 Hardy, George, 249
 Hardy, Howard, 233
 Hardy, Jack, 270
 Hardyman, Hugh, 109, 110
 Hardyman, Susan L., 177
 Hare, Marie, 317
 Harriet Tubman Communist Party Club, 214
 Harisiades, Peter, 204
 Harkavy, Minna, 261
 Harland, John (See Charles Evans)
 Harley, Dr. J. Eugene, 171
 Harlow, S. Ralph, 248
 Harnish, Charlotte, 375
 Harriman, Mrs. Borden, 322, 324
 Harris, Alex, 285, 300, 308
 Harris, Mrs. Ed, 146
 Harris, Franklin E., 248
 Harris, Sr., Gerald, 162
 Harris, Harvey, 17
 Harris, Janet, 281
 Harris, Jed, 188
 Harris, Joe, 285
 Harris, Mrs. Lawrence, 144
 Harris, Lem, 213, 244, 333
 Harris, Louis, 251, 255
 Harris, Milton, 146
 Harris, Roy, 311, 330, 357
 Harris, Thomas L., 170, 171, 322, 323, 357
 Harris, Vera, 249, 310
 Harrison, Caleb, 242
 Harrison, Pauline, 179
 Harrison, William, 163
 Harry Bridges, 133
 Harry Bridges Defense Committee, 96, 147, 248, 253
 Harry Bridges Victory Committee, 56
 Harry's Barbecue Drive-in, 343
 Hartley, Walter E., 171

- Hart, Henry, 194, 244
 Hart, Marian, 194
 Hart, Moss, 210, 240, 241, 262, 322
 Hart, Pearl M., 93, 95, 114, 211, 226, 265, 272, 328, 332, 377
 Hartman, Don, 251, 255
 Hartman, Jacob W., 142
 Hartman, Bishop Lewis O., 115
 Hartmann, Arthur, 311
 Harvard University, 100
 Harvath, Ralph, 306
 Harvey, George, 312, 314
 Harvey, Ken, 356
 Hasiwar, Henry E., 13, 337
 Haskell, Dr. Harold, 355
 Haskell, Oliver, 151
 Hass, George, 221
 Hassell, Carolyn, 185
 Hassid, Prof. and Mrs. W. Z., 194
 Hassler, Mr. and Mrs. John, 194
 Hastings College of Law, 95
 Hatchard, Charles, 377
 Hathaway, Clarence A., 97, 151, 176, 181, 194, 244, 245, 266, 333
 Hathaway, Marion, 271, 278, 328, 375
 Haufreut, Herbert, 392
 Havel, John, 215
 Hawes, Bess, 392
 Hawes, Elizabeth, 327
 Hawkins, Augustus F., 152, 183, 198, 267, 309, 344, 355, 375, 378
 Hawley, Betty, 226
 Haws, Elizabeth, 226
 Hax, May, 5
 Hayden, Sterling, 211
 Hayes, Alfred, 274
 Hayes, Ellen, 266
 Hayes, Helen, 263
 Hayes, Dr. J. H., 202
 Haynes, Jackson, 94
 Hays, Aline Davis, 114, 163, 277, 278, 328, 359
 Hays, Arthur Garfield, 96, 107, 109, 110, 199, 201, 228, 240, 249, 270
 Hays, Lee, 392
 Hays, Mary, 343
 Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. George, 194
 Hayworth, Rita, 210, 251, 255, 375
Health and Hygiene, 225
 Healy, Don, 106, 152, 160, 249, 272
 Healy, Dorothy (Dorothy Ray), 7, 213, 235, 272, 384
 Healy, Ned, 183
Hear About the U.S.S.R., 102
 Hearn, Lawrence, 198
 Hearst, William Randolph, 333
Heart of Spain, 247
 Heath, H. T., 199
 Hecht, Ben, 234, 273, 332, 358
 Hecht, Harold, 355
 Hedley, David, 8, 195
 Hedrick, Travis K., 226, 343
 Heenan, Barry, 356
 Heffernan, Dr. Helen, 171
 Hefflin, Van, 210
 Heide, Paul, 200, 351
 Heide, Mr. and Mrs. Paul, 194
 Heide, Ruby, 185
 Heifetz, Jascha, 317
 Heilbrun, Joe, 62
 Heist, A. A., 199, 249, 377
 Heist, Mrs. A. A., 277, 278
 Heist, Aaron Allen (See A. A. Heist)
 Heit, Lou, 378
 Helfand, Ella, 259
 Helferd, Norris, 259
 Hellenic American Brotherhood, IWO, 204
 Hellenic American Brotherhood (Youth Committee), 338
 Hellenic American Veterans of World War II, 339
 Heller, A. A., 151, 261, 270, 376
 Heller, Isaac S., 265
 Hellgren, Nora, 276
 Hellman, Lillian, 96, 97, 101, 113, 141, 152, 176, 234, 239, 244, 248, 249, 262, 265, 277, 278, 324, 327, 330, 353, 354, 358, 377, 391
 Hellman, Sidney, 327
 Hemingway, Ernest, 100, 234, 247, 310
 Hemingway, Captain Henry, 5
 Hemsley, Violetta M., 185
 Henderson, Dr. A. D., 322, 325
 Henderson, Bob, 311, 313
 Henderson, Donald, 114, 151, 162, 186, 200, 208, 244, 328, 337, 351, 352, 390
 Henderson, Rev. J. Raymond, 183, 185, 190
 Henderson, R. W., 265
 Hendley, Charles J., 151, 179
 Hendricks, Agnes, 206
 Hendricks, Frank, 195
 Hendrickson, Alice, 352
 Hendrickson, Esther, 17
 Henley, Dr. David E., 171
 Henreid, Paul, 210, 241, 357, 378
 Henry, Hebert (See Herbert Lessner)
 Henry, John, 215
 Henson, Vivian N., 356
 Hepburn, Katharine, 58, 59, 210
 Hepburn, Mrs. Thomas N., 322
 Herbert, F. Hugh, 372, 374
 Herbert, Mrs. Hugh, 277
 Herberths, Rev. Herbert L., 164
 Herbst, Josephine, 95, 194, 248, 266, 270, 273, 277
 Herendeen, Lee, 184
 Herman Boettcher Branch of the Communist Party, 215
 Herman, Francis, 94
 Herman, George, 280
 Herman, Sam, 273
 Hermann, John, 273
 Herndon, Angelo, 122, 136, 155, 181, 182, 189, 192, 196, 201, 266, 315, 364
 Herrera, Francis, 185
 Herrick, Rober, 274
 Herring, Prof. Hubert, 109
 Herrmann, Bernard, 317, 318
 Hersey, John, 240
 Herstein, Lillian, 107, 273
 Hertz, Alfred, 311
 Hertz, David, 372
 Hertzberg, Sidney, 334
 Herzberg, Fred, 146
 Hesse, Walter, 8, 281
 Hibben, Paxton, 107
 Hiekerson, Clyde V., 328
 Hiekerson, Harold, 226, 333, 386
 Hicks, Granville, 151, 194, 199, 244, 245, 248, 273, 389
 Higginbotham, Dr., 318
 Higgins, Eugene, 330
 Hilberman, Max, 344
 Hildebrandt, Fred H., 333
 Hilgard, Ernest R., 377

- Hill, Rev. Charles A., 201
 Hill, Dr. Charles W., 183
 Hill, Gerald, 185
 Hill, Howard (See Harry Selsam)
 Hill, Dr. Leslie Pinckney, 322
 Hill, Preston, 94
 Hill, T. Arnold, 375
 Hill, Willis J., 183, 202, 383
 Hille, Waldemar, 392
 Hillman, Sidney, 114, 145, 243, 247, 324, 357
 Hillman, Mrs. Sidney, 227, 228
 Hilton, Ned, 266
 Himes, Professor Norman E., 176
 Hinckley, William W., 180
 Hindemith, Paul, 330
 Hindus, Maurice, 114, 341
 Hirohito, 78
 Hirsch, Alean, 170
 Hirsch, Alfred, 328
 Hirshfield, Al, 240
 Hirt, Charles C., 171
 Hiss, Bernard G., 17
 History of the Communist Party of Russia, 326
 History Today, Inc., 248
 Hitchcock, George, 220, 342
 Hitchcock, Marjorie, 220
 Hitler, Adolph, 32, 33, 44, 64, 78, 103, 108, 144, 151, 154, 155, 158, 161, 162, 165, 247, 249, 250, 252, 258, 275, 283, 290, 307, 321, 332, 351, 374
 Hitler-Stalin Pact (See Stalin-Hitler Pact)
 Hixson, William, 163
 Hoag, Esther, 353
 Hobart College, 391
 Hobart, Rose, 14, 104, 105, 209, 259, 355, 356
 Hobson, Loyal A., 185
 Hochheimer, Rita, 193
 Hochman, Julius, 179
 Hocking, Prof. William Ernest, 324
 Hodess, Samuel, 375
 Hodghead, Lillian, 185
 Hoff, Harold, 94
 Hoffman, Bob, 356
 Hoffman, John M., 17
 Hoffman, Joseph, 210
 Hoffman, Malvina, 330
 Hoijer, Dr. Harry, 103, 170, 171, 183, 202, 279, 318, 375
 Holcombe, Arthur, 179
 Holden, Lawrence, 356
 Hollander, Sidney, 375
 Holliday, Judy, 392
 Hollister, Carol, 184, 311, 317
 Hollister, David, 184
 Holloway, C. C., 17
 Holly, William H., 186, 273
 Hollywood Actors' Laboratory School, 95
 Hollywood Anti-Nazi League, The, 51, 67, 105, 135, 158, 166, 188, 231, 249, 250, 251, 255, 256, 257, 312, 313, 341, 371
 Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council of the Progressive Citizens of America, 59, 129, 136, 148, 346
 Hollywood Branch of the League of American Writers, 192
 Hollywood Canteen, 317
 Hollywood Chapter of the League of American Writers, 137, 158, 191
Hollywood Citizen News, 15, 172, 205, 369
 Hollywood Community Radio Group, 105
 Hollywood Democratic Club, 221, 222
 Hollywood Democratic Committee, 51, 63, 135, 138, 166, 250, 251, 252, 253, 255, 257, 371
 Hollywood Forum, 104, 119, 135
Hollywood Independent, 225
 Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, 51, 105, 116, 139, 149, 225, 252, 253, 254, 255, 308
 Hollywood League Against Nazi-ism, 249, 255
 Hollywood League of American Writers, 127, 369
 Hollywood League for Democratic Action, 154, 159, 167, 168, 251, 255
 Hollywood League of Women Shoppers, 278
 Hollywood Motion Picture Alliance, 59
 Hollywood Motion Picture Committee of The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, 123
 Hollywood Motion Picture Democratic Committee, 38, 51, 135, 251, 252, 253, 255, 256, 257, 311, 384
Hollywood Now, 158
 Hollywood Peace Council (See American Peace Mobilization)
 Hollywood Peace Forum, 154, 155, 159, 160
Hollywood Quarterly, 257, 258, 369, 373
Hollywood Reporter, 132, 172, 189, 210, 274, 355, 360
 Hollywood Town Forum, 137
 Hollywood Town Meeting, 155
 Hollywood Victory Committee, 95
 Hollywood Women's Council, 221
 Hollywood Writers Mobilization, 52, 56, 58, 105, 127, 128, 129, 131, 135, 137, 158, 159, 189, 192, 258, 259, 260, 261, 275, 359, 360, 369, 373, 389
 Holman, Pauline, 277
 Holmer, Eleanor, 161
 Holmes, Rev. John Haynes, 333
 Holmgren, Roderick B., 342
 Holt, Joe, 285
 Holther Report, 148
 Homer, Louise, 311
 Homer, Sidney, 311
 Homes, John Haynes, 244
 Honeycombe, John G., 94
 Hong, Rev. Lee S., 144
 Honig, N., 268
 Hooker, Helene M., 258
 Hoover, J. Edgar, 110, 134, 277, 332, 370
 Hopkins, Miss Annabel, 182
 Hopkins, David, 210
 Hopkins, Harry, 235
 Hopkins, Meriam, 251, 263
 Hopkinson, Charles, 330
 Hopp, Beatrice, 339
 Horn, Marguerite, 17
 Hornblow, Arthur, 251, 255
 Horne, Hal, 211
 Horne, Lena, 198, 202, 203, 241, 255, 311, 316, 317, 355, 392

- Horner, Jacqueline, 350
 Horneck, Helen, 356
 Horton, Alice, 187
 Horton, Lester, 343
 Horton, Dr. Walter M., 322
 Horvath, Mrs. Theresa, 204
 Hosie, Laurence, 193
 Hoskins, Mrs. Alice, 355
 Hosmer, Helen, 4
 Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union, 115
 Houk, William C., 328, 352
Hour, 225
 Hourihan, Martin, 375
 Houseman, John, 188, 210, 211, 251, 255, 392
 Housmer, Jerry, 356
 Houston, Charles H., 265, 386
 Houston, George, 317
 Houston, John, 210, 240
 Houston, Norman, 239
 Houston, Dr. Percy, 171
 Houston, Walter, 240, 251, 255
 Hovey, Serge, 317
 Howard, Dr. B. F., 359
 Howard, Cecil, 330
 Howard, Charles, 383
 Howard, Gertrude G., 171
 Howard, Kenneth, 184, 343
 Howard, Maurice, 62
 Howard, Milton, 233, 343
 Howard, Sidney, 238, 278
 Howard, Wilford, 195
 Howe, Anne, 278
 Howe, James Wong, 198
 Howe, M. A., 330
 Howe, Mary, 317
 Howe, Quincy, 179
 Howell, Dr. Clarence V., 333
 Howell, R. A., 198
How I Came to Communism, 245
How Man Became a Giant, 326
 Hrdlicka, Dr. Ales, 322
 Hu, T. Y., 273
 Huber, Louie R., 4
 Huberman, Edward, 151, 208
 Hubler, Richard G., 372
 Hubley, John, 192
 Hudson, Dr. H. Claude, 198, 199, 200, 202, 230, 241, 271, 272, 279, 355
 Hudson, Manley O., 247
 Hudson, Roy, 244, 245
 Huebsch, B. W., 248
 Huebston, Jean, 339
 Huff, Paul, 17
 Hughes, Conde, 377
 Hughes, Dorothy, 357
 Hughes, Rev. Fred A., 249
 Hughes, John B., 198, 254
 Hughes, Langston, 97, 107, 114, 132, 148, 162, 169, 179, 186, 193, 194, 196, 198, 244, 245, 263, 266, 273, 278, 324, 328, 352, 353, 389, 390
 Hughes, Margaret E., 109
 Huhn, John, 62
 Hull, Morgan, 207
 Hull, Secretary, 191
 Hullihen, Dr. Walter, 324
 Humphreys, Rolphe, 389
 Hunt, Boston, 284, 285, 287, 288, 289, 290, 306
 Hunt, Dean R. D., 171
 Hunt, Henry T., 108, 114, 265
 Hunt, Jr., John, 339
 Hunt, Marsha, 60, 210
 Hunter, Alice, 255
 Hunter, Rev. Allen, 109, 110
 Hunter, Kim, 240
 Hunter, Tookie, 96, 151
 Hurley, Miss Edith, 228
 Hurok, Sol, 311
 Hurwitz, Leo T., 238, 247
 Hurwitz, Pauline, 375
 Huston, John, 241
 Huston, Walter, 183, 255
 Hutchins, Grace, 266
 Hutchins, Dr. Herk L., 17
 Hyam, Jack, 356
 Hyman, Evelyn C., 266
 Hynes, Harry, 156
 Ibanez, Richard A., 241, 355
 Ibarruri, Dolores, 228
 I.C.C.A.S.P. (See Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions)
I Change Worlds, 107
 Ickes, Harold L., 163, 129, 158, 167, 168, 181, 324, 361
Icor, 49, 145, 225, 261
 Ilin, M., 326
 Illinois State Advisory Board of the International Labor Defense, 93
 Ilma, Viola, 180, 227
 Imes, Rev. William Lloyd, 333
 Improved Order of Red Men, 15, 16
Independent, 103, 129, 225
 Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, 38, 52, 63, 103, 129, 136, 158, 159, 167, 168, 192, 225, 262, 318, 353, 354, 371
 Independent Order of Odd Fellows, 15, 16, 18
 Independent Progressive Party, 41, 62
 Independent Students' Political Action Committee, 219
 Independent Voters of Illinois, 354
 Independent Voters of New Hampshire, 354
India News, 259
 Indman, Nina, 382
 Indonesian Association, 218
Indonesian Review, 225
Industrial Journal, 225
 Industrial Union Council, 160
 Industrial Workers of the World, 70, 246
In Fact, 36, 49, 86, 148, 225
Information Bulletin, 225
 Ingersoll, Raymond C., 201, 323
 Ingersoll, Mrs. Raymond V., 334, 335
 Inglehart, Robert, 113
 Ingram, Rex, 132, 151, 183, 239, 251, 255, 377
 Inland Boatmen's Union of the Pacific, 212
In Place of Profit, 246
 Institute for American Democracy, 264
 Institute for Democratic Education, Inc., 263, 264
 Institute for Pacific Relations, 41, 162, 172, 177, 325
 International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, A. F. of L., 15, 16
 International Association of War Veterans, 384, 385

- International Book Store, 224
 International Brigade, 93, 94, 205
 International Committee on African Affairs, 75, 320
 International Congress of Women, 227, 228
 International Democratic Women's Federation, The, 54, 229, 232
 International Federation of Architects, Engineers, and Technicians, 212
 International Juridical Association, 35, 52, 265, 331
 International Labor Defense, 47, 48, 55, 61, 93, 95, 103, 107, 110, 112, 113, 121, 122, 130, 134, 142, 143, 145, 155, 156, 159, 191, 201, 202, 203, 223, 225, 265, 266, 267, 315, 316, 319, 329, 330, 331, 335, 362, 364, 365, 375
International Labor Defense News, 35, 93
 International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, 383
International Literature, 156, 371
 International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, 212, 217, 285
 International Longshoremen Workers Union, 163
International Press Correspondence, 243, 384
 International Programs, 392
International Publishers, 36, 49, 120, 145, 194, 214, 324, 369
 International Red Aid, 155, 265
 International Union of Fisherman, and Allied Workers of America, 212
 International Union of Fur and Leather Workers, 212
 International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, 212
 International Union of Revolutionary Theatre, 128, 167, 278, 367, 370
 International Union of Revolutionary Writers, 99, 126, 135, 156, 157, 167, 191, 274, 368, 371
 International Union of Students, 187
 International Women's Day, 226
 International Women's Conference, 332
 International Workers Order, 35, 38, 47, 73, 98, 102, 103, 122, 123, 130, 134, 136, 142, 145, 158, 192, 196, 197, 204, 207, 216, 218, 225, 259, 267, 268, 269, 271, 318, 323, 354, 355, 358, 378, 382
Internationale Des Anciens Combattants (See International Association of War Veterans)
Internationale Roode Hulp, 265
Internationale Rote Hilfe, 265
 Inter-Professional Association, 6, 172
 Inter-Professional Association Bulletin, 6
 Interprofessional Association for Social Insurance, 73, 115
 Interracial Coordinating Council of New York, 201
 Ioannou, H. P., 259
 I. P. P., 62
 Ireland, John, 356
 Irvine, George F., 185, 195, 376
 Irwin, Ben, 96
 Irwin, Inez Hays, 278
 Isaacs, Stanley M., 244, 324, 327, 375
 Isaacs, Mrs. Stanley, 227, 228
Is America Blind, 20
I Saw the Russian People, 326
 Isserman, Abraham J., 226, 249, 259, 260, 265, 270, 327, 328, 331, 332, 352, 377
 Isserman, Rabbi Ferdinand M., 201
 Ivanov, Soviet Vice Consul, 172, 173
 Ivens, Joris, 114, 247
 Ives, Berle, 392
 Ives, Charles, 317, 330
 I. W. O. (See International Workers Order)
 I. W. W., 70, 246
 Izac, Ed V., 181, 351
- J**
- Jack, Hulan E., 202
 Jackins, Helen, 215
 Jackson, Alvin P., 198, 355
 Jackson, Burton, 378
 Jackson, Calvin, 183, 317
 Jackson, Erie, 94
 Jackson, Gardner, 109, 181, 351, 386
 Jackson, James, 212
 Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Henry, 194
 Jackson, Dr. Leta B., 17
 Jacobi, Frederick, 311
 Jacobi, Helen, 376
 Jacobs, Lewis, 276
 Jacobson, Elsie, 146
 Jacobson, I., 355
 Jacobson, Mrs. William, 278
 Jaffee, Paul, 317
 Jaffe, Philip J., 198, 208, 323, 353
 Jaffe, Sam, 151
 Jaffe, Teresa F., 376
 James, Mr. and Mrs. Dan, 279
 James, Ed, 17
 James, Joseph, 185
 James, Philip, 311, 330
 Janssen, Werner, 317
 Jarrico, Paul, 189, 214, 249, 328, 352
 J. B. S. Haldane Club of the Communist Party, 215
 Jefferson Chorus, 392
 Jefferson School of Social Science, 168, 269, 270
 Jeffery, John, 376
 Jeffrey, John E., 6, 234
 Jencks, Dr. Millard H., 322
 Jenkins, Bill, 185
 Jenkins, David, 235, 236
 Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. David, 194
 Jenkins, Essex G., 15
 Jenkins, Kenneth, 339
 Jennings, Talbot, 251, 372
 Jenofsky, A., 196
 Jensen, Peter, 273
 Jerome, V. J. (See Isaac Romaine)
 Jessel, George, 114, 132, 255
 Jett, Ruth, 188
 Jettis, Ashley, 238
 Jewish American Lodge of the International Workers Order, 217
 Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee of the Soviet Union, 129
 Jewish Commission, 213
 Jewish Commission of the Communist Party, 130
Jewish Life, 36, 49, 225
 Jewish People's Committee, 75, 97, 145, 167, 342
 Jewish People's Fraternal Order, 130
Jewish People's Voice, 225

Jewish Survey, 119, 225
Jewish Voice, 225
 Jewish War Veterans of U. S., 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 318
 Jewish Youth Council, 281
 Jimenez, Arnaufo E., 273
 Johnndrew, Bernice, 17
Johnny Get Your Gun, 251
Johnny Got His Gun, 133
 John Reed Branch of the Communist Party, 215
 John Reed Club of Hollywood, 147
 John Reed Club of San Francisco, 6
 John Reed Clubs, 6, 35, 118, 270
 John Reed Memorial Meeting, 324
 Johns, Orrick, 274
 Johnson, Aaron, 94
 Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Allan, 194
 Johnson, Arlien, 376
 Johnson, Arnold, 383
 Johnson, Rev. Bede A., 328
 Johnson, Charles S., 334
 Johnson, Earl, 185
 Johnson, Edwin C., 333
 Johnson, Ernest, 17
 Johnson, Gardner, 333
 Johnson, Grover C., 266, 332
 Johnson, Hall, 238
 Johnson, Hank, 268
 Johnson, Rev. Hewlett, 172, 326, 352
 Johnson, Homer H., 248
 Johnson, Howard, 213, 378
 Johnson, Rev. H. T. S., 185
 Johnson, James Weldon, 145, 199, 247
 Johnson, Josephbine, 274
 Johnson, Juanita, 268
 Johnson, Larry, 378
 Johnson, Dr. Mordecai W., 109, 318, 319, 320
 Johnson, Oakley, 274, 338
 Johnson, Ralph, 188
 Johnson, Reginald, 171, 355
 Johnson, Russell D., 356
 Johnson, Ruth, 17, 378
 Johnsrud, Harold, 96
 Johnston, Paul C., 320
 Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, 34, 35, 48, 66, 75, 100, 101, 125, 134, 138, 141, 168, 172, 176, 216, 217, 231, 232, 263, 264, 270, 271, 309, 334, 335, 336, 351, 368, 376, 382
 Joint Committee for the Defense of the Brazilian People, 335, 363
 Joint Committee National Negro Congress and United Public Workers, 271
 Joint Committee for Trade Union Rights, 34, 381
 Joint Committee of Trade Unions in Social Work, 34, 73
 Joint Defense Rallies Sponsored by Los Angeles Public Workers—C.I.O., 55
 Jones, Charles, 255, 355
 Jones, Claudia, 35, 186, 203, 205, 209, 213
 Jones, Darby, 315
 Jones, Dora, 163
 Jones, Ellis O., 358
 Jones, Georgia, 215
 Jones, Prof. Howard Mumford, 322
 Jones, Howard P., 333
 Jones, Isabel Morse, 171
 Jones, Joe, 141

Jones, John Hudson, 186, 233, 343
 Jones, Dr. Lewis Webster, 322
 Jones, Robert E., 330
 Jones, Russell, 187
 Jones, Thomas, 378
 Jones, William N., 244, 273
 Jordan, C. H., 358, 359
 Jordan, Chester, 161
 Joseph, Robert L., 210
 Joseph, Mrs. Sydney, 217
 Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney, 194
 Josephson, Matthew, 194, 248, 273, 330
 Joy, Lester, 356
 Juarez, Benito, 273
 Judevich, Mr., 140
 Jung, Harry S., 272
 Juried, Sofie, 196
 Jurist, Irma, 317
 Juvinal, Rev. Andrew, 358

K

Kadish, Dave, 340
 Kahn, Albert E., 115, 119, 130, 132, 169, 208, 218, 324, 326, 343
 Kahn, Alexander S., 176, 377
 Kahn, Elinor, 62
 Kahn, Gordon, 372, 373, 374
 Kahn, Josephbine, 278
 Kahn, Jr., Peter, 202, 383
 Kahn, Peter M., 183, 209, 279
 Kaiser, Clara A., 375
 Kalar, Joseph, 273
 Kalatozv, Mikbail, 365
 Kalgaard, Dan, 215, 220
 Kalish, Betty, 227
 Kall, Dr. Alexis, 171
 Kallet, Arthur (alias Edward Adams), 167, 328, 352, 392
 Kalman, Herb, 215, 220
 Kalman, James E., 215
 Kalman, Theresa, 220
 Kaltenborn, H. V., 244, 248
 Kamin, Alfred, 151
 Kamins, Dr. Maurice, 355
 Kammet, Lawrence, 375
 Kanaster, Jacob, 259
 Kandel, Aben, 193
 Kandel, Judith, 277, 278
 Kane, Byron, 356
 Kanin, Garson, 241
 Kanin, Michael, 97, 198, 241, 279
 Kaphan, Joseph, 270
 Kaplan, Leon, 213, 214, 343
 Kaplan, Martin, 8, 281, 298, 299, 300
 Kaplan, Seymour, 280, 281
 Kaplan, Sol, 317
 Karnes, Doris, 356
 Karnes, Robert, 356
 Karnot, Stephen, 278
 Karpf, Dr. Maurice J., 183
 Karron, Ruby, 259
 Karsner, Rose, 243, 266
 Kasanin, Dr. and Mrs. Jacob, 194
 Kass, Thems, 259
 Kassner, Minna F., 272
 Kasustehick, D., 268
 Katkin, Mrs. Dora, 146
 Katleman, Isobel, 210
 Katnic, Ivan, 94
 Katz, ———, 283
 Katz, Charles J., 97, 146, 148, 249, 250, 255, 267, 279, 332, 346, 355
 Katz, Gallagher and Margolis, 267

- Katz, Isadore, 265
 Katz, Julia, 227
 Katz, Moishe, 196
 Katz, Morris, 151
 Katz, Otto, 119
 Kauffman, Harry, 311
 Kaufman, Mrs. Beatrice, 262
 Kaufman, Edith, 179
 Kaufman, George, 210, 241, 330, 343, 389
 Kaufman, Milton, 201, 202
 Kaufman, Sidney, 389
 Kaun, Prof. Alexander, 145, 185, 328, 359
 Kavinoky, Dr. Nadina, 278
 Kay, Lawrence, 311, 312
 Kaye, Danny, 210, 254
 Kaye, George, 94, 213
 Kayser, Marie L., 328, 352, 358, 359
 Kazan, Elia, 241
 Keating, Fred, 378
 Keating, Dr. James M., 17
 Keeny, Spurgeon, 193
 Keith, J. E., 171
 Keitly, Irvin, 196
 Keller, Helen, 324, 330
 Keller, Kent, 226
 Kelley, Hack (See Hack Gleichman), 220
 Kelley, Robert, 226
 Kellner, Charles, 268
 Kellogg Pact, 332
 Kelly, Gene, 60, 97, 210, 251, 311, 354, 355, 393
 Kelman, Howie, 339
 Kelton, Pert, 240
 Kemnitz, Milton N., 201, 202
 Kemnitzer, Ede, 113
 Kennan, Ellen A., 270
 Kennedy, J. Richard, 210, 374
 Kennedy, Kenneth, 378
 Kenny, Robert W., 58, 60, 62, 92, 116, 151, 152, 183, 198, 202, 206, 217, 239, 241, 244, 250, 254, 255, 256, 265, 267, 308, 309, 310, 319, 332, 346, 354, 355, 358, 378
 Kent, Francis, 377
 Kent, Paul, 392
 Kent, Rockwell, 113, 114, 131, 141, 151, 163, 169, 189, 196, 200, 208, 211, 234, 249, 266, 268, 310, 324, 350, 351, 352, 353, 357, 359, 377, 389, 391, 392
 Kenyon, Dorothy, 109, 113, 181, 227, 228, 277, 324
 Kepner, J., 226
 Kern, Edward K., 193
 Kern, Jerome, 251, 255, 311
 Kern, Paul J., 265, 328, 331
 Kerner, Prof. Robert J., 358
 Kerns, Robert, 356
 Kershner, Frederick D., 320
 Kester, Howard, 244
 Ketcham, C. D., 270
 Keyes, Evelyn, 60, 210, 211, 251, 255
 Keynote Recordings Inc., 392
 KFVD Radio Station, 154
 KGO Radio Station, San Francisco, 215, 218
 Kibre, Jeff, 182, 183, 256, 383
 Kidd, Prof. A. M., 194
 Kidwell, George, 185
 Kilbourne, Katherine, 110
 Kilbourne, Mrs. Norman, 277, 278
 Kilburn, Terry, 356
 Kilgore, Dr. Eugene S., 358
 Killanes, John, 378
 Killoran, Patricia, 343
 Kilpatrick, Dr. William H., 193
 Kindler, Hans, 317
 King, Carol, 114, 151, 196, 226, 248, 265, 266, 328, 331, 333, 353
 King, Conner and Ramsey Defense Committee, 34, 61
 King, Dennis, 96
 King, Don, 251
 King, Peter, 185
 Kingdon, Dr. Frank, 59, 113, 145, 179, 181, 262, 270, 354
 Kingsbury, John A., 169, 170, 322, 350, 357
 Kingsbury, Susan M., 248
 Kingston, Ross N., 249
 Kinsey, Katherine, 376
 Kircher, Miss Emma, 17
 Kirchwey, Freda, 107, 113, 151, 179, 247, 277, 278, 327, 328, 334, 352, 358, 390
 Kirk, Frank C., 261
 Kirkpatrick, Bert, 17
 Kirman, Luke, 94
 Kirstein, Lincoln, 392
 Kister, Mary, 17
 Kitzes, Max, 261
 Kiwanis International, 17, 18
 Klapperman, Clara, 179
 Klare, Charles, 339
 Kleeck, Mary Van (See Van Kleeck, Mary)
 Klein, Henry, 179
 Klein, Herber A., 193
 Klein, Joe, 214
 Klein, Peter W., 356
 Klein, Philip, 375
 Kleinke, Mrs. Dana, 17
 Kleinow, John H., 94
 Klemperer, Otto, 317
 Kline, Herbert, 210, 274
 Klowden, Nina, 281
 Knight, Eric, 234
 Knights of Pythias, 16, 17, 18
 Knopf, Edwin, 251, 255
 Knowles, Harper, 17
 Knowlton, Dr. John C., 17
 Knox, Alexander, 97, 171, 211, 357
 Knox, Mickey, 356
 Knox, Rev. Owen, 162, 329
 Kober, Arthur, 113, 189, 210, 244, 249, 328, 378, 391
 Kobin, Robert, 343
 Koch, C. Franklin, 320
 Koch, Howard, 58, 170, 171, 202, 241, 255, 279, 355, 357
 Koenig, Lester, 372, 374
 Koenigsburg, Raphael, 231
 Koerner, Ray, 273
 Kohl, Adeline, 186
 Kohlmar, Fred, 210
 Kohn, Rabbi Jacob, 152, 198
 Kohs, Samuel C., 376
 Kolar, Mrs. Julia Church, 227
 Kolb, Dr. and Mrs. Leon, 216
 Kolkin, Mirian, 343
 Kollantai of Russia, Mme., 227
 Kolowski, Walter, 183
 Komorowski, Conrad, 95
 Konigsberg, Raphael, 161, 355
 Kopf, Maxim, 114
 Korboff, Katie (See Katie Corboff)

- Korean Culture Society, 112
 Korean Independent News Company, 112
 Korf, Lee, 356
 Korn, Eva, 259
 Korneff, Constantin C., 170, 177
 Koslenko, William, 248
 Kotkin, Mrs. Emanuel, 146
 Kotylansky, Chaim, 183
 Koussevitzky, Serge, 311, 317, 323, 324
 Kovner, Joseph, 265
 Kowan, Dr. and Mrs. Maurice, 172
 Kozienko, Mr. and Mrs. William, 183
 Kraft, Edwin, 281
 Kraft, Senator Fred H., 3, 15
 Kraft, H. S., 97, 104, 105, 189, 250, 256, 279
 Kraft, Hy (See H. S. Kraft)
 Kraike, Michel, 210
 Kramer, Aaron, 226
 Kramer, A. Walter, 311
 Kramer, Harry, 342
 Krapf, Edwin, 280, 339
 Krasna, Norman, 210
 Krause, Jane, 17
 Krause, John, 179
 Kreman, Max, 266
 Kreymborg, Alfred, 113, 136, 189, 192, 201, 249, 270, 274, 278, 328, 340, 352
 Kroll, Edith, 356
 Kroll, Leon, 240, 263, 323, 330
 Kroll, William, 311
 Kromer, Tom, 341
 Krone, Max D., 317
 Kross, Ann M., 183, 202
 Krueger, Karl, 317
 Kruhe, Ludwig, 95
 Krumbein, Charles, 212, 213
 Krupin, Nathan, 183
 Krutch, Joseph W., 330
 Kryczki, Leo, 114, 198, 318
 Kubik, Gail, 317
 Kuhl, Cal, 255
 Ku Klux Klan, 74, 75, 337
 Kunitz, Joshua, 151, 194, 270, 273, 341
 Kuniyoshi, Yasuo, 114, 151
 Kuntz, Prof. C., 196
 Kuntz, Edward, 266, 270
 Kuntz, Ray, 353
 Kuomintang, 142
 Kurnitz, Harry, 97, 210, 211, 251, 255, 261, 279
 Kurzer, Herbert, 213
 Kutnick, Sam, 343
 Kuttler, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph, 194
 KXLA Radio Station, Los Angeles, 268
 KYA Radio Station, San Francisco, 217, 218
- L**
- LaBelle, Aileen, 13, 220, 221
 Labor Defender, 49, 106, 143, 225, 265, 266, 365
 Labor Herald (Communist Party), 225, 239, 349
 Labor Herald, C.I.O., 218, 225
 Labor Research Association, 47, 49, 145
 Labors' News, 225
 Labors Non-Partisan League, 7, 253, 272
 Labor Unity, 9, 160, 225
 Ladar, Mr. and Mrs. Sam, 194
 Ladies Auxiliary of Veterans of Foreign Wars, 17, 18
 Laessie, Albert, 330
 LaFarge, Christopher, 240
 Lafarge, Oliver, 181, 199, 327, 330, 391
 Lafferty, Nori, 215
 La Forge, Christopher, 240
 Laforge, Frank, 311
 LaGuardia, Fiorello H., 226
 Laidler, Harry W., 248
 Laing, Graham A., 328, 352
 Laisce, 119
 Lallemand, Alfred, 94
 Lamb, Edward, 198, 265, 266, 328, 331, 332
 Lambert, Rudy, 316
 Lamberton, Harry C., 151
 Lamonia, Johnnie, 283, 284, 285, 303, 305
 Lamont, Corliss, 97, 109, 151, 244, 270, 274, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 328, 334, 338
 Lamont, Mrs. Corliss, 141, 151, 194, 341, 352, 357, 377
 Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. Corliss, 234
 Lamont, Margaret I., 244, 248
 Lamont, Mrs. Thomas W., 324
 Lampe, William E., 320, 321
 Lampell, Millard, 198, 241, 318, 378, 392
 Lancaster, Burt, 210, 211, 241
 Lancaster, H. Carrington, 324
 Lancaster, William W., 169, 170, 324
 Land, Edward, 328
 Land of the Soviets, 326
 Land, Yetta, 265, 266
 Landau, Ethel, 215
 Landeck, Armin, 331
 Landis, Arthur, 116
 Landish, Vicki, 184, 185, 188
 Landman, Dave, 339
 Lane, Al, 256
 Lane, Eddie, 288
 Lane, Rev. Herrick, 144, 185
 Lang, Fritz, 193, 239, 373, 378
 Lang, Paul Henry, 317
 Lange, Arthur, 317
 Langmuir, Dr. Irving, 324
 Lanham Act, 229
 Lannon, Al, 213
 Lapidus, Daniel, 392
 Lapin, Adam, 338, 342, 343, 377
 Lapin, B., 196
 Lapin, Eva, 343
 Lapp, Dr. John A., 109, 226, 273
 Lardner, John, 240
 Lardner, Jr., Ring, 97, 105, 176, 183, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 239, 258, 261, 265, 360, 372
 Larkin, Prof. Oliver, 151
 La Rue, 316
 Lasalle, J. Moreno, 248
 Lash, Joseph P., 151, 377
 Lasky, Jesse, 251, 255
 Lasser, David, 151, 226, 328, 383
 Latimer, Ira, 201, 226, 328
 Lattimore, Owen, 199
 Lau, P. T., 107
 Lauber, Pauline (See Mrs. Pauline Lauber Finn)
 Laudis, Arthur, 94
 Laurie, Harry L., 375
 Lauterbach, Richard, 240
 Lavery, Emmett, 130, 251, 255, 258, 260, 261, 309, 359, 360, 372, 374
 Lawrence, Josh, 213
 Lawrence, Kay (See Kay Lawrence)
 Lawrence, Stanley, 249

- Lawrence, William S., 94, 183, 202, 209
 Lawrenson, Jack, 357
 Lawrie, Lee, 331
 Lawry, James V., 17
 Lawson, Alan D., 356
 Lawson, John Howard, 58, 92, 95, 97, 102, 131, 152, 163, 170, 171, 175, 176, 182, 183, 185, 186, 189, 190, 194, 201, 215, 238, 239, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 255, 258, 265, 266, 274, 275, 276, 278, 279, 309, 340, 343, 344, 346, 352, 355, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 375, 378
 Lawyers Committee on American Relations With Spain, 335
 Lawyers Committee to Keep the United States Out of War, 272
 Lazarus, Simon A., 355
 Lazarus, S. M., 279
 League Against Imperialism, 107, 273
 League for Mutual Aid, 145, 334, 335
 League for Peace and Democracy, 256
 League of American Writers, 10, 38, 48, 52, 99, 101, 103, 115, 126, 127, 135, 137, 157, 158, 167, 172, 176, 191, 194, 196, 234, 251, 256, 258, 270, 273, 274, 319, 322, 324, 334, 335, 348, 368, 369, 370
 League of American Writers' School in Hollywood, 121, 127, 275
 League of Professional Groups for Foster and Ford, 196, 246
 League of Struggle for Negro Rights, 333
 League of Women Shoppers, 35, 77, 142, 256, 277, 278, 336
 League of Workers Theaters, 52, 128, 167, 278, 367, 370
 League of Young Southerners, 319, 334, 335, 336
 Learned, Beulah, 266
 Leary, Tim, 339
 Leavin, Samuel B., 322, 323
 Lechlitner, Ruth, 274
 Lechner, Dr. John R., 17, 19
 Lederman, Gloria, 356
 Lee, Anna, 230
 Lee, Canada, 96, 114, 163, 189, 198, 210, 240, 263, 264, 318, 352, 375
 Lee, Cynthia, 179
 Lee, Howard, 162, 163
 Lee, John C., 211
 Lee, Leon, 343
 Lee, Robert, 356
 Lee, Will, 14, 104, 106, 356
 Leech, Mr., 232
 Leeds, Joseph, 226
 Leeds, Peter, 356
 Lees, Robert, 275
 Left Communism, 30
 Leftwing Communism an Infantile Disorder, 42
 Legislative Committee of the State of Massachusetts, 98, 121
 Legislative Committee of the State of Pennsylvania, 98
 Lehman, Herbert H., 234
 Lehman, Jacob, 233
 Lehman, Lloyd, 214, 215, 343
 Lehr, Mrs. Abraham, 278
 Leihovitz, Morris, 146
 Leidman, Grace, 354
 Leigh, Barbara, 343
 Leigh, Rena, 17
 Leland, Henry, 188
 Lengyel, Emil, 113, 114, 234, 324, 328, 352
 Lenin, V. I., 30, 31, 41, 56, 78, 106, 242, 329, 351, 353
 Leningrad Institute, 175
 Lennart, Isobel, 372
 Leo Gallagher Testimonial Dinner, 56, 253
 Leonard, David A., 356
 Leonard, Mrs. Marjorie, 355
 Leppold, Jack, 285, 288, 290
 Lerner, Irving, 129, 278, 370
 Lerner, James, 196
 Lerner, Matt, 113
 Lerner, Max A., 96, 109, 114, 151, 179, 200, 248, 249, 263, 273, 327, 351, 358, 377
 Lerner, Tillie, 274, 341
 LeRoy, Mervyn, 211
 Lert, Richard, 250, 256
 Lescaze, William, 170
 LeSeuer, Meridel, 274, 328, 352, 377
 Leslie, Kenneth, 271, 328, 351
 LeSourd, Howard M., 263, 264
 Lesser, Frank, 233
 Lesser, Mrs. Ira, 146
 Lesser, Sol, 252, 255
 Lessner, Herbert, 311, 312
 Letter, 225
 Letter Defending the Communist Party, 324
 Lev, Ray, 114, 249, 352
 Level, Hildegaard, 343
 Levene, Sam, 97
 Levin, Emanuel, 268, 384, 386
 Levin, Leonora, 179
 Levin, Max, 196
 Levin, Meyer, 374, 378
 Levin, Ray, 179
 Levin, Vivian, 184, 185, 186, 188
 Levine, Ben, 94, 343
 Levine, Carol, 341
 Levine, Jack, 281
 Levine, Sam, 356
 Levinsohn, Irene, 248
 Levy, Melvin P., 97, 266, 270, 273, 357
 Lew, Thomas, 144
 Lewis, Alfred Baker, 334
 Lewis, Austin, 265
 Lewis, Dean C. N., 144
 Lewis, Prof. Gilbert N., 324
 Lewis, Herbert Clyde, 210, 372
 Lewis, H. H., 274
 Lewis, Jr., John F., 322
 Lewis, John L., 36
 Lewis, Julian, 95
 Lewis, Katherine, 244
 Lewis, Mary, 356
 Lewis, Morris, 375
 Lewis, Mrs. Shippen, 228
 Lewis, Sinclair, 331
 Lewis, William Draper, 109
 Lewis, Willia Mae, 161
 Lewishown, Irene, 311
 Lewkowich, Charles, 343
 Leyda, J., 170, 171, 276, 278
 Liberal Voters' League of St. Louis, 354
 Liberator, 225
 Lieber, Molly, 187, 188, 339
 Lieberman, Mendel H., 355
 Liebersen, Goddard, 324

- Liebling, Leonard, 317
 Liebman, Vivian, 186
Life In The Soviet Union, 176
Life Magazine, 117
 Lifton, Melvin, 179
 Liggett, Walter W., 114
 Light, Paul S., 344
 Liles, Faustine, 179
 Lima, Mickey, 212, 213
 Limau, Thomas, 94
 Limbert, Paul M., 320, 321
 Lin, J. H., 198
 Lincoln Book Shop, 224
 Lincoln Brigade (See Abraham Lincoln Brigade)
 Lincoln Steffens Lodge 500 IWO, 268
 Lindaur, Samson A., 152
 Lindberg, John, 376
 Lindberg, Virginia, 376
 Lindeman, Eduard C., 109, 151, 181, 196, 201, 320, 334, 336, 337
 Lindemann, Mitchell, 259, 260
 Linder, Leo J., 272, 332
 Lindley, Phyllis, 195
 Lindsy, -----, 203
 Lindsmith, Mrs. Rosalind, 230
 Linn, Dr. Otis, 249, 358
 Lions International, 16, 17, 18
 Lipin, Max, 146, 149
 Lipscomb, Wendell, 339
 Lipsky, Louis, 352
 Litchman, Mark M., 249
Little Red School House, 390, 391
 Littlestone, Ralph, 179
 Litvak, A., 211
 Litvak, Anatole, 210
 Litvinoff, Maxim, 326
 Livermore, Miss Elizabeth, 144
 Livermore, Mrs. Horatio, 144
 Livingston, David, 186
 Lloyd, Norman, 356
 Lochard, Metz T. P., 95
 Locke, Alain, 151, 198, 226, 248, 270, 328, 377, 392
 Locke, Katherine, 188, 356
 Lockett, Al, 164
 Lockwood, Jr., William W., 334
 Loeb, Jr., James, 334, 335
 Loeb, Julius, 198
 Loeb, Moritz, 242
 Loeb, Philip, 151, 188, 328, 377
 Loebbecke, Ernest J., 17
 Lowenstein, Princess Helgo Zu (See Princess Helgo zu Lowenstein)
 Loewer, Mrs. Ann, 146
 Logan, Gwen, 356
 Logan, James, 184, 185
 Lohr, George, 11, 213, 343
 Lolich, Daisy, 186
 Lomax, Alan, 317
 London, Helen, 196
 Lonergan, Bill, 284, 302, 303, 306
 Long, Fred (See Todd Gregory)
 Long, Herbert, 162
 Long, Martin Luther, 198
 Longstreet, Stephen, 374
 Lonik, Evelyn, 259
 Loofburow, Dr. Leon L., 185
 Loomis, Elliott, 94
 Loos, Mary, 210
 Lopez, Frank, 233
 Lord, Jack, 377
 Lord, Sarajo, 355
 Lore, Ludwig, 142, 243
 Lorenzo, C., 333
 Lorien, Peter, 356
 Lorre, Peter, 211
 Lorre, Mrs. Peter, 97
 Los Angeles Acacia Club, 16
 Los Angeles Board of Education, 231
 Los Angeles Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress, 136, 139
 Los Angeles C. I. O. Council, 116
 Los Angeles City Civil Service Commission, 152
 Los Angeles City College, 182, 199, 309
 Los Angeles Congress of Industrial Organizations, 160
 Los Angeles County American Youth for Democracy, 137
 Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, 59, 60, 152, 382
Los Angeles Daily News, 101, 125
 Los Angeles Emergency Committee To Aid the Strikers, 149, 279
Los Angeles Examiner, 14, 133, 209, 332
Los Angeles Herald-Express, 14, 172, 187
 Los Angeles Junior College, 179
 Los Angeles Police Department, 14
 Los Angeles Superior Court, 59
 Los Angeles Teachers Union, A. F. of L., 339
Los Angeles Times, 14, 132, 388
 Los Angeles Workers' School, 120, 165, 369
 Los Angeles Youth Committee Against Universal Military Training, 279, 280
 Los Angeles Youth Council, 280, 339
 Lothrop, Rev. Donald G., 271
 Loughrey, Wilhelmina, 215
 Loughrey, Willie, 220
 Lovejoy, Frank, 356
 Lovell, Bertha C., 376
 Lovell, Mrs. Leah, 355
 Lovett, Robert Morss, 107, 108, 109, 114, 145, 151, 179, 181, 196, 211, 244, 247, 248, 266, 271, 273, 327, 328, 331, 334, 351, 358, 377
 Lovett, Rev. Sidney, 114, 194
 Lovina, Ernest, 200, 351
 Low, Joseph, 377
 Low, Nat, 343
 Lowe, Bill, 184, 185
 Lowell, Esther, 266
 Lowenfels, Walter, 226, 343, 389, 392
 Lowenthal, Max, 265
 Lowitt, Julie, 188
 Lowther, Rev. Edgar A., 114, 185, 328, 352
 Loy, Myrna, 210
 Lozowick, Louis, 248, 261, 270, 278
 Lubey, J. P., 344
 Lubin, Arthur, 210
 Lubitsch, Ernst, 250, 256
 Lucas, Manual, 163
 Lucio, Antonio, 62, 203
 Lude, Helen, 184
 Ludwig, Emil, 114, 322
 Ludwig, Julian, 356
 Ludwig, Vann, 342
 Lukas, Paul, 263
 Luks, Bynny, 281
 Lumpkin, Grace, 266, 270, 273, 334
 Lund, Harold, 375
 Lundberg, Ferdinand, 334
 Lundberg, Harry, 292, 296
 Lunenschloss, Mrs. E. J., 278

L'Unita Del Popolo, 225
 Lupner, Marty, 188
 Luscomb, Florence H., 352
 Lusher, Bernard, 62
Lusk Reports, 246
 Luton, William, 17
 Lynch, Ross, 185
 Lynd, Prof. Helen M., 199, 271
 Lynd, Prof. Robert S., 109, 169, 199, 248,
 324, 327, 328
 Lynden, Richard, 185
 Lynn, Mike, 233
 Lynn, Olive, 377
 Lyon, Dr. E. Wilson, 170, 171
 Lyon, Peter, 263, 342
 Lyon, Sumner, 374
 Lyons, Eugene, 245

Mc

McAvoy, Clifford T., 324, 328
 McBain, Dr. James W., 171
 McBeth, Jr., Hugh, 202
 McBride, Isaac, 114
 McBride, Judge Lois Mary, 324
 McCabe, Louis F., 265, 266, 271, 272,
 328, 331
 McCahon, Robert, 356
 McCall, Jr., Mary, 97, 252, 253, 255, 260,
 261, 279, 372
McCall's, 276
 McCandless, Elizabeth, 187, 188, 198,
 280, 355
 McCarthy, W. Robert, 186
 McCarty, Francis, 172, 173
 McClain, Elmer, 272
 McClanahan, C. J., 95
 McClelland, Virginia, 18
 McClure, Greg, 356
 McCollie, Mrs. Lucie, 184
 McConnell, Dorothy, 151
 McConnell, Bishop Francis J., 109, 113,
 114, 151, 202, 246, 273, 320, 334,
 335, 392
 McConnell, F. W., 233, 328
 McCormick, Frank, 287, 290, 303, 305
 McCormick, Mrs. LaRue, 120, 132, 140,
 214, 233, 235, 266, 274, 363, 365,
 369, 384
 McCowan, C. C., 233
 McCoy, Ellarne, 171
 McCoy, Horace, 275, 276
 McCullough, Naida, 317
 McDaniels, Luchell, 94
 McDonald, Dr. Fraser X., 171, 255, 279
 McDonald, Gordon E., 356
 McDonald, John J., 18
 McDonald, Mrs. Mark, 144
 McDowell, Mary E., 145, 247
 McDuffie, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, 194
 McEven, Nora, 215
 McEwen, Mary Alice, 356
 McFee, Lee, 331
 McFetridge, William L., 323, 324
 McGee, William, 233, 328, 352
 McGenty, Leona, 312, 315, 316
 McGiffert, Dr. and Mrs. A. C., 194
 McGill, Earle, 263
 McGill, James H., 114
 McGovney, Ruth, 8, 215, 219
 McGowan, James C., 214
 McGowan, Kenneth (See Kenneth
 McGowan)
 McGowan, Mrs. Kenneth, 278

McGrath, Henry F., 358, 359
 McGregor, Betty (See Mrs. Robert
 Miller Green)
 McGrew, Fred, 18
 McGuckin, Vivian, 343
 McGuinness, James K., 190
 McGuire, Donald, 200, 351
 McGuire, Dorothy, 210
 McInerny, Katherine, 152
 McIntyre, John, 356
 McKanney, Hazel (See Mrs. Aubrey
 Grossman), 5
 McKee, Elmore M., 320, 321
 McKelvey, Dr. Raymond G., 109
 McKenney, Ruth, 97, 103, 136, 141, 163,
 176, 189, 192, 234, 249, 340, 344
 McKenzie, Howard, 323
 McKibben, Norman, 163
 McKie, William, 212
 McLaurin, B. F., 321
 McLeod, Donald, 94
 McManus, John T., 262
 McMichael, Dash, 184, 185
 McMichael, Jack, 162, 181, 186, 198, 208,
 226, 328
 McMillan, Lester, 182, 183, 185
 McMillen, Wayne, 375
 McNair, Jerome (See Jerome MacNair)
 McNair, J. W., 233
 McNamara, J. B., 107, 266, 328
 McNear, Ann, 151
 McNitt, Rollin, 239
 McNutt, Ernest F., 180
 McNutt, Waldo, 180
 McTernan, John T., 116, 177, 178, 346
 McTernan, Katherine, 13, 177, 178
 McWilliams, Carey, 4, 106, 109, 114, 116,
 146, 160, 162, 176, 179, 184, 193,
 198, 199, 201, 208, 226, 233, 235,
 239, 244, 249, 254, 258, 265, 267,
 268, 272, 273, 279, 308, 309, 327,
 328, 330, 332, 341, 344, 346, 351,
 354, 355, 358, 359, 375, 376, 382

M

Maas, Mrs. Eleanor, 355
 MacArthur, Douglas
 MacCracken, Dr. Henry N., 114, 181
 MacDougall, Daniel T., 341
 MacDougall, Ranauld, 372
 MacGowan, Kenneth, 97, 132, 170, 171,
 199, 202, 252, 255, 258, 279, 373
 MacGregor, Robert, 226, 328
 Machado, Eduardo, 107
 Machinists, Railroad Brotherhood, 39
 MacKay, Lillian, 161
 Mack, Julian W., 248
 Mackaye, Percy, 331
 MacLane, Martha, 183
 MacLeish, Archibald, 96, 181, 244, 248,
 310, 331, 358, 389
 MacLeod, Norman, 273
 MacMahon, Aline, 97, 240, 278
 MacMillan, Sir Ernest, 317
 MacNair, Jerome W., 109, 110, 170, 171,
 177, 178, 241, 353
 MacPhail, Archibald, 216
 Macqueen, Dr. Don, 355
 Macy, J. H., 196
 Macy, Mary Cabot, 196
 Maddow, Ben, 171
 Maddox, Charles, 315
 Maeterlinck, Maurice, 324

- Magidoff, Nila, 216
 Magill, A. B., 97, 176, 270, 340
 Magnes, Judah L., 145, 247
 Mahaffey, Walter W., 185
 Mahedy, William P., 17
 Mahler, Fritz, 203, 324
 Mahoney, Jeremiah T., 181
 Mai, Anna, 227
 Maibaum, Richard, 210
 Mailey, Doris, 311, 314
Mainstream, 36, 56, 99, 103, 119, 133, 136, 138, 140, 177, 225, 340, 364
 Makepeace, Grace, 162
 Malden, Rita, 312, 314
 Malisoff, William M., 270, 323, 328, 377
 Malkin, Harry, 266
 Malkin, Manfred, 311
 Malony, Mrs. Tim, 17
 Mulorus, Harry, 340
 Maltz, Albert, 60, 92, 97, 105, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 136, 163, 169, 171, 176, 183, 189, 192, 198, 200, 233, 239, 273, 328, 351, 352, 357, 359, 360, 370, 377, 378, 392
 Maltz, Mr. and Mrs. Albert, 279
 Mamlet, Dr. Howard, 344
 Mance, Merle, 226
 Mandell, Arthur J., 328
 Mangione, Jerre, 266
 Mangold, George B., 200
 Manley, Katrina, 215
 Mann, Daniel, 104, 356
 Mann, Fred, 266
 Mann, Heinrich, 271, 351
 Mann, Klaus, 248
 Mann, Dr. Thomas, 132, 170, 171, 198, 202, 239, 241, 255, 263, 279, 324, 358
 Mann, Winnie, 356
 Manning, Rosalie, 227
 Mannix, Eddie, 360
 Mansfield, Nell, 164
 Manship, Paul, 310, 323, 324
Man to Remember, A, 373
 Manuilsky, 142
 Manumit School, 145
 Manus, Anna, 164
 Manwaring, Dr. W. H., 328, 352
 Marcantonio, Vito, 93, 114, 132, 151, 162, 169, 176, 196, 198, 200, 201, 202, 211, 241, 248, 265, 266, 270, 319, 327, 328, 334, 340, 351, 352, 375, 377, 391, 392
 March, Frederic, 232, 239, 250, 256, 262, 263, 264, 324, 354, 390
 March, Mrs. Frederic, 14, 228, 229, 230, 231, 250, 255, 262, 310
 March, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic March, 114
 March, Herbert, 95
 Marcus, Harry, 343
 Marden, Adrian, 356
 Mardo, Bill, 186, 343
 Margo, 210
 Margolis, Ben, 116, 332, 358, 359
 Marian Anderson Citizens Committee, 34
 Marine Cooks and Stewards, 7, 8, 62, 163, 212, 236, 281, 282, 283, 285, 286, 288, 289, 291, 298, 299, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308
 Marine Firemen, Oilers, Wipers and Watertenders Association, 297
 Marion, George, 233, 343
 Maritime Book Shop, 224, 284, 293, 303
 Markel, Dr. and Mrs. Howard, 144
 Marko, Bill, 233
 Markoff, Natosha, 281
 Marks, Stanley J., 95
 Marley, H. P., 186
 Marlies, Charles A., 233
 Marlowe, Frank, 356
 Marmer, Ida, 259
 Marrow, Byron, 356
 Marrow, Ozzo, 220
 Mars Stationers, 344
Marschallaise, The, 373
 Marsh, Daniel, 264
 Marsh, Lee, 188
 Marsh, Reginald, 238, 331
 Marshall, A. Calder, 256
 Marshall, Daniel G., 146, 147, 203, 206
 Marshall, E. S., 356
 Marshall, George, 162, 201, 226, 249, 271, 323, 324, 327, 328, 350, 352, 353
 Marshall, Mrs. George, 244
 Marshall Plan, 87, 319, 387, 388
 Marston, George, 226
 Martel, Frank X., 324
 Martell, C. J., 273
 Martin, Alice, 356
 Martin, Dewey, 356
 Martin, George, 342
 Martin, John, 240, 378
 Martin, Oliver, 339
 Martin, Sandra, 184, 185
 Martin, Sidney (See Sidney Davison)
 Martinez, Refugio Ramon, 204
 Marvin, 221
 Marx, Karl, 25, 78, 194, 353, 364, 372
 Marx, Dr. Rudolph, 171, 250, 256, 279
 Marzani, Carlo, 35
 Masarick, Fred, 280, 339
 Maslenikov, Dr. Oleg, 171
 Mason, Daniel G., 331
 Mason, Martin, 356
 Mason, Virgil, 162
 Mason, Vivian Carter, 228, 229, 230
 Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, 365
Masses, 340
 Massey, J. O., 220
 Massey, Raymond, 324
 Masterson, Lewis, 94
 Mather, Prof. Kirtley F., 199, 201, 271, 324, 386
 Mathias, Jean, 17
 Mathiessen, F. O., 186, 328, 359, 375
 Matsui, Haru, 198
 Matthews, Al, 256
 Matthews, Dorothy, 210
 Matthews, J. B., 244
 Matthews, Stanley, 233
 Mattia, Mary, 227
 Mattis, Mary, 259
 Matulka, Jan, 248
 Mauldin, Bill, 183, 241
 Maurer, George, 266
 Maurer, James H., 248
 Maurer, Rose, 227, 228, 326
 Max, Alan, 343
 Max, Ed, 356
 May, Dave, 17
 May Day, 56
 May, Kenneth, 219
 May, Reuben, 220
 Mayer, Charles, 94

- Mayer, Edwin Justus, 250, 256
 Mayer, Ray, 250, 256, 356
 Maymudes, A., 215, 259, 267, 279
 Maynor, Dorothy, 263
 Mayo, Leonard W., 320
 Mays, Andrew, 220
 Mays, Dr. Benjamin E., 201
 Mazelis, Sarah, 179
 Mazour, Dr. Anatole G., 171
 Meachen, James L., 161
 Meadow, Noel, 374
 Meadows, Leon, 261
 Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, 319, 324, 335, 336, 367, 377
 Medical Bureau for Spain, 142
 Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy, 147, 270, 310
 Meet the Author Party, 120
 Megguler, H. B., 94
 Meier, Mrs. Lou, 17
 Meigs, Stewart, 328, 352
 Meiklejohn, Dr. Alexander, 114, 179
 Meikeljohn, Ann, 233
 Meitzen, E. R., 265
 Melby, Ernest O., 325
 Melchior, Lauritz, 317
 Meldon, John, 244, 245
 Melinkoff, Sidney, 161
 Melish, John H., 151, 249
 Melish, William H., 169, 208, 322, 323, 326, 352
 Melish, Mrs. William H. (Mary J.), 229
 Mellett, Lowell, 263
 Mellman, Herman, 17
 Meltzer, Leonard J., 194
 Meltzer, Lewis, 275
 Meltzer, Milton, 354
 Memorial Meeting to Commemorate John Reed's Death in Moscow, 324
 Menacker, Victor, 149
 Mendelsohn, Pete, 288, 303
Men in Battle, 102
 Menuhin, Yehudi, 263, 317
 Meredith, Burgess, 60, 210, 238
 Meredith, Lucille, 356
 Merims, Arthur, 184
 Merivale, Philip, 271
 Merkel, Paul, 94, 119
 Merlin, Milton, 171, 276
 Merrell, Elizabeth, 250, 256
 Merrick, Fred, 266
 Merrill, J. P., 162
 Merrill, Lewis (Alias Louis Cohen), 114, 115, 151, 200, 270, 324, 327, 328, 352, 375
 Merriman Clubs of the Communist Party, 215
 Merritt, E. A., 17
 Message to the House of Representatives Opposing the Dies Committee, 104, 328, 342, 351
 Metcalf, Allen, 197
 Methodist Episcopal Church (Chicago), 246
 Methodist Federation for Social Service, 73, 246, 335
 Methodist Student Movement (Charlottesville), 338
 Metro, Bertha, 185
 Metropolitan Benjamin, The, 323
 Metropolitan Interfaith Council, 201
 Mexican Friends of the Chinese People, 144
 Meyer, Eldred L., 17
 Meyer, Rev. Emil, 163
 Meyer, Ernest L., 334
 Meyerhold, Vsevelod, 278
 Meyerowitz, Vivian, 184
 Meyers, Cora, 266
 Meyers, Henry, 261
 Michael, Jerome, 265
 Michaelson, Beryl, 186
 Michelson, Clarina, 227, 247, 266
 Michigan Civil Rights Federation, 329, 335
 Michigan Committee for Academic Freedom, 338
Michigan Herald, 225
 Michigan State College, 339
 Michigan University, 338
 Michaels, Prof. S., 156
 Middleton, John, 323
 Middough, Lorne D., 17
Midwest Daily Record, 49, 93
 Midwest Division of International Labor Defense, 93
 Mike Quinn Student Club, 389
 Milestone, Lewis, 96, 97, 170, 250, 252, 255, 256, 310, 358
 Milford, Lawson, 343
 Milgram, Morris, 334
 Milhaud, Darius, 317
 Miller, Clyde R., 193, 264, 391
 Miller, David, 210
 Miller, Esther, 343
 Miller, Homer B., 17
 Miller, J., 356
 Miller, Jess H., 17
 Miller, Kenneth H., 331
 Miller, Loren, 109, 110, 146, 194, 249, 332, 333
 Miller, Marvin, 356
 Miller, Moses, 213
 Miller, Nathan Harry, 194
 Miller, Sidney, 183
 Millet, Martha, 226
 Millikan, Charles, 17
 Millikan, Dr. Robert A., 171
 Millington, Frances, 355
 Mills, Dick, 280
 Mills, Homer, 375
 Mills, Saul, 202, 208
 Milstein, Nathan, 317
 Milwaukee State Teachers' College, 325
 Minarich, G., 269
 Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO, 162, 280
 Mingroni, Elvira, 268
 Miuk, Jack, 328
 Mink, Kelly, 184, 185
 Minnelli, Vincente, 211
 Minor, Robert, 94, 176, 213, 243, 244, 245, 246, 266, 343
 Minot, Dr. George R., 324
 Mins, Leonard S., 274
 Minton, Bruce, 97, 103, 121, 163, 176, 189, 266, 328, 334, 340, 344, 352, 369
 Mintz, Harry, 196
 Mintz, I., 326
 Mintz, Sam, 374
 Mirov, Dr. N. T., 171
 Mirova, Vera, 95
 Mirsky, Dr. Alfred E., 263
 Mirsky, Judy, 356
 Mischel, Josef, 210
Mission to Moscow, 366

- Mitchell, Prof. Broadus, 233, 321
 Mitchell, Dorothy, 278
 Mitchell, Elaine, 184
 Mitchell, Eleanor, 215
 Mitchell, H. L., 13, 337
 Mitchell, Kate, 208
 Mitchell, Louise, 226, 343
 Mitchell, Mrs. Lucy Sprague, 324
 Mitchell, Rt. Rev. Walter, 198
 Mitchell, Dr. Wesley C., 324
 Mitropoulos, Dimitri, 317
 Mitzell, Charles Michael, 323
 Mlin, Lionel J., 339
 Mobilization for Democracy, 60, 61, 75, 139, 148, 203, 221, 254, 308, 309
 Modern Book Shop, 224
 Modern Culture Club, 392
Modesto Bee, 15
 Moffat, Judge Stanley, 63, 170, 172, 183, 185, 198, 202, 267, 268, 382
 Moffatt, Ivan, 210
 Mohr, Freda, 376
 Molle, Dr. Joseph L., 18
 Mollegan, Rev. Dr. A. T., 109
 Mollenhauer, William, 266
 Molnar, Julius, 94
Molotov Among Us, A. 360
 Monjar, Elsie M., 214
 Monroe, Dr. Bertha, 144
 Montanarella, Felix, 94
 Monteleone, Mae, 18
 Monteux, Pierre, 324
 Monteux, Mme. Pierre, 324
 Montgomery, Mr. Donald, 239
 Montier, Quin, 220
 Montier, William, 220
 Mooney-Billings Mass Meeting Sponsors, 34
 Mooney Defense Committee, 34
 Mooney, Tom, 11, 107, 148, 153, 201, 226, 266, 328, 377
 Moore, Prof. Douglas, 240, 317, 331, 390
 Moore, Frankie, 18
 Moore, George H., 185, 239
 Moore, Harriet L., 169, 170, 357
 Moore, Helen, 375
 Moore, Mrs. Jack (See Miriam Brooks)
 Moore, Marianne, 331
 Moore, Marilyn, 356
 Moore, Phil, 317
 Moore, Sam, 59, 183, 279, 280, 355
 Moore, Sidney, 203
 Moos, Elizabeth, 325
 Morais, Herbert, 178
 Moreau, Margaret, 195
 Moreford, Richard, 322, 323, 328, 352
 Moreland, Dr. Helen Hall, 13, 170, 177, 178
 Morgan, Anne, 180
 Morgan, Beatrice, 215
 Morgan, Henry, 240, 356
 Morgan Hull Section of the Communist Party, 207
 Morgan, John, 215
 Morgan, Monty, 356
 Morgan, Dr. Thomas L., 18
 Morgan, Wallace, 331
 Morgan, Willis, 383
 Morley, Christopher, 248
 Morley, Felix, 321
 Morley, Karen, 198, 279, 356
Morning Freiheit, 136, 157
 Morning Freiheit Association, 36, 38, 47, 136, 225
 Morris, George, 343
 Morris, Robert, 109, 110
 Morris, Jr., Robert S., 355
 Morris, Dean Samuel B., 112
 Morris, Jr., William, 201, 263, 322, 323, 358
 Morrison, Charles Clayton, 247, 321
 Morrison, Dr. Lester M., 171
 Morse, Mrs. Emily, 355
 Morton, Hazel, 328
 Morton, Lawrence, 170, 171, 317
 Morton, Ruth A., 321
 Mosby, Olive, 226
Moscow News, 107, 326
Moscow Pravda (See *Pravda*)
 Moscow Trials, 96, 97, 325
 Moses, Rabbi, 162
 Mosk, Ed., 198, 355
 Moskowitz, Charlotte, 334
 Moskowitz, Harriet, 184, 185
 Moss, Carleton, 183, 355, 378
 Moss, Frank L., 210, 255
 Mother Ella Reeve Bloor Banquet, 324, 336
Mother Russia, 326
 Motion Picture Alliance for the Preservation of American Ideals, 16
 Motion Picture Artists Committee, 159, 168, 310
 Motion Picture Artists Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, 256
 Motion Picture Democratic Committee (See Hollywood Motion Picture Democratic Committee)
 Moulton, Bishop Arthur W., 324
 Moussinae, Leon, 278
Mr. Pine Faec's Life, 341
 Mt. Holyoke College, 353
 Mucci, Frank, 343
 Muehling, Charles, 355
 Muelder, Prof. Walter, 255
 Muenzenberg, Willi, 237, 242, 243
 Mulzac, Hugh, 378
 Mumford, Lewis, 151, 194, 199
 Muni, Paul, 196, 250, 256, 310
 Munson, Ona, 252, 255
 Murdock, Steve, 185
 Murphy, Amos, 383
 Murphy, Jr., George, 378
 Murphy, George S., 162, 163
 Murphy, James, 196
 Murphy, Marie, 18
 Murphy, Mary, 230
 Murphy, Maurice, 256
 Murphy, W. K., 18
 Murray Defense Committee, 34
 Murray, Donald A., 316
 Murray, James E., 324, 377
 Murray, John, 378
 Murray, Lyn, 240
 Murray, Phillip, 181, 248, 324, 343
 Murray, Vincent, 377
 Murray's Dude Ranch, 203
 Musicians' Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, 311, 391
 Musicians' Congress, 116, 316
 Musicians' Congress Committee, 310, 311, 316, 317
 Musicians' Democratic Committee, 311
 Musicians' Open Forum, 318
 Mussa, Edward, 257
 Mussolini, Benito, 32, 78
 Muste, A. J., 109
 Muster, Morris, 151

Muster, Stanley, 327
 Myers, Dr. Alonzo F., 262, 320, 386
 Myers, Frederick, 340
 Myers, Frederick N., 114, 196
 Myers, Gertrude, 227
 Myers, Henry, 215, 372
 Myers, Mrs. Henry, 252

N

NAACP (See National Association for Advancement of Colored People)
 NAACP Youth Council, 338
 Naboisek, June, 215
 Nadir, M., 194
 Naileben, 225, 261
 Naked City, 131
 Nance, Merele, 343
 Narodni Glasnik, 225, 269
 Nasatir, Mrs. Esther, 355
 Nash, Naomi, 378
 Nash, N. Richard, 210
 Nash, Dr. Philip C., 323
 Nash, Willard, 389
 Nason, Thomas W., 331
 Nathan, Robert, 331
 Nation, The, 246
 National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 43, 149, 254, 338
 National Broadcasting Company, 263, 264
 National Citizens Political Action Committee, 38, 115, 116, 217, 254, 334, 335, 336
 National Committee Against Censorship of the Theatre Arts, 52, 130
 National Committee for Browder and Ford, 196
 National Committee for People's Rights, 61, 122, 155, 156, 364
 National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, 61, 112, 122, 155, 364
 National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States, 10, 94, 95
 National Committee of the International Labor Defense, 93
 National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, 319, 320, 334, 335, 336
 National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, 324
 National Committee to Win the Peace, 124, 197, 318, 354
 National Conference on China, 218
 National Conference on Civil Liberties, 61, 335
 National Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America, 112
 National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, 63, 324
 National Council Against Conscription, 319, 320, 321
 National Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers, 114, 321
 National Council for Public Morale, 131
 National Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born, 113, 321
 National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, 38, 53, 65, 102, 123, 168, 169, 225, 226, 227, 228, 247, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 334, 335, 336, 365, 366, 381

National Council of Jewish Communists, 225
 National Council of Negro Youth, 168
 National Defense (Moscow), 123
 National Emergency Conference, 115, 335
 National Emergency Conference Against the Government Wage Program, 263
 National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, 112, 115, 319, 327, 334, 335, 336
 National Farm Labor Union, 337
 National Farmers' Union, 354
 National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, 104, 115, 121, 134, 141, 166, 201, 226, 249, 253, 310, 324, 327, 328, 329, 330, 334, 335, 336, 342, 362, 381
 National Free Browder Congress, 34
 National Hunger March to Washington, 34
 National Institute of Arts and Letters, 330
 National Issues, 225
 National Joint Action Committee for Genuine Social Insurance, 73
 National Labor Committee Against War, 342
 National Lawyers Guild, 52, 147, 149, 163, 203, 205, 206, 221, 259, 318, 322, 331, 332
 National Maritime Union, C.I.O., 115, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 212, 293, 294, 296, 297, 339
 National Negro Congress, 35, 61, 75, 93, 95, 148, 168, 180, 181, 182, 318, 333, 334, 335, 354, 355, 381
 National Negro Women's Council, 75, 335
 National People's Committee Against Hearst, 151, 324, 333
 National Reception Committee to the Russian Delegation, 147
 National Religion and Labor Foundation, 335
 National Right-to-Work Congress, 63, 336
 National Share-Croppers Fund, 334, 336, 337
 National Student League, 178, 337, 338, 377
 National Unemployed League, 383
 National Unemployment Councils, 383
 National Wartime Conference of the Professions, the Sciences, the Arts and the White-Collar Fields, 97
 National Win the Peace Committee, 112
 National Youth Assembly Against UMT, 279, 338
 Native Daughters of Golden West, 16, 19
 Native Land, 247, 373
 Native Sons of the Golden West, 17, 18
 Navarro, Gabriel, 375
 Nearing, Scott, 107, 145, 244, 245, 247, 248, 266, 270, 273, 338, 350
 Neff, Dr. Walter, 162, 179, 270
 Negro Artist in American Culture, 311
 Negro Champion, 225
 Negro Cultural Committee, 75
 Negro Digest, 225
 Negro Labor Victory Committee, 75
 Negro People's Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, 335
 Negro Playwrights Co., Inc., 97
 Negro Quarterly, 225
 Neihardt, John G., 331

- Neill, Thomas, 187
 Neilson, Eleanor, 227
 Neilson, William Allan, 170
 Nelles, Walter, 145, 247
 Nelson, Eleanor, 380
 Nelson, George, 162
 Nelson, Marjorie, 356
 Nelson, Robert, 94, 356
 Nelson, Rose, 199
 Nelson, Ruth, 97
 Nelson, Steve, 94, 213
Neues Deutschland, 119
 Neville, Bob, 220
 Nevins, Allan, 331
New Africa, 49, 225, 320
 New Century Publishers, 36, 49, 214
New Currents, 99, 103, 119, 129, 130, 225
 New Dance League, 52
 Newhouse, Edward, 273, 389
 New Jersey Independent Citizens' League, 354
New Leader, 117, 122
New Life (See *Naileben*)
 Newman, Alfred, 311, 317
 Newman, Mrs. George, 185
 Newman, Mort, 214
New Masses, 35, 56, 93, 98, 99, 104, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 123, 126, 127, 129, 133, 145, 147, 148, 154, 155, 156, 157, 159, 165, 176, 191, 196, 197, 225, 238, 245, 260, 273, 275, 276, 310, 324, 338, 340, 344, 364, 365, 367, 368, 370
New-Masses Mainstream, 49
New Order, 225
New Pioneer, 225
New Theatre, 128, 167, 196, 225, 237, 278, 370, 371, 372, 392
 New Theatre League, 52, 96, 128, 188, 370
New Times, 49, 225
 New Union Press, 336
 New Workers School, 11
New World, 49, 225
New World Quartette, 268
News Letter, 257
News of the World, 250, 341
News of World Labor, 225
News on Spain, 225
 News Vendors Union, Local 75, CIO, 340
 News Vendors Union, 207, 224, 309, 345
News You Don't Get, 156
 Newton, Amos, 220
 Newton, Dixie, 278
 Newton, Ray, 320
 New York Fur and Leather Workers, CIO, 204, 206, 358
 New York Peace Association, 336, 342
 New York State Conference on National Unity, 334
 New York State Jewish Bureau of the Communist Party, 119
 New York State Young Communist League, 93
New York Sun, 363
New York Times, 118, 125, 133, 190, 358
 New York Tom Mooney Committee, 147
 New York University, 180, 325, 338
 New York Workers School, 269, 318
New York World-Telegram, 117, 140
 Neyman, Dr. Jerzy, 216
 Niblo, Lorie, 210
 Nichols, Dudley, 97, 114, 141, 152, 189, 239, 248, 249, 250, 255, 256, 258, 310, 328, 352, 373, 378, 390
 Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley, 97
 Nichols, Robert Hastings, 323
 Nicol, Tony A., 259
 Niebuhr, Reinhold, 151, 179, 320
 Niebyl, Karl H., 95
 Nisselson, Michael M., 354, 375
 Nixon, Russell, 100, 318
 Nolan, Doris, 210, 356
 Nolan, Janet, 356
 Nollen, John S., 321
 Non-Partisan Committee for Reelection of Congressman Vito Marcantonio, 34, 336, 381
 Non-Partisan Labor Defense, 34
 Non-Sectarian Committee for Political Refugees, 75
 Noon, A. Harold, 18
 Noral, Alexander, 6, 234, 383
 Norman, Marsha, 356
 Norman, Winifred, 186, 188, 227, 339
 Norris, Carol, 356
 Norris, Mrs. Nixon, 328, 352
 North, Alex, 163
 North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, 159, 166, 168, 196, 270, 310, 376
 North American Spanish Aid Committee, 115
 North Beach Branch of the Communist Party of San Francisco, 11
 North Berkeley Branch of the Communist Party, 215
 North, Joseph, 266, 270, 340
 Northern California Civil Rights Council, 136, 172
 Northern California Council for Academic Freedom and Civil Liberties, 111
 Northern California Win the War Conference, 218
 Northwestern University Settlement, 246
 Norton, Robert, 198, 353
 Nortica, Mrs. Jack, 146
 Novick, Paul, 157, 261
 Novick, Samuel J., 115
Nocturn, 145, 225
Now, 250, 341
 Nowacki, Casimir, 374
 Nowak, Stanley, 114, 201, 327
 Nowell, William Odell, 333
 Noyes, Alfred, 357
 Nugent, Herbert, 214, 266
 Nussbaum, Rabbi Max, 146, 147, 183, 198
 Nykino, 238
Ny Tid, 225

O

- Oakes, Grant W., 95, 163, 200, 351
Oakland Post-Enquirer, 14
Oakland Tribune, 14
 Oakland Voters League, 195
 Oberlin Political Action Committee, 354
 Obermeier, Michael, 114
Obrana, 225
 O'Brien, Clifford, 163, 272
 O'Brien, Robert, 339
 O'Casey, Sean, 96
 Occidental College, 178, 353
Ocean Park News, 389, 390
 O'Connell, Arthur, 356
 O'Connell, Jerry, 244, 310, 328, 352, 377
 O'Conner, Joseph, 63
 O'Connor, Harvey, 95, 151, 162, 271

O'Connor, Jerry, 185
 O'Connor, Jessie Lloyd, 95, 334
 O'Connor, Judge J. F. T., 261
 O'Connor, Joe, 306
 O'Connor, Tom, 328, 352
 O'Connor, Virgil, 163
 O'Day, Caroline, 152, 327
 O'Dell, Dr. and Mrs. William R., 194, 195
 Odets, Bette, 97
 Odets, Clifford, 96, 97, 101, 129, 141, 169, 176, 181, 188, 194, 196, 209, 234, 241, 244, 248, 249, 274, 370, 389, 391
 O'Donnell, John, 163
 Oechsli, Mrs. Leonard, 277, 278
 Office of Price Administration, 148, 230, 299, 300
 Office of War Information, 128
 Offner, Herbert, 311, 314
 Offner, Mortimer, 211
Of Mice and Men, 373
 Ogden, Donald, 59
 O'Hanneson, Phil, 18
 O'Hara, John, 240
 Okrand, Fred, 109, 110
 Okun, Dr. S. B., 171
 Olds, Elizabeth, 227
 Olgin, Moissaye J., 97, 176, 194, 242, 243, 270
 Oliver, Sy, 378
 Oliver, William E., 170, 171, 183, 184, 190, 252
 Olken, A., 213
 Olmstead, F. L., 331
 Olmsted, Mildred Scott, 320
 Olsen, Henry, 94
 Olsen, Reeve, 185
 Olshausen, George, 249, 358
 Olson, Culbert L., 114, 147, 181, 235, 251, 255, 351, 391
 Olson, Leonard, 94
 Onda, A. R., 343
 O'Neill, Eugene, 324, 331
 O'Neill, Genevieve D., 359
 Opatoshu, Joseph, 274
Open Forum, 109, 110, 349
 Open Letter Defending Harry Bridges, 381
 Open Letter Defending Moscow Purge Trials, 176
 Open Letter for Closer Cooperation With the Soviet Union, 65, 115, 169, 176, 342, 366
 Open Letter Protesting Ban on Communists in American Civil Liberties Union, 34, 55
 Open Letter to American Liberals, 65, 169, 192, 324
 Open Road, 336, 341
 Operation Subsistence (Indiana), 339
 Operation Subsistence (Michigan), 338
 Oppenheim, Harry C., 311
 Oppenheimer, Frank, 172
 Oppenheimer, George, 210
 Oppenheimer, Herb, 339, 393
 Oppenheimer, Prof. J. R., 144, 172, 173, 174, 175, 236
 Opperman, Robert, 383
 Ordnung, Wyatt, 356
 Orłowsky, Max, 114
 Ormandy, Eugene, 317
 Orme, Mrs. J. Henry, 18
 Ornitz, Donald Raymond, 152

Ornitz, Samuel, 97, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 176, 233, 239, 258, 266, 267, 274, 279, 357, 360
 Ornitz, Mrs. Samuel (Sadie), 151, 152, 279
 Ornitz, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel, 97, 105, 183
 Orozco, J. David, 375
 Orr, Harold, 59, 280, 281, 339, 355
 Osland, R., 161
 Osser, Gordon, 184
Osterreichs Rote Hilfe, 265
 Ostroff, Isidore, 266
 Ostrow, Mary, 266
 Ostrow, Senial, 116, 202, 239, 279, 355
 Otto, Richard S., 164, 279
Our World, 255
 Overgaard, A., 244
 Overstreet, Prof. H. A., 199
 Overton, Katherine, 378
 Owens, Angele, 356
 Owens, Edgar, 243
 Owens, Mrs. Marion, 271
 Owiere, Frank J., 94
 Oxnam, Bishop G. Bromley, 109, 324, 328, 352, 353
 Ozias, Earl, 94

P

Pacht, Judge Isaac, 109, 239, 250, 256, 309, 332
 Pacht, Jerry, 182, 309
 Pacific Publishing Foundation, Inc., 342
Pacific Weekly, 49, 225, 341
 Pack, Richard, 196
 Packard, John C., 110
 Packard, Mrs. John C., 278
 Packard, Mr. and Mrs. Walter E., 195
 Padilla, Dolores, 185
 Page, Charles, 256, 310
 Page, Mrs. Charles, 250, 256
 Page, Kirby, 247
 Page, Myra, 274
 Painters' Union, 205
 Palacios, Alfredo, 311, 313
 Palca, Alfred, 374
 Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Silas, 144
 Panama, Marcia, 211
 Panama, Norman, 210
Pan Pacific Monthly, 225
 Papirofsky, Joseph, 104, 356
 Papurt, Maxwell J., 375
 Paquerette Pathe Studio, 343
 Paramount Mattress Co., 344
 Paris, Ronnie, 356
 Parker, Dr. (See V. A. K. Tashjian)
 Parker, Barbour Klawans, 18
 Parker, Dr. Beryl, 228, 229, 230
 Parker, Dorothy, 97, 132, 189, 192, 232, 244, 248, 249, 250, 256, 277, 278, 310, 353, 376, 382, 389, 392
 Parker, Jim, 356
 Parker, Robert, 266
 Parker, William H., 18
 Parks, Larry, 60, 97, 104, 105, 129, 159, 241, 355
 Parks, Perry, 280
 Parmelee, Kenneth, 94
 Parrott, Ursula, 244
 Parsonnet, Marion, 210

- Parsons, Bishop Edward L., 114, 132, 144, 185, 201, 216, 233, 271, 321, 327, 328, 334, 336, 350, 352, 353, 358, 359
- Parsons, Frank, 215, 220
- Partos, Frank, 210
- Partridge, Sid, 343
- Party Organizer, The*, 10, 302, 385
- Pascal, Ernest, 210, 255
- Paskoff, Benjamin, 270
- Pass, Joseph, 266, 270
- Pass, Morris, 270
- Passion of Joan of Arc*, 373
- Patri, Giacomo, 185
- Patri, Pierre, 184
- Patrick, Albert, 355
- Patten, Robert, 356
- Patterson, Ellis E., 93, 95, 107, 116, 183, 201, 215, 253, 257, 268, 272, 300, 318, 382
- Patterson, Dr. Frederick Douglas, 323
- Patterson, Kenneth, 315, 356
- Patterson, Samuel C., 268
- Patterson Slate, 272
- Patterson, William L., 93, 244, 245, 246, 266, 328
- Pattiz, Oscar, 183, 184, 383
- Patton, James G., 201
- Pauker, Ann, 227
- Paul, Elliot, 377, 389
- Pauling, Dr. Linus, 255, 355
- Pavzner, Sam, 196
- Pawlowski, J., 259
- Pax Productions, 341, 342
- Paxton, John, 210
- Paxton, John Edward, 211
- Payne, Earle E., 343
- Payne, Mrs. Elizabeth, 355
- Payne, Will, 331
- P. C. A. (See Progressive Citizens of America)
- PCA News Release*, 354
- P. E. A. (See People's Educational Association)
- Peabody, Bishop Malcolm E., 323
- Peace Patriots, 246
- Peacock, Johnny, 184
- Pearlman, Norman, 116
- Pearson, Ralph M., 248
- Peattie, Donald C., 331
- P. E. C. (See People's Educational Center)
- Pecht, Judge C. E., 18
- Peck, Gregory, 97, 198, 208, 210, 255, 355
- Pedi, Tom, 356
- Pegler, Westbrook, 297
- Pell, Helen K., 358, 359
- Pallet, Frank G., 183, 198, 239, 383
- Pelsha, Prof. Chic, 144
- Penevaroff, George, 288
- Penn, Leo, 356
- Penna, Miss Genevieve, 18
- Pennell, Bill, 279
- Penneman, Alice, 372
- Pennypacker, Anna M. W., 163
- Peonage—1940 Style Slavery*, 93
- People's Artists, 392
- People's Chorus, 392
- People's Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities, 342
- Peoples Congress for Peace and Democracy, 150
- People's Council of America, 246
- People's Daily World*, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 35, 49, 56, 86, 98, 99, 102, 104, 105, 119, 120, 121, 123, 126, 127, 130, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 147, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 165, 167, 170, 172, 176, 177, 190, 191, 195, 209, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 224, 225, 231, 235, 251, 266, 274, 275, 277, 291, 309, 330, 338, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 349, 350, 363, 364, 369, 371, 384, 388
- People's Daily World Press Conference, 353
- People's Educational Association (See People's Educational Center)
- People's Educational Center, 51, 53, 56, 95, 98, 105, 120, 121, 138, 148, 165, 178, 223, 269, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 369, 373
- People's Forum, 104
- People's Institute of Applied Religion, 131
- People's Orchestra, 392
- People's Peace, 350
- People's Press*, 225
- People's Radio Foundation, 392
- People's Songs*, 225, 392
- People's Voice*, 225
- People's World* (See *People's Daily World*)
- Pepper, Senator Claude E., 183, 318, 324, 354
- Pepper, George, 251, 254, 357, 393
- Percy, Dr. Willard W., 18
- Perego, Mr. and Mrs. John, 195
- Perelman, S. J., 189
- Perkins, Lloyd R., 211
- Pertberg, William, 252
- Perlow, Max, 119, 196
- Perriere, Michel, 311, 314
- Perrin, Nat, 252, 255, 355
- Perrott, Ruth, 356
- Perry, Eloise, 355
- Perry, Jennings, 334, 336
- Perry, Pettis, 183, 213, 343
- Perry, Prof. Ralph Barton, 324, 331
- Persily, Charles, 259
- Persky, Sara Lee, 375
- Peters, Dr. E. C., 323
- Peters, Dr. John P., 262, 324
- Peters, Paul, 97, 194, 266, 273, 278
- Peters, Dr. Ralph, 344
- Peterson, Dena, 161
- Peterson, Dorothy, 277, 278
- Peterson, John, 94
- Peterson, Paul, 215
- Petition to Free Earl Browder, 342
- Petition to Grant Pardons to McNamara and Smith, 34
- Petrova, Olga, 114
- Petrovich, Frank, 374
- Pettingill, Dr. Robert B., 109
- Pettingill, Stuart, 329, 352
- Pettus, Terry, 329
- Pevzner, Sam, 268
- Pfalsgraf, Edith, 195
- Pfeiffer, Charles, 233
- Phelps, Wallace, 274
- Phi Beta Kappa Alumni, 170
- Philadelphia Academy of Music, 128
- Philadelphia North American*, 276
- Philadelphia Stage for Action, 392

- Philadelphia Youth Council Against
Conscription, 339
Phillips, Harold Cooke, 321
Phillips, Barney, 356
Phillips, Bernard, 356
Phillips, Helen, 228, 229, 230
Phillips, Dr. Hubert, 216
Phillips, James H., 18
Phillips, J. W., 143, 198
Photo-History, 225
Piatigorsky, Gregor, 317
Piatt, Prof. Donald, 183
Picasso, Pablo, 376
Pichel, Irving, 58, 60, 152, 171, 250, 252,
255, 256, 257, 276, 317, 357, 373,
382
Pickens, William, 107, 266, 327
Picture Digest, 225
Picture Scoop, 225
Pieper, Mary, 195
Pier, Arthur S., 331
Pierce, James, 94
Pieri, Vincent, 188
Pierston, Dr. Emily, 323, 324
Piledrivers and Bridge Builders Local 34,
163
Pilot, The, 294
Pinchot, Cornelia Bryce, 278
Pinchot, Gifford, 353
Pinchot, Mrs. Gifford, 228, 230, 334, 336
Pine, Elanore, 356
Pinner, Dr. Max, 271
Pinski, David, 248
Pinsky, Paul, 236, 298, 299, 300
Pinsky, Sarah, 299
Pinson, Pearl, 184
Pious, Minerva, 186
Piscator, Erwin, 278
Pisk, Dr. Paul, 171
Piston, Walter, 317, 331
Pitcairn, Frank, 343
Pittman, John, 213, 226, 342, 343
Pittman, Norma, 184
Pittman, Dr. and Mrs. William R., 195
Pitts, Lila Bell, 392
Plain Talk, 120
Platt, David, 233, 343, 371
Plotkin, Rabbi Benjamin, 196
Plow That Broke the Plains, The, 247
Ployardt, John, 356
Plunkert, William, 235
P. M., 109, 192
Podselver, Judith, 374
Poe, Clarence, 321
Poggioli, Prof. Renato, 271
Pokorne, Milton, 226
Polack, Anne, 308
Polack, Francis, 308
Polainas, Juan, 342, 343
Polansky, Abe, 261
Poletti, Johnny, 183, 356
Polier, Shad, 265
Political Action Committee (CIO), 195,
254, 353, 354
Political Affairs, 35, 49, 86, 225, 252,
364, 387
Pollack, Anne, 254
Pollack, Francis, 254
Pollack, Mrs. Fred, 241
Pollock, Arthur, 378
Pollock, Mrs. Fred C., 146, 149
Pollock, George G., 18
Polonsky, Abraham L., 104, 105
Pomerance, William, 104, 184, 252, 255
Ponder, Max P., 146
Pool, Mrs. David De Sola, 227
Poole, Abram, 331
Poole, Ernest, 331
Poor, Henry V., 331
Pope, Prof. Arthur Upham, 114, 131, 169,
200, 208, 322, 323, 326, 329, 350,
351, 352, 353, 390
Pope, Gordon, 311
Pope, Henry W., 324
Popoff, Dimitri, 374
Popov, Alexei, 278
Popova, Elizabeth A., 177, 178, 231
Popova, Mme. Nina, 228
Popper, Martin, 208, 332, 352
Porter, Anne, 248
Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce, 144
Porter, Mrs. George F., 170
Porter, Jean, 210
Porter, Katherine, 331
Porter, Quincy, 331
Posner, Jerome, 183, 375
Posner, Louis S., 114
Posner, Saul, 311, 312
Postak, Stanley, 285
Postel, Waldo F., 18
Potamkin, Harry A., 270
Potamkin, Lawrence, 266
Potash, Irving, 204, 205, 206, 209, 212,
213, 244
Poteat, Dr. Edwin McNeil, 198
Potofsky, Jacob S., 208
Pottenger, Dr. Francis M., 170, 171, 271,
350, 352
Potter, Ellen C., 375
Poulsen, Dr. Edward C., 18
Poulson, Harper W., 62
Powell, Jr., Rev. A. Clayton, 96, 114, 151,
169, 181, 186, 196, 200, 202, 208,
323, 324, 327, 329, 334, 351, 352,
353
Powell, Helene, 184, 185
Powers, George E., 268
Powers, Maxwell, 317
Poynter, Nelson, 263
Pozner, Vladimir, 261
Prager, Stanley, 356
Pransky, Meyer, 146, 149
Pratt, Eliot D., 334, 336
Pratt, Glenn, 252
Pratt, L. D., 18
Pravda, 119
Preeze, Harold (Alias Richard Randall),
93
Presnell, Bob, Jr., 210
Presnell, Marsha Hunt, 211
Pressman, Lee, 265, 270, 329, 331, 353
Pressman, Sophia, 151
Press Propaganda and War, 216
Prestes Defense, 55, 335, 381
Prestes, Luis Carlos, 363
Preston, Charles, 151
Preston, Evelyn, 248
Prevey, Marguerite, 243
Price, Enoch, 163
Price, Joe, 280
Price, Vincent, 210, 357
Pridinoff, Erick Lionel, 14, 140
Primoff, George, 268
Primrose, William, 317
Prince, Frank, 117
Princeton University, 239

- Pritchard, Jules O., 18
 Pritchett, Harold, 332
 Prival, Jean, 277
Private Hicks, 96, 128
Problems of Leninism, 42
 Proctor, Lyle M., 185
 Progressive A. F. of L., 38, 62, 63
 Progressive Book Shop, 120, 224, 343, 390
Progressive Citizen, 354
 Progressive Citizens of America, 38, 41, 52, 55, 59, 60, 62, 63, 77, 105, 129, 139, 147, 148, 158, 168, 192, 203, 207, 218, 219, 231, 254, 319, 326, 346, 353, 354, 355, 357, 371, 393
 Progressive Citizens of America (Sawtelle Chapter), 203
 Progressive Citizens of Cincinnati, 354
 Progressive Citizens of Cleveland, 354
 Progressive Citizens of Ohio, 354
 Progressive Committee to Rebuild the American Labor Party, 342
 Progressive Women's Council, 142
Proletarian Literature in the United States, 120, 194
 Prompt Press (209), 180, 196
 Protest Against Ban on Browder, 55
Protestant, 93, 225, 320, 352
Protestant Digest, 93, 225, 320
 Protestant People's Institute of Applied Religion, 336
 Provisional Committee for Democracy in Radio, 392
 Pryor, Robert, 356
 Public Employees Union, C.I.O., 148
 Public Use of Arts Committee, 34, 381
 Purek, Jacob, 266
 Purdy, Robert J., 171
 Putnam, Brenda, 331
 Putnam, Samuel, 340
 Putney, Rev. Max C., 114
- Q**
- Quallo, Mrs. Isabel, 5
 Quiel, Mrs. Lucile, 18
 Quill, Michael J., 114, 162, 201, 211, 270, 324, 328, 329, 350, 351, 352, 375
 Quillian, William F., 181
 Quince, Peter, 341
 Quinn, Anthony, 104, 105
 Quinn, Katherine de Mille, 198
 Quinn, Mike, 193, 268, 343
 Quintana, Delores, 356
- R**
- Races of Mankind*, 192, 228
 Rader, Dr. Melvin, 249
 Raderman, Lou, 311, 314
 Radin, Prof. Max, 109, 114, 144, 195
 Radin, Prof. and Mrs. Max, 195
 Radin, Prof. Paul, 199
 Radio Station KYA (See KYA)
 Radio Writers' Guild, 342
Radnik, 225
 Ragland, Robert, 215
Railroad Workers Link, 49, 225
 Rainer, Louise, 248, 278, 310
 Rakoczy, Regina, 151
 Raksin, David, 317
 Rameau, Emil, 356
 Ramiriz, Nicholas, 94
 Ramsey, Prof. J. B., 109, 110
 Randall, Richard (See Harold Preeze)
 Randau, Carl, 323
 Randolph, A. Philip, 109, 151, 181
 Randolph, Lee F., 144
 Rand School, 246
 Rankin, Congressman John E., 200
 Rapee, Erno, 311
 Raper, Arthur, 334, 336
 Rapf, Maurice, 260, 372
 Raphaelson, Sampson, 310
 Rapp-Coudert Committee, 159, 179, 331
 Raskin, David, 374
 Raskin, Mildred, 121, 369
 Ruthbone, Basil, 358
 Rathborne, Mervyn, 141, 151, 162, 185, 201
 Rathbun, Harry J., 329
 Ratner, Jeanne, 327
 Rausch, Fred, 233
 Rautenstrauch, Prof. Walter, 112, 114, 141, 151, 162, 201, 211, 233, 234, 249, 263, 270, 271, 328, 329, 350, 351, 352, 358, 377, 391
 Rawley, Callman, 375
 Ray, Dorothy (See Dorothy Healy)
 Raymond, Harry, 233, 343
 Raymond, Philip, 244, 245, 246
Reader's Scope, 225
Realism in the American Film, 373
Recovery Through Revolution, 245
 Red Dean of Canterbury (See Hewlett Johnson)
Red Decade, 245
 Redner, Marion, 215
 Redyn, Hildy, 377
 Reed, Alan, 356
 Reed, Dorothy, 339
 Reed, John, 118, 270
 Reed, Robert, 377
 Reed, William, 94
 Rees, C. L., 343
 Reeve, Karl, 266
 Reeves, Floyd W., 321
 Refregier, Anton, 151, 189, 216, 270
 Refugee Scholarship and Peace Campaign, 151
 Regan, John T., 18
 Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee, 34, 133, 190, 336, 381
 Reid, Dr. Ira DeA. (See DeA. Reid, Dr. Ira)
 Reid, Neil W., 18
 Reigger, Wallingford, 327, 329, 352
 Reilly, Joe, 339
 Reiner, Dr. Fritz, 263, 311, 317
 Reinhardt, Ad, 377
 Reinhardt, Dr. Aurelia, 144, 195
 Reinstein, Carl, 213
 Reis, Bernard J., 378
 Reis, Clare, 317
 Reis, Irving, 210
 Reis, Mita, 97
 Reis, Rachel, 184
 Reisman, Phil, 261
 Reissig, Herman, 248
 Reiter, Al, 356
 Reneau, Rev. L. W., 358
 Reneker, Jane, 215, 220
 Renn, Ludwig, 266
 Renno, Vincent, 356
 Renoir, Jean, 374
 Replogle, Ellsworth, 268
Reporter, 225

- Report From Washington*, 225
Report on World Affairs, 225
 Repplier, Agnes, 331
 Resner, Herbert, 215, 332
 Resnick, Sam, 356
 Retail Clerks' Union, 383
 Revere, Ann, 59, 202, 209, 356, 357
 Revolutionary Writers Federation, 245
 Rexroth, Andree, 6
 Rey, Frances, 356
 Rey, John, 244
 Reynolds, Bertha C., 271, 327, 375
 Reynolds, Dr. Louis G., 358, 359
 Reynolds, Malvina, 357
 Reynolds, Roth, 315
 Reznick, David, 171
 Rbetta, Virgil, 156
 Ricardo, Elizabeth, 213
 Rice, Elmer, 109, 113, 114, 151, 188, 238, 248, 273, 323, 331, 353, 358, 389
 Rice, Robert, 377
 Rice, Prof. William Gorham, 271
 Richards, Ann, 268
 Richards, Hodee, 343
 Richards, Robert, 356
 Richards, Sylvia, 210
 Richardson, A. J., 63
 Richardson, Barbara, 184, 185
 Richardson, Harold B., 339
 Richie, Amelia, 152
 Richman, Ben, 13, 177, 382
 Richman, Marian, 356
 Richman, Matthew, 355
 Richmond, Al, 342, 343
 Ricker, A. W., 114
 Ridle, Raymond, 383
 Riegger, Wallingford, 311, 323, 353
 Rienfeld, Walter, 273
 Rifkin, Leo, 186
 Rifkin, Sonia, 356
 Riley, Alfred, 259
 Rinaldo, Ben, 280, 387
 Rinaldo, Frederic, 258, 275, 330, 355
 Ripley, John, 280
 Risdon, Elizabeth, 278
 Risken, Everett, 252, 255
 Riskin, Mrs. E., 97
 Rittenberg, Violet, 185
 River, W. L., 276
 Rivera, Rosendo, 164
 Rivkin, Allen, 97
 Rivkin, Lawrence, 201
 RKO Studios, 260
Road From San Francisco, The, 217
 Robbins, Evelyn, 146
 Robbins, Raymond, 357
 Robbins, Samuel, 386
 Robel, Charles, 179
 Roberson, Mason, 343
 Robert Merriam Post (V. of the A. L. B.), 218
 Roberts, Dr. Bertram L., 344
 Roberts, Gale, 356
 Roberts, Holland D., 97, 170, 171, 176, 177, 185, 199, 325, 343
 Roberts, Dr. and Mrs. Holland, 216
 Roberts, Stephen, 356
 Roberts, William (See Wayne Ronka)
 Robeson, Paul, 96, 101, 102, 113, 114, 128, 136, 151, 162, 183, 189, 193, 194, 198, 200, 201, 203, 208, 218, 233, 247, 248, 262, 318, 320, 329, 340, 346, 351, 352, 353, 354, 357, 390, 392
 Robeson, Jr., Paul, 339
 Robeson, Mrs. Paul, 172
 Robins, Raymond, 170, 324
 Robinson, B., 331
 Robinson, Boardman, 263, 270
 Robinson, Earl, 97, 162, 183, 189, 198, 249, 255, 258, 270, 279, 317, 324, 352, 355
 Robinson, Edward G., 114, 132, 171, 183, 198, 201, 211, 252, 254, 255, 263, 355
 Robinson, Mrs. Edward G., 358
 Robinson, Geroid T., 170
 Robinson, Gladys, 210
 Robinson, Jack, 373
 Robinson, Olga K., 233
 Robinson, Ray, 378
 Robinson, Reid, 107, 114, 151, 162, 181, 198, 201, 211, 248, 319, 324, 327, 328, 329, 351, 352, 377
 Robinson, Robert, 233
 Robson Hall, UCLA, 280
 Robyn, Paul, 311, 314
 Rochester, Anna, 270
 Rockwell, John L., 4, 5, 6,
 Rockwell, Norman, 240
 Roden, John R., 198
 Rodin, Dr. and Mrs. Frank H., 195
 Rodney, Lester, 233
 Roe, Dr. N. P., 211
 Roeder, Ralph, 271
 Rogell, Al, 252, 255
 Roger, Sidney, 8, 92, 132, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219
 Rogers, Ben, 226
 Rogers, Bernard, 331
 Rogers, Bill, 4
 Rogers, Henry C., 210, 211
 Rogers, Howard Emmett, 190
 Rogers, Prof. Paul P., 334
 Rogers, Ralph, 185
 Rogers, Sheila, 356
 Rogers, Jr., Will, 388, 389
 Rogers, Jr., Mrs. Will, 375
 Rogge, O. John, 60
 Rogin, Prof. and Mrs. Leo, 195
Role of the Actor, The, 311
Role of the Motion Picture in Shaping the Future, 138
 Rolfe, Edwin, 93, 129, 370
 Rolland, Romain, 119, 271, 278
 Rollins, William, 274
 Romaine, Isaac (Alias V. J. Jerome), 97, 135, 148, 158, 166, 169, 176, 250, 371
 Romaine, Paul, 95, 97
 Rome, Harold, 210, 324
 Rondstadt, Bob, 378
 Ronka, Wayne, 311, 312
 Ronnell, Anne, 311
 Rooks, Evelyn Rideout, 211
 Rooks, Lyle, 211
 Rooks, Shelby, 321
 Roosevelt, Dorothy K., 202
 Roosevelt, Mrs. Eleanor, 180, 232
 Roosevelt, Faye Emerson, 240
 Roosevelt, President Franklin Delano, 33, 64, 96, 132, 139, 148, 153, 160, 162, 164, 180, 191, 200, 216, 238, 252, 257, 261, 262, 272, 275, 332, 351
 Rose, Betsy, 211
 Rose, Elaine, 184, 188
 Rose, Norman, 211
 Rosek, Mrs. Katherine, 18

- Rosen, Anne C., 170
 Rosen, Edward, 233
 Rosen, Helen, 354
 Rosen, Joseph A., 323
 Rosen, Robert, 185
 Rosen, Samuel, 171
 Rosenberg, Anna, 270
 Rosenberg, I., 270
 Rosenberg, Jacob, 358
 Rosenfeld, Dr. Kurt, 323
 Rosenfield, Maurice, 266
 Rosenfield, Nancy, 184, 185
 Rosengarten, Phil, 268
 Rosenhouse, Minna, 141
 Rosenthal, Judge Ben, 146, 147, 149, 221, 222, 244, 249
 Rosenthal, Charles, 233, 359
 Rosenthal, Doris, 114
 Rosenthal, Herschel, 146
 Rosenthal, Julius, 270
 Roseuthal, Paul, 151
 Rosenthal, William H., 183, 185
 Rosenwald, Francis, 210
 Ross, Al, 343
 Ross, Barney, 183
 Ross, Carl, 181, 182, 185, 186
 Ross, Carol, 186
 Ross, Edward Alsworth, 248
 Ross, Gilbert, 311
 Ross, Lillian, 186
 Ross, Dr. Maxwell, 196
 Ross, Nat, 212
 Ross, William, 163
 Rosselle, C., 268
 Rossen, Robert, 171, 189, 252, 258, 263, 276, 279
 Rossi, Ding, 184
 Rossman, Hyman, 94
 Rotary International, 18
 Roth, Esther Klein, 317
 Roth, Henry L., 317
 Roth, Judge Lester W., 132
 Rothbard, Samuel L., 265
 Rothbaum, Jacob, 196
 Rothblatt, Aaron, 146, 149, 183, 279
 Rothchild, John, 170, 341
 Rothman, Ben, 340
 Rothman, Michel, 198
 Rowland, Edith, 259
 Roybal, Ed, 346
 Royle, Selena, 356, 357, 358, 374
 Rozsa, Miklos, 317
 Rubane, Bernice, 356
 Rubin, Alex, 356
 Rubin, Barnard, 226
 Rubin, Henry, 94
 Rubin, J., 115
 Rubin, Raye, 183
 Rubin, Stanley, 210
 Rubine, Irving, 210
 Rubinstein, Annette T., 141, 271
 Rubinstein, Arthur, 255, 317
 Rubinstein, Beryl, 311
 Rubir, Anna H., 151
 Rubsamen, Dr. Walter, 171, 311
 Rudine, C. L. Roy, 18
 Rudy, Sidney, 216
 Ruf, Walter, 275
 Rugg Textbooks, 320
 Rukeyser, Muriel, 248
 Runyan, H. Gatch, 18
 Ruskin, Shimen, 356
 Russ, Mrs. Ruth W., 227
 Russell, Bob, 392
 Russell, Rev. Clayton D., 183, 215, 252, 375
 Russell, Prof. Frank M., 144
 Russell, Louis J., 97, 116, 132, 152, 164, 189, 258, 274, 276, 361
 Russell, Maud, 208
 Russell, Mrs. W. (See Jean L. Bowie)
Russia in Phonograph Records, 393
 Russian-American Industrial Corp., 65
 Russian American Society, Inc., 217
 Russian Famine Relief Committee, 65
 Russian Reconstruction Farms, 145, 169, 334, 336, 357
 Russian War Relief, 147, 168, 216, 319, 326, 335, 357, 358
 Russo, Tony, 343
 Rutgers University, 239
 Ruthenberg, Charles E., 232, 233, 238, 246, 266
 Ruthven, Madelene, 278, 310
 Rutledge, Winthrop, 341
 Ryan, Peggy, 185
 Ryan, Robert, 211
 Ryan, W. Carson, 325
 Ryland, Rev. E. P., 109, 110, 152, 179, 233, 249, 271, 358, 359
 Ryland, Mrs. E. P., 277, 278
- S**
- Sabath, Adolph J., 114, 318
 Saecher, Harry, 270, 378
 Sacker, Harvey, 259
 Sackheim, Jean, 161
Sacramento Bee, 14
Sacramento Union, 14
 Sage, Francis, 356
 Sailors Union of the Pacific, 285, 296, 304
 Sale, Mrs. Lemp I., 259
 Sale, Richard, 211
 Salemsen, Harold, 343
 Salese, Anthony, 339
 Salisbury, Dr. Harry R., 18
 Salls, Ruth, 18
 Salt, Waldo, 104, 258
 Saltzman, R., 268
Salute, 225
Salute to Young America, 137, 147, 149
 Salve, Jeanette, 184, 185
 Salvin, Dr. Monte, 279
 Salvin, Mrs. Monte, 146
 Salzman, Reuben, 167, 268
 Samorodin, Nina, 114
 Sandburg, Carl, 162, 317
 Sandburg, Mrs. Carl, 278
San Diego Labor Union Weekly, 133
 Sandoz, Mari, 199
 Sanford, John, 374
San Francisco Call-Bulletin, 14, 299
San Francisco Chronicle, 10, 11, 390
San Francisco Examiner, 10, 14
 San Francisco Workers School, 10, 11
 San Jule, James, 185, 218
 San Pedro Committee, 172
 Sans, Seki, 278
 Santa Monica Club, 214
 Sapper, Mr. and Mrs. Harry J., 195
 Sarber, J. D., 195
 Sare, Alfred, 278
 Saroyan, William, 331
 Savage, Congressman, 318
 Savelle, Dr. Maxwell, 185, 216, 329, 352
 Savory, Gerald, 240

- Sawyer, Harold, 215, 272, 332, 359
 Sawyer, Nell, 215
 Saxe, Alfred, 278
 Sazer, Henry, 221
Saznanie, 225
 Scandrett, Jr., Richard B., 170, 248
 Scarbrough, Mrs. Hartwell E., 198, 200
 Schachtman, Max, 107
 Schallert, William J., 356
 Schappes Defense Committee, 34, 55, 118, 336, 352, 363, 381
 Schappes, Morris U., 97, 118, 130, 178, 270, 343, 352, 363
 Schary, Dore, 183, 254, 255, 260, 261, 360, 361
 Schatz, Phillip, 186
 Schendel, Herman, 194, 195
 Scherer, Marcel, 235, 236
 Schermerhorn, Charles, 376
 Scherr, Sue, 184
 Scheyill, Prof. Rudolph, 271
 Schick, Dr. Bela, 114
 Schieffelin, William J., 145, 186, 208
 Schieffelin, Mrs. W. Jay, 227
 Schiff, Eileen, 356
 Schiff, Philip, 181
 Schilling, Miss Else, 145
 Schindler, Pauline G., 329, 352
 Schlaifer, Ione, 215
 Schlauch, Margaret, 141, 227, 270, 327, 329, 334, 352, 392
 Schlecker, Jimmie, 186
 Schlesinger, Arthur M., 179
 Schlessberg, H., 259
 Schlipf, Paul S., 220, 249
 Schmidt, Henry, 107, 163, 200, 249, 285, 351
 Schmidt, Randal (Alias Pete Smith), 294, 295, 296, 297, 339
 Schnabel, Artur, 263
 Schnapper, Morrie, 196
 Schnee, Thelma, 329, 352
 Schneider, Aaron D., 339
 Schneider, Beno, 278
 Schneider, Etta, 193
 Schneider, Isidor, 194, 270, 274, 340
 Schneider, Rea M., 177
 Schneider, Theodore, 94
 Schneiderman, Anna Center, 228, 230
 Schneiderman-Darcy Defense Committee, 5, 6, 7, 34, 253, 336, 358, 359
 Schneiderman, Defense Committee, 34
 Schneiderman, Rose, 114, 181, 227, 327, 351
 Schneiderman, William, 10, 12, 29, 120, 122, 155, 213, 219, 290, 306, 332, 358, 359
 Schnell, Frederick A., 18
 Schnurr, Paul F., 185, 217
 Schock, Margaret, 329
 Schoenfeld, Bernard C., 372
 Schoenrich, Otto, 247
 Schofield, —, —, 268, 269
 Schofield, Allison E., 18
 School for Democracy, 168, 269
 School for Writers, The, 101
 Schreiber, Georges, 271
 Schuchett, Natalie, 356
 Schuman, Frederick L., 151, 198, 227
 Schuman, William, 331
 Schuster, George N., 181
 Schuster, M. Lincoln, 263
 Schuyten, Mrs. Inez, 271
 Schwab, Irving, 329
 Schwab, Oliver, 252
 Schwartz, Arthur, 252, 255
 Schwartz, Joseph J., 375
 Schwartz, Louis, 13, 177, 340
 Schweinsent, Robert, 94
Science and Society, 225
 Scientists' Committee, 112
Scoop, 225
 Scott, Adrian, 239, 241, 258, 355, 374
 Scott, Allan, 211, 252
 Scott, Arnold, 15
 Scott, Ashmead, 252
 Scott, Carl W., 226
 Scott, Dorothy, 356
 Scott, Evelyn, 356
 Scott, Hazel, 317
 Scott, Michael, 339
 Scottsboro Defense Committee, 34, 61
 Screen Actors' Guild, 312, 315
 Screen Analysts Guild, 253
 Screen Cartoonist Guild, 102
 Screen Readers Guild, 253
Screen Writer, 137, 138, 275, 372, 373, 374
 Screen Writers Guild, 52, 104, 128, 130, 131, 137, 138, 189, 190, 253, 257, 275, 359, 360, 361, 362, 372
 Scriben, F., 273
 Scudder, Dean Vido O., 271
 Scudder, Viola D., 227
 Scully, Frank, 183, 202, 244, 249, 250, 256, 374, 383, 384
 Scully, Mrs. Frank, 277, 278
 Scurocov, —, —, 261
 Seabrook, William, 199
 Sealy Mattress Company, 219
 Seaman, Mrs. Floyd J., 278
 Seaman, Rev. Floyd J., 152
 Searl, Herbert H., 94
 Sears, Rev. Hayden B., 233
 Sears, Jane, 215
 Seaton, George, 211, 372, 374
 Seattle Labor School, The, 54
 Seaver, Edwin, 97, 189, 194, 261, 270, 273, 329
 Second American Youth Congress, 181
 Second Baptist Church (Los Angeles), 203
 Second State-Wide Emergency Legislative Conference, 374
Secours Rouge International, 265
 Seeds, Corinne A., 170, 171
 Seeger, Charles, 317
 Seeger, Peter, 356, 392
 Seeley, Edward A., 18
 Seeliger, Lloyd, 62
 Seely, Charles S., 95, 141, 186
 Segure, Rose, 8, 173, 234, 235, 236
 Seigel, Ruth, 227
 Seldes, George, 96, 97, 113, 114, 129, 141, 148, 163, 189, 211, 234, 244, 249, 265, 327, 328, 350, 351, 353, 370, 377, 391, 392
 Seldes, Gilbert, 373
 Seldes, Mrs. Gilbert, 227
 Seldes, Helen, 277
 Selfrid, Dr. Lao, 315
 Selfridge, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, 145
 Selling, Nettie, 186
 Selly, Joseph P., 202, 323, 324
 Selsam, Howard, 179, 270, 329, 340, 359
 Seltzer, Sherwin, 356
 Sen, Sun Yat, 273
 Senk, Doris, 187, 339

- Serbian, Iwo, 269
 Sergio, Lisa, 114, 132, 202, 227, 228
 Serlin, Oscar, 240
 Servin, Dr. Camilo, 375
 Sessions, Roger, 331
 Seventh Congress of the Communist International, 99, 124, 157, 191
 Severins, Jeanne, 15
 Sewall, Sumner, 324
 Sexton, Brendan, 383
 Seymour, Whitney North, 109, 170, 357
 Shackelford, Dr. Earl, 18
 Shaffer, Nathan, 268
 Shafran, Eva, 120, 121, 153, 369
 Shain, Barney, 18
 Shane, Maxwell, 256
 Shangold, Ben, 377
 Shannon, Samuel, 18
 Shanzky, Michael, 94
 Shapiro, Chaim, 183, 358, 359
 Shapiro, Eudice, 317
 Shapiro, Nathan, 355
 Shapiro, Robert, 211
 Shapiro, Victor A., 63, 221, 222
 Shapley, Harlow, 59, 241, 262, 271, 327, 354
 Shapovalov, Dr. Michael, 171, 323
 Sharpe, Virginia, 356
 Shaw, Artie, 163, 202, 254, 255, 279, 317
 Shaw, Irwin, 96, 211, 213, 240, 249
 Shaw, Robert, 372
 Shay, Frank M., 18
 Shayne, Robert, 356
 Shearer, Douglas, 252, 255
 Sheean, Vincent, 201, 244, 327
 Sheldon, Mrs. Edwin R., 145
 Shelton, John, 211
 Shelton, Marti, 211
 Shepherd, Arthur, 331
 Shepherd, Yvonne, 343
 Shepley, Henry B., 331
 Sherman, Abe, 340
 Sherman, Gilbert, 378
 Sherman, Harry, 244
 Sherman, Leonard, 340
 Sherman, M. B., 323
 Sherman, Natalie, 228
 Sherman, Vincent, 241, 252, 255, 276, 374
 Sherover, Miles M., 323
 Sherrill, Rt. Rev. Henry K., 323
 Sherwood, Mary, 184, 215
 Sherwood, Robert, 331
 Shibley, George, 355, 357
 Shields, Art, 233, 343
 Shikes, Ralph, 354
 Shinberg, Arnold, 280, 281, 340
 Shipka, Peter, 114, 141, 268, 350
 Shipler, Rev. Guy Emery, 114, 151
 Shipstead, Henrik, 247
 Shirer, William L., 241
 Shoor, Isaac, 266
 Shore, Viola Brothers, 151, 152, 215, 250, 256, 277, 278, 329, 352
 Shore, Wilma, 357, 374
 Shorton, Charles, 378
 Shott, Mrs. Herman, 277
 Shou-Yi, Dr. Ch'En, 185
 Shulberg, Budd W., 377
 Shulman, Mordecai, 273
 Shulman, Rube, 344
 Shumlin, Herman, 113, 114, 141, 151, 232, 233, 240, 244, 248, 249, 255, 262, 323, 324, 328, 350, 352, 353, 354, 358, 377, 391, 392
 Sibert, Arlene, 382
 Sidney Roger Radio Fund, 215
 Sidney, Sylvia, 188, 250, 256, 277, 278, 310
 Siegal, Mrs. Louis, 195
 Siegal, Sandy, 356
 Siegmeister, Elle, 317
 Sieroty, Jean, 198, 355
 Sieroty, Julian, 279
 Sieroty, Mrs. Julian, 279
 Sieroty, Mr. and Mrs. Julian, 239
 Sifton, Claire, 278
 Sifton, Paul, 278
 Sigerist, Dr. Henry E., 141, 151, 169, 170, 248, 323, 324, 326, 350, 353, 357
 Sigma Xi Society (U. C. L. A.), 170
 Signer, Herbert, 186, 188, 213
 Sigrid, Bert, 230
 Sillen, Samuel, 233, 270, 340, 343
 Silverman, Harriet, 107
 Silverman, Sol, 216
 Silvern, Jerry, 356
 Silvers, Louis, 311
 Silverstein, Max, 376
 Simkhovitch, Mary K., 227, 375
 Simmonds, Muriel, 215
 Simmons, Carl (See Harry Bailey)
 Simmons, Ernest J., 169, 326
 Simmons, Le Bron, 333
 Simon, Abbott, 180, 193
 Simon, Hal, 213
 Simon, Helen, 343
 Simon, Henry, 317
 Simon Lubin Society, 35
 Simon, S. Selvan, 97
 Simonov, Konstantin, 137, 177
 Simons, William, 106
 Simonson, Lee, 170
 Simpson, Donald, 94
 Simpson, Wanda, 376
 Sims, D. H., 320
 Sinatra, Frank, 147, 183, 255
 Sinclair, John F., 247
 Sinclair, Upton, 248, 266, 270, 276, 329, 331, 380
 Singer, Arthur H., 211
 Singer, Bess, 277
 Singer, Max, 18
 Singer, Michael, 233
 Sineh, R. Lal, 259, 344, 375
 Sixth Congress of the Communist International, 143
 Sixty-Second Assembly District Communist Club, 214
 Skariatina, Irena, 227
 Skinner, John, 375
 Sklar, George, 97, 128, 131, 189, 273, 370, 378
 Skoglund, Mrs. Esther, 19
 Slaby, Frank, 220
 Slade, Albee, 183, 375
 Slade, Ruth, 62, 202
 Slaff, Mrs. George, 355
 Slavic American Youth Council (New York City), 339
 Slavic Council of Los Angeles, 268, 269, 374

- Slavic Council Radio Program*, 268
 Slavin, William, 94
 Slawson, John, 375
 Sleepy Lagoon Defense Committee, 35, 103, 134, 365, 375
 Slessinger, Tess, 249, 277
 Sliven, Boroslaw, 94
 Sloan, John, 263
 Sloan, Raymond P., 324
 Sloane, Marcella, 186
 Sloate, Nathan, 376
 Slochower, Harry, 179
 Slote, Helen, 97, 259
 Slovene National Congress, 66, 75
 Small, Dave, 340
 Small, Sasha, 266
 Smallens, Alexander, 311
 Smaney, June, 356
 Smedley, Agnes, 273
 Smiley, Dr. Frank, 171
 Smiley, Glenn, 110
 Smith, Art, 97, 104, 356
 Smith, Bernard, 193
 Smith, Billy D., 356
 Smith, Claude M., 249
 Smith Committee, 331
 Smith, Darr, 59
 Smith, Dr. David Stanley, 311
 Smith, Don, 339
 Smith, Dorothy Wysor, 375, 376
 Smith, Edward, 211
 Smith, Edwin S., 322, 323, 326, 328
 Smith, Ferdinand C., 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 208, 209, 213, 294, 320, 375
 Smith, Rev. Frank, 162
 Smith, Fred (See Alfredo Palacios)
 Smith, Gerald L. K., 74, 75, 220, 221, 254, 308
 Smith, Hal, 373
 Smith, Jack, 285
 Smith, Jackie, 184
 Smith, James, 200, 351
 Smith, Jeffrey, 185
 Smith, Jesse, 268
 Smith, Jessica, 323
 Smith, Lorna D., 233
 Smith, Maurice P., 376
 Smith, Moranda, 226
 Smith, Norman, 346, 378
 Smith, Pete, (See Randal Schmidt)
 Smith, Prentice G., 19
 Smith, Mrs. Ralph, 109, 110
 Smith, Randolph, 390, 391, 392
 Smith, Robert L., 239
 Smith, S. Stephenson, 151
 Smith, Vern, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
 Smith, Supervisor William A., 260
 Smitcamp, Earl, 19
 Smodoff, Peter, 311, 312
 Smolokov, 101
 Sneddon, John, 282, 283, 284, 285, 287, 288, 302, 303
 Sniadoff, Peter (See Peter Smodoff)
 Snow, Clyde H., 356
 Snow, Edgar, 141, 151, 198, 199, 234, 357, 358
 Snow, Mrs. Edgar, 198
 Snow, Martha, 356
 Snyder, Dr. Louise M., 278
 Soars, Theodore G., 329, 352
 Sobel, Herman, 392
 Sobel, Louis, 375
Social Worker, 382
 Social Workers Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, 334
 Social Workers Local 558, 55
Social Work Today, 225, 375, 381
 Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, 107
 Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia, 243, 375
 Sockman, Ralph W., 321
 Sokolow, Anna, 378
 Sollins, Jude, 161
 Solnit, Ben, 355
 Solnit, Mrs. Ben, 241
 Solomon, Anne, 185
 Solomon, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph C., 216
 Solomon, Miriam, 376
 Solomon, Willy, 185
 Solotoy, Percy, 355
 Sommer, Col. Henry, 19
 Sondergaard, Gale, 97, 105, 132, 265, 277, 278, 356, 358
 Sondergaard, Hester, 329, 352, 377
 Soper, Grant F., 19
 Sorensen, Gothard W., 215
 Sorokin, Dr. P. A., 324
 Sorrell, Herbert K., 92, 106, 160, 179, 183, 201, 202, 214, 215, 223, 249, 252, 253, 257, 267, 272, 309, 329, 330, 344, 352, 358, 359, 375, 382, 384
 Soule, Rev. Alfred M., 329
 Soule, George, 96, 113, 181, 273, 327, 351, 391
 Southard, Mary, 226
 South Berkeley Club of the Communist Party, 215
 Southern California Branch of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, 137
 Southern California Committee for State FEPC, 147
 Southern California Committee to Win the Peace, 319
 Southern California Progressive Citizens of America, 139
 Southern California Retail Druggists' Assn., Ltd., 15
 Southern California Youth Congress, 148
 Southern Conference for Human Welfare, 38, 73, 168, 318, 319, 320, 334, 335, 336, 354
 Southern Negro Youth Congress, 180, 335, 338
Southern News Almanac, 163
 Southern Tenant Farmers Union, 337
 Southland Jewish Organization, 383
 Southwest Berkeley Club (Communist Party), 220
Soviet Communism: A New Civilization?, 370
Soviet Culture, 176, 225
 Soviet Information Bureau, 326
 Soviet-Japanese Pact, 144
 Soviet Jewish Delegation to the United States, 156
Soviet Minorities, 176
Soviet People at War, The, 101
Soviet Pictorial, 243
Soviet Power, 326
Soviet Russia, 225, 267
Soviet Russia, Official Organ of the Russian Soviet Government Bureau, 243

- Soviet Russia Today*, 36, 49, 65, 99, 123, 156, 169, 192, 225, 244, 246, 248, 261, 324, 325, 366
- Soviet Sports*, 225
- Soviet State Tourist Co., 341
- Sowerby, Leo, 331
- Soyer, Raphael, 248, 263
- Spaeth, Sigmund, 199, 311
- Spalding, Albert, 331
- Spanish Refugee Appeal, 115, 125, 134, 141, 217, 218, 270, 346
- Spanish Speaking Peoples Congress, 309
- Sparks, Nemmy, 213, 259, 343
- Spaulding, Sumner, 311
- Spear, Emerson, 171
- Spector, Frank, 13, 177, 222, 223, 266, 306
- Spector, Herman, 270
- Spector, Julia, 185
- Spector, Louis, 14
- Speede, Al, 252
- Speer, Prof. Robert K., 226, 328, 334, 392
- Speicher, Eugene, 331
- Spencer, Mrs., 203
- Spencer, Frank G., 95, 151
- Spencer, Frederick, 198
- Spencer, Kenneth, 392
- Sperling, Mrs. Milton, 255
- Speyer, Edgar, 247
- Spiegel, Cecile, 161
- Spitz, Mrs. Leo, 211
- Spitzer, Marian, 249, 252, 255, 278, 355
- Spivaek, Robert G., 377
- Spivak, John L., 194, 273
- Splitterling, Mrs. Mon, 352
- Spofford, Rev. William B., 109, 186
- Spotlight*, 186, 225, 370
- Spotlight on Spain*, 217
- Springer, Mel, 146
- Sproul, Dr. Gordon, 389
- S'Reneo, John, 279
- Sroog, Arnold, 233
- Staebel, Jack, 176, 212, 213, 244, 245, 246, 343
- Staek, Joe, 293, 294, 295, 297
- Staek, Mabel, 376
- Stack, Walter J., 200, 285, 297, 343, 351
- Stackpole, Ralph, 358, 359
- Stadler, Prof. L. J., 271
- Stafford, Harry N., 386
- Stage for Action, 392
- Stahl, Willye, 317
- Stahl, Mrs. Willye, 317
- Staley, Prof. Eugene, 199
- Stalin-Hitler Pact, 33, 63, 93, 96, 99, 104, 108, 109, 115, 124, 127, 132, 135, 136, 141, 143, 144, 149, 150, 153, 154, 158, 160, 161, 163, 165, 167, 179, 181, 192, 211, 226, 245, 250, 251, 256, 257, 258, 266, 267, 268, 272, 319, 332, 340, 342, 351, 367, 377, 380, 392
- Stalin, Josef, 7, 20, 29, 30, 31, 33, 41, 64, 67, 78, 105, 108, 123, 140, 151, 156, 158, 161, 172, 189, 203, 233, 242, 250, 252, 292, 321, 326, 327, 340, 346, 351, 353, 365
- Stallings, Jack, 185
- Stander, Lionel, 97, 253
- Stanford, Albert, 94
- Stanford, Steve, 184
- Stanford University, 163, 179, 182, 325, 352, 353, 391
- Stanford University School of Medicine, 163
- Staniforth, Robert O., 355
- Stankert, George, 184
- Stanley, Arnold, 268
- Stanley, Emma, 215
- Stanley, Frederick Jackson, 373
- Stanwood, Evans, 4
- Stapp, John, 151, 164, 214, 343
- Starbuck, Eric, 326
- Starkist Tuna, 268
- Starobin, Joseph, 186, 226, 338, 340, 343
- Starr, Milton, 356
- Starr, Penny, 356
- Starvis, Loretta, 213
- Stasiukovich, Philip, 205
- State, County, and Municipal Workers of America (C.I.O.) 6, 212, 235, 379, 380, 382
- State Department of Education (California), 106, 347
- State of Affairs*, 225
- Statement By American Progressives on the Moscow Trials, 35, 65, 156, 169, 324, 325
- Statement Defending Communist Party, 336, 377
- Statement of American Intellectuals*, 156
- Statement Urging Ballot Rights for Communists, 55
- State Relief Administration, 6, 72, 147, 331, 384
- State-wide Conference on Civil Rights, 147, 172
- State-wide Legislative Conference, 376
- Stead, Christina, 276
- Stebbins, Lucy Ward, 376
- Steel, Eloise, 184
- Steel, Johannes, 131, 198, 202, 234, 343, 352
- Steele, Gertrude, 151
- Steele, R. Vernon, 317
- Steele, Walter S., 325
- Stefance, Norman, 374
- Stefansson, Dr. Vilhjalmur, 113, 114, 169, 170, 201, 248, 263, 270, 323, 324, 326, 327, 350, 351, 357, 359
- Steffens, Lincoln, 151, 199, 266, 341
- Steffen, Paul, 356
- Steig, William, 248
- Stein, Charles, 226
- Stein, Louis, 329, 352
- Stein, Paul, 200, 351
- Steinbeck, John, 101
- Steinberg, Bernard P., 279
- Steinberg, Henry, 214
- Steinberg, Max, 196
- Steiner, Max, 311
- Steiner, Ralph, 238
- Steinmetz, Prof. Harry C., 152, 183, 185
- Sterling, Stewart, 252, 253, 279
- Stern, Alfred K., 249, 327, 328
- Stern, Bernhard J., 199, 270
- Stern, Charlotte, 227
- Stern, Jeanette, 228
- Stern, M., 196
- Sternberg, Freda, 278
- Sterne, Maurice, 331
- Steuben, John, 343
- Stevens, Clarice Eleanor, 4, 5
- Stevens, Dan, 266
- Stevens, Edmund, 326
- Stevens, Ethel, 195
- Stevens, Naomi, 356

Stevenson, Philip, 189, 357, 389
 Stewart, Donald Ogden, 4, 96, 97, 105,
 113, 114, 151, 152, 176, 189, 193,
 208, 232, 241, 244, 249, 255, 256,
 265, 310, 327, 328, 329, 350, 352,
 357, 377, 378, 389, 392
 Stewart, Mrs. Donald Ogden, 151, 162,
 377
 Stewart, Marguerite N., 199
 Stewart, Maxwell S., 97, 109, 113, 114,
 132, 141, 151, 169, 181, 194, 198,
 199, 208, 234, 244, 323, 326, 327,
 334, 341
 Still, William Grant, 317
 Stiller, George, 254, 308
 St. John, Robert, 168
 Stimson, Chester, 94
 Stoermer, Miss Grace S., 19
 Stokes, Canon Anson Phelps, 324
 Stokowski, Leopold, 324
 Stone, Carol, 356
 Stone, Constance, 356
 Stone, I. F., 108
 Stone, John, 211
 Stone, Lionel S., 279
 Stone, Marc, 270
 Stone, Peter, 226
 Stone, Samuel W., 94
 Stone, S. F., 268
 Stone, Thomas E., ??
 Storey, Moorfield, 247
 Storm, Prof. Hans Otto, 391
 Storm, Joan, 316
 Stovall, Rev. Edward, 185
 Stowe, Everett M., 198
 Stowe, Leland, 199
 Strachey, John, 194
 Strack, Celeste, 6, 179, 181, 182, 185, 186,
 188, 213, 359
 Strand, Paul, 97, 163, 189, 247, 249, 270,
 274, 377, 389
 Strang, Gerald, 317
 Strasberg, Lee, 171, 238, 278
 Straus, Dr. Reuben, 171
 Straus, Robert K., 327
 Strauss, Leon, 213
 Strauss, Theodore, 211, 372
 Stravers, Murray, 14
 Stravis, Loretta, 213
 Strelnin, Alfred, 263
 Strickland, W. O. William, 317
 Strobel, Jean, 19
 Strong, Anna Louise, 97, 107, 199, 227,
 228, 246, 261, 274, 326, 329, 343,
 352
 Strong, Edward, 180
 Strong, William, 146
 Strovich, William I., 248
 Struble, Dr. Mildred, 171
 Strudwick, Jane, 211
 Strudwick, Shepperd, 211
 Struik, Dirk J., 186, 208, 270
 St. Sure, Paul, 195
 Stuart, Gloria, 97, 250, 252, 255, 256,
 257, 277, 278
 Stuart, John, 97, 329, 340
 Stuart, Louise, 356
 Student Advocate, 225, 377
 Student Congress Against War, 67, 325
 Student League for Industrial Democ-
 racy, 178, 338
 Student Outlook, 49, 225
 Student Review, 225, 377

Student Veterans Coordinating Commit-
 tee, 338
 Students Rights Association, 6
 Stukovsky, Paul, 268
 Stumps, Paul, 249
 Sturtevant, A. J., 19
 Stuyvelaar, Herman, 249
 Subversive Registration Act of 1941, 233
 Sues, Ilona Ralf, 198
 Su, Frank Kai-ming, 198
 Sugar, Maurice, 265, 272, 331, 332
 Sullivan, Barry, 211
 Sullivan, Glenda, 164
 Sullivan, Roy W., 359
 Sunday Worker, 225, 226, 325
 Sun-Lake Drug Co., 343
 Sun Rises in the West, 362
 Sunshine, Hennie, 356
 Surge, The, 225
 Survey Graphic, 325
 Sutcliffe, Jack, 286
 Sutherland, Edward, 255
 Sutherland, Genevieve, 19
 Sutton, Senator Louis G., 3, 9, 12, 13
 Sutton, Olive, 226, 343
 Sverdrup, Dr. Harold U., 170, 171
 Swabeck, Ames, 273
 Swan, Howard, 171
 Swanhuysen, Jane, 151
 Swanson, Carl, 162
 Sward, Dr. Keith, 198, 279
 Sweethearts of Service Men, 186, 378, 379
 Sweres, Mrs. Mary A., 93
 Swerling, Jo, 252, 255
 S. W. G. (See Screen Writers Guild)
 Swierczewski, Gen. Karol, 100
 Swinburne, Curt, 114
 Swing, Raymond, 109, 324, 358
 Swope, Gerald, 324
 Sydnor, Earl, 274
 Szigeti, Joseph, 254, 317

T

Tabak, Louis, 355
 Tabb, Rev. Morgan A., 182
 Tabouis, Genevieve, 323
 Tac, 225
 Taft, Dr. Clinton J., 109, 110, 201, 233,
 351, 358, 359
 Taggard, Genevieve, 97, 114, 181, 194,
 227, 228, 244, 270, 274, 277, 390,
 391
 Talbott, Glenn J., 321
 Talk About the Communist Party, A, 48,
 57
 Tanabe, Fumio, 198
 T and T—Trend and Time, 225
 Tandy, Frances, 220
 Tank, Herb, 343
 Tanner, Harry, 343
 Tanney, Arno, 356
 Tanning, Prof. John B., 226
 Tanouye, Sgt. Harry, 183
 Tansman, Alexandre, 317
 Tanz, Alfred L., 272
 Tarasov, Ivan, 177
 Tarbell, Ida M., 248
 Tarcai, Mary, 97, 104
 Tashjian, V. A. K. (alias Dr. Parker),
 222
 Tatlock, Prof. John S. P., 145
 Taubman, Howard, 240

- Taulu, Saini, 259
 Tauris, Sam, 344
 Taylor, ———, 286
 Taylor, Prof. C. Fayette, 109
 Taylor, Deems, 241, 331
 Taylor, Sen. Glenn H., 202
 Taylor, Graham R., 170
 Taylor, Kilen, 343
 Taylor, Maurice, 340
 Teachers' Union of New York, 379
 Tedrow, Irene, 97
 Teen-Age Art Club, 188
Teen Age Mock Congress, 184
Teenagers' Topics, 49, 225
Teen Life, 225
 Teigan, Henry G., 248, 310
 Teitel, Leah, 266
 Temple, Dr. Ruth, 183
 Temple University, 338
 Tenney, Senator Jack B., 3, 4, 8, 9, 11, 12, 59, 110, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 219, 220, 222, 298, 299, 300, 331, 332, 347, 348, 349, 387, 388
 Tenney, Mrs. Linnie, 4, 14
 Tenor, Jon, 356
 Tenth Anniversary Celebration of People's Daily World, 56
 Terlin, Rose, 180, 193, 208
 Terman, Lewis M., 329, 352, 358
 Terrill, Katherine, 151, 162, 181, 193, 227, 228
 Terry, Mrs. Jessie L., 152, 183, 358, 359
 Testimonial Dinner for Ferdinand C. Smith, 35
 Textile Workers, C.I.O., 339
 Than, Joseph, 211
 Thatcher, Heather, 358
 Thayer, Russell, 151
 Thayer, V. T., 321
 Theatre Arts Committee, 52, 97, 142, 225, 257, 366, 367, 377, 378
 Theatre Committee, 323
 Theater Committee for Defense of the Spanish Republic, 124
 Theatre Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, 377
 Theatre Union, 128, 370
Theatre Work Shop, 225, 370
 Theodore Dreiser Work Shop, 392
 Thery, Jacques, 279
 Thielmann, Urban, 311
Think Clearly, 160
 Third American Writers Congress, 126
 Third Annual Convention of the Los Angeles County Communist Party, 253
This Is Treason, 103
This Is Your Enemy, 102
 Thomas Committee, 60, 110, 116, 132, 146, 152, 164, 189, 202, 241, 258, 260, 274, 330, 387, 388
 Thomas, Elbert D., 324
 Thomas, Everett C., 186
 Thomas, Congressman J. Parnell, 59, 110, 149
 Thomas Jefferson Branch of the Communist Party, 215
 Thomas, Laura, 220
 Thomas, Mary, 343
 Thomas, Norman, 145, 179, 247, 334, 336
 Thomas, R. J., 318, 321, 323
 Thompson, Dolphin, 378
 Thompson, Dorothy, 207
 Thompson, Frederick, 94, 116, 216, 233, 329, 352, 358
 Thompson, Jackie, 220
 Thompson, Rev. John B., 114, 162, 164, 211
 Thompson, Knute, 333
 Thompson, Louis, 266
 Thompson, Louise, 268, 333
 Thompson, R., 331
 Thompson, Randall, 317
 Thompson, Ray, 213, 220
 Thompson, Robert, 185, 186, 212, 213
 Thompson, Ronald, 95
 Thompson, Virgil, 311, 331
 Thorek, Dr. Max, 323
 Thornton, Frank, 19
 Thornton, James N., 94
 Thornton, Oliver, 244, 256
 Throckmorton, Rev. Dillon W., 145, 163, 233, 329, 352
 Thurber, James, 240
 Tietz, J. B., 109, 110
 Tilden, Samuel J., 355
 Tiller, Dixie, 185
 Timms, Josephine, 141, 183, 227, 228, 229, 230, 329
 Tinker, C. B., 331
 Tinsley, Ted, 343
 Tippet, Dr. Donald H., 183, 241
 Tippy, Dr. Worth M., 193
 Tishman, Paul, 354
 Titleman, Nathan, 311, 314
 Tito, Josip Broz, 66, 140, 229, 241
 Tittle, Ernest Fremont, 321
 Tittman, Leonard, 279
 Tobey, Berkeley, 375
 Tobey, Clarence, 213
 Tobias, Channing H., 151, 226, 328, 329, 377
 Tobriner, Mathew O., 329, 352
 Tobriner, Rosabelle, 376
 Toby, Merle, 19
 Toch, Ernest, 317
 Todd, Louise, 213, 249
 Togliatti, 241
Toiler, The, 242, 376
 Toller, Ernst, 194, 389
 Tolman, Prof. Edward C., 112, 113, 352
 Tolman, Dr. and Mrs. Edward C., 216
 Tomas, Jesus Hernandez, 133
 Tom Mooney Labor School, 11, 176, 195, 216, 217
Tomorrow the World, 190
 Tom Paine Club, 215
 Tompkins, Ann, 184
 Tompkins, Dr. Stuart R., 171
 Tone, Franchot, 252, 310
 Toohey, Pat, 213
 Tooker, Dorothea, 198
 Toopekoff, Eugene, 8, 215, 220
 Topchevsky, Morris, 95
 Torchenko, M., 268
Torguts, The, 276
 Torok, Matthew, 183
 Torrence, Ridgely, 331
Toveri, 225
 Towne, Clara, 161
 Towne, Dr. E. B., 145
 Town Hall (Philadelphia), 103
 Townsend, Dr. Francis E., 195, 203
 Townsend, Leo, 211, 372
 Townsend, Mollie, 339
 Townsend, Willard, 351

- Toy, Fred, 184, 185
 Trachtenberg, Alexander, 117, 194, 213, 214, 270, 274
 Trachtenberg, Rabbi Joshua, 352
 Tracy, E. F., 329, 352
 Trade Union Committee for Free Spain, 217
 Trade Union Educational League, 9, 225
 Trade Union National Committee for Russian Relief, 169
 Trade Union Service, Inc., 49
 Trade Union Theatre, 392
 Trade Union Unity League, 35, 36, 38, 143, 145
 Transport Workers Union of America, 212
 Traube, Mildred, 278
 Traube, Shepard, 199, 355
 Trauber, Jerry, 268
 Travis, Robert, 95
 Tree, Dorothy, 277, 278, 356
 Trenk, Willy, 356
 Treskin, Alex, 343
 Tretyakov, Sergei, 278
 Trillingham, C. C., 386
 Trimble, Bruce R., 321
 Trinity Baptist Church (Los Angeles), 339
 Trinity Methodist Church (Bakersfield), 163
 Trivers, Barry, 97, 261
 Troiano, Rose, 180
 Trone, S. A., 323
 Trotsky, Leon, 156, 190, 192, 300, 301
 Trowel Club, 15
 Troy, Danny, 344
 Truman Doctrine, 87, 184, 319, 350, 374
 Truman, President Harry S., 59, 181, 197, 202, 205, 206
 Trumbo, Dalton, 58, 60, 97, 105, 116, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 176, 183, 185, 189, 190, 192, 198, 215, 239, 249, 251, 255, 257, 261, 271, 279, 311, 355, 360, 375
 Trumbull, Walter M., 107, 386
Truth About Soviet Russia, 225, 326
Trybuna Robotnicza, 225
 Tucker, Rt. Rev. Henry St. George, 324
 Tucker, Mrs. James Ellis, 145
 Tugent, Mrs. Harry, 255
 Tugwell, Rexford G., 239
 Tulin, Justine Wise, 244
 Tully, Jim, 329, 352
 Tulsa University, 339
 Turner, Ethel, 358
 Turner, Gilbert W., 183
 Turner, Jeanette Stern, 228, 230
 Turner, Lily, 141, 198
 Turner, Nat (See Nathan Tittleman)
 Turner, Walter, 231, 241
Turning Point, 123, 171
 Tussing, Ford M., 19
 Tuttle, Frank, 97, 114, 152, 198, 231, 250, 252, 253, 255, 256, 257, 258, 276, 279, 329, 352, 355, 358, 374, 378, 382, 390
 Tuttle, Tatania, 277, 278, 310
 Twentieth Century Book Shop, 224
 Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Red Army, 319
 Twine, Everett, 340
Two Decades of Progress, 224
Two Fathers of Their Countries, 143
 Tyler, Capt. Harry W., 295
 Tyler, Dr. R. G., 249
 Tyler, Rev. William A., 329, 352
 Tyne, George, 104, 356
Tyolainainen, 225
Tyomies, 225
 Tyre, Milton S., 59, 116, 146, 148, 149
- U**
- UCLA* (See University of California at Los Angeles)
 Ufheil, Edwin F., 343
UJ Elore, 225
 Ujoich, Winko, 268
Underground Stream, 117
 Union Theological Seminary, 246
 Unitarian Fellowship, 339
 Unitarian Young Adult Group (Berkeley), 339
 United Aid for Peoples of African Descent, 73, 75
 United American Artists, 52
 United American Spanish Aid Committee, 115, 141, 270, 350, 353
 United Auto Workers, C. I. O., 38, 280
 United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing, and Allied Workers of America, 38, 76, 212, 235
 United Christian Council for Democracy, 338
 United Committee for Political Action, 259
 United Committee of Action, 386
 United Committee of South Slavic Americans, 66, 75
 United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America—CIO, 38, 100, 137, 212, 223, 339, 346
 United Farm Equipment and Machine Workers—CIO, 38
 United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers of America, 205, 212
United Farmer, 225
 United Federal Workers of America, 212, 379, 380
 United Front for Herndon, 335
 United Furniture Workers, 207, 212, 221
 United May Day Committee, 336
 United Negro and Allied Veterans, 203, 338, 339, 378
 United Office and Professional Workers of America—CIO, 7, 38, 52, 73, 115, 130, 212, 234, 339, 340
 United Packinghouse Workers, CIO, 204, 339
 United Press, 343
 United Public Workers—CIO, 38, 60, 72, 73, 203, 212, 272, 280, 339, 379, 380, 381
 United Spanish Aid Committee, 234, 253, 381, 382
 United States Congress Against War, 150, 320, 385
 United States Veterans Council, 386
 United Steel Workers—CIO, 38, 205, 221
 United Studio Technicians Guild of North America, 38
 United Veterans for Equality, 378
 Universal Negro Improvement Association, 333
 University of California, 5, 6, 8, 95, 162, 172, 179, 352, 373, 389, 390

University of California at Los Angeles, 162, 170, 177, 179, 182, 187, 188, 258, 280, 311, 317, 349, 369, 389, 390
 University of California Press, 373
 University of Michigan, 338, 339
 University of Montana, 325
 University of North Carolina, 325
 University of Oklahoma, 339
 University of Pennsylvania, 245, 338
 University of Texas, 339
 University of Toledo, 245
 University of Y. W. C. A., 389
 Untermann, Ernest, 107
 Untermeyer, Gene Star, 240
 Untermeyer, Louis, 240, 331, 302
 Uralova, Evadokia I., 177, 178
 Urey, Professor Harold C., 175, 217, 327
 Uris, Michael, 378
U. S. Week, 225
UUS ILM, 225

V

Vaillant-Couturie, Mme. Marie-Claude, 228
 Vale, Rena M., 152, 224, 256, 314, 316, 347, 362
 Valentine, Edward R., 19
 Valeska Theatre, 100
 Valley, Frank, 311, 313
 Van Arsdale, Harry, 162
 Van Atta, Dr. Chester, 355
 Vanderlaan, Eldred C., 334
 van der Schelling, Bart, 100
 Vanderveer, G. F., 107
 Vandervort, Mrs. Ralph, 239
 Van Doren, Carl, 331
 Van Doren, Mark, 240, 241, 263, 331, 338
 Van Dorn, Pete, 285
 van Dusseldorp, Wilma, 376
 Van Gelder, Phillip H., 323
 Vanguard Films, Inc., 260
 Vanguard Press, 145
Vanguardia, 225
 Van Heflin, Mrs., 211
 Van Kleeck, Mary, 113, 132, 169, 170, 181, 194, 201, 228, 244, 277, 324, 351, 357, 375
 Van Laeken, ———, —, 283
 Van Loven, Kenneth, 188
 Vannier, Leon, 215
 Vannier, Marcelle, 220
 Van Nordstrand, Joseph, 163
 van Paassen, Pierre, 234
 Van Praag, Maurice, 311
 Vareso, Edgar, 311
Variety, 128, 129, 165
 Vassos, John, 168
 Vast, Fred, 233, 343
 Vaughan, Clifford, 317
 Vaughan, Eleanor, 228, 230
 Veblen, Prof. Oswald, 327
 Vedro, Carl, 213
 Vedro, Fay Caller (See Fay Caller)
 Velaseo, Alec, 259
 Velyatich, Ivan, 259
 Venable, Mrs. Zella, 19
 Vernadsky, Prof. George, 324
 Verne, Mignon, 278
 Vernon, John, 104
 Veterans Against Discrimination, 378
 Veterans Against Discrimination of Civil Rights Congress of New York, 122

Veterans Association (New York), 338
 Veterans National Liaison Committee, 386
Veteran News, 385
 Veterans and Wives, 318, 378
 Veterans of Equality, 318
 Veterans of Foreign Wars, 16, 18, 41, 43, 386
 Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, 93, 96, 100, 116, 124, 125, 191, 218, 225, 259, 342, 382
 Victor, Don, 211
 Victory Book Store, 224
Vida Obrera, 225
 Vidor, Charles, 252
Viengbe, 225
 Villard, Oswald Garrison, 109, 114, 181, 196, 211, 247, 327, 334, 351, 352, 391
Vilnis, 225
 Vineent, Craig, 323
 Vincent, Merle D., 226, 328
 Vinton, Evelyn, 164
 Vinton, Margaret, 329, 352
 Virgil Junior High School, 184
 Virgo, Peter, 356
 Vogel, Joseph, 266
 Vogel, Mortimer, 355
Voice of Freedom, 225
 Voice of Freedom Committee, 192, 193
Voice of Working Women, 225
Voice of the Rank and File, 281
 Voks (See All-Union Society for Cultural Relations With Foreigners)
Volunteer for Liberty, 100, 225
 Volz, Herman, 356
 Vonnoh, Bessie P., 331
 Voorhies, Fred, 293
 Vorhaus, Bernard, 211
 Vorse, Mary Heaton, 273
 Voters Committee of the Arts and Sciences, 262
 Vrch, Mrs. Murray, 149
 Vurgason, Joseph A., 19

W

Wachsman, Bob, 255, 317, 355
 Wachtel, Arthur, 377
 Wagenknecht, Alfred, 266
 Wagner, Alice, 94
 Wagner, E. A., 316
 Wagner, John, 163
 Wagner, Robert F., 181, 351
 Wald, Jerry, 211, 252
 Wald, Lillian D., 248
 Waldbaum, Saul C., 266
 Waldeck, Mrs. Louis, 198, 200
 Walden, Clare R., 170
 Walden, Michael A., 170
 Waldman, Herman, 356
 Walker, Charles R., 244, 266
 Walker, Ferdie, 220
 Walker, Hudson, 323
 Walker, Thelma, 356
 Wall, Edward, 4
 Wallace, Carl, 19
 Wallace, Henry A., 58, 59, 183, 184, 206, 217, 354
 Wallace, James, 109
 Wallace, J. K., 252
 Wallace, Pat, 356
 Wallenstein, Alfred, 311, 316, 317
 Waller, Margaret, 96, 151

- Walling, Elizabeth Bacon, 327
 Walls, Bishop W. J., 324
 Walsh, Dr. J. Raymond, 114, 115, 179, 273, 327, 354, 391
 Walters, George, 94
 Walt Whitman Book Shop, 224
 Wanamaker, Sam, 392
 Wangenheim, Gustav, 278
 Wanger, Ruth, 151
 Wanger, Walter, 132, 255, 309, 358, 360
 Wangerin, Otto, 226, 273
 Wangerin, Otto, 343
Wanted—A Free Spain, 217
 Ward, Courtney, 163
 Ward, Doug, 213, 343, 358
 Ward, Estolv, 249
 Ward, Harold, 198
 Ward, Dr. Harry F., 114, 132, 145, 151, 169, 181, 200, 201, 233, 244, 245, 246, 247, 324, 326, 327, 343, 351, 352, 353, 391
 Ward, Mrs. Harry F., 277, 334
 Ward, L. K., 343
 Ward, Lynd, 189, 248
 Ward, Mildred, 383
 Warde, Harlan, 356
 Wardwell, Allen, 170, 370
 Ware, Mrs. Alice H., 163
 Ware, Harold M., 357
 Warfield, Joseph, 356
 Warmer, Dr. George A., 185, 358
 Warmke, Leon, 19
 Warne, Clore, 233, 267, 279, 330, 332, 355
 Warne, Prof. Colston E., 151, 265, 328, 334, 341
 Warner, Arthur, 247
 Warner, Jr., Mrs. George A., 278
 Warren, Althea, 171, 353
 Warren, Governor Earl, 261
 Warren, Katherine, 358
Wartime Trade Union Problems, 148
 Washburn, Mrs. Mary Ellen, 195
 Washington Committee for Aid to China (Washington, D. C.), 143, 336
 Washington Committee for Democratic Action, 335, 342
 Washington Committee to Lift Spanish Embargo, 335, 336
 Washington, Forrester B., 375
 Washington Friends of Spanish Democracy, 336
 Washington League for Women Shoppers, 336
 Washington Peace Mobilization, 342
Washington Post, 117, 131
 Washington Tom Mooney Committee, 336
 Wasilewska, Wanda, 326
 Wasserberger, Oscar, 311, 317
 Waterman, Leroy, 323
 Watkins, Franklin, 331
 Watkins, Morris, 258
 Watson, Senator Clyde A., 3, 15
 Watson, Goodwin, 179, 341
 Watson, John S., 19
 Watson, Keegan, 19
 Watson, Max, 285, 288
 Watson, Morris, 151, 162, 211, 328, 329, 342, 352, 377, 386
 Watt, George, 213
 Watters, Bill, 211
 Watts, Richard, 241
 Wax, Hymen Elliott, 201, 316
 Waxman, Al S., 183, 198, 215, 224, 279, 344
 Waxman, Franz, 255, 317
 Waymouth, Mary, 329, 352
 Wayne University, 339
Ways Things Are, The, 120
 WBNX Radio Station, 264
 Weatherwax, Clara, 233, 244, 248, 329, 352
 Webb, Beatrice, 199, 326
 Webb, Roy, 311
 Webb, Sidney, 199, 326
 Webber, Rev. Charles C., 271
 Webber, Eric, 343
 Webber, Max, 189
 Webber, Melvin, 339
 Weber, Joe, 205
 Weber, Max, 97, 202, 248, 263, 324, 329
 Weber, Otto, 151
 Weber, Palmer, 392
 Webster, Margaret, 323, 358
 Wechsler, Herbert T., 265, 266, 331
 Wechsler, James, 108, 196, 197, 377
 Weckler, Dr. Joseph, 171
Weekly Review, 98, 186, 225
We Hold These Truths, 318, 368
 Weill, Irma, 376
 Weill, Kurt, 317, 378
 Weinberg, Lawrence M., 332
 Weiner, Abraham S., 355
 Weiner, Carl, 146
 Weiner, William, 167, 268
 Weingarten, Larry, 255
 Weinstein, Rabbi Jacob, 249
 Weinstein, Robert, 380
 Weinstock, Louis, 163, 194, 196, 200, 201, 212, 245
 Weis, Rabbi J. Max, 132
 Weisbord, Albert, 107
 Weisman, Maxwell N., 179, 270
 Weiss, Hilda, 226
 Weiss, Irwin, 281
 Weiss, J., 344
 Weiss, James Waterman, 194, 248, 273
 Weiss, Marguerite R., 146, 149
 Weiss, Max, 186, 213
 Weiss, Thelma, 186
 Welch, Claude L., 198, 279
 Welch, Marie Del, 341, 358, 359
 Welch, Norval, 294, 295, 296, 297
 Welch, Ramon, 233
Welcome Home, Joe, 102, 138, 147, 183
 Weldt, Elizabeth, 377
 Welenkin, J., 242
 Weller, Roman, 107
 Welles, Orson, 97, 114, 132, 179, 181, 188, 234, 244, 248, 252, 254, 255, 263, 265, 273, 317, 358, 375, 378, 390
 Wellman, Saul, 94, 213
 Wellman, Wilbur, 94
 Wells, Mrs. Eva T., 93
 Welfish, Gene, 192, 202, 208, 228, 229, 230
 Went, Dr. Fritz W., 242
 Wentworth, Henry, 94
 Werfel, Franz, 323, 324
 Werglen, Don, 94
 Werner, Max, 234
 Wertheim, Maurice, 170
 Wescott, Glenway, 331
 Wesley, John, 274
 Wesselhoeft, Mary F., 329, 352

- West Adams Club of the Communist Party, 214
 West, George P., 358, 359
 West, James, 186
 West, Nathaniel, 273, 310
 Western Council for Progressive Labor in Agriculture, 383
Western Worker, 6, 9, 10, 118, 147, 156, 189, 223
 Western Writers Congress, 6, 147, 172
 Westminster Fellowship, 280, 338
 Westmoreland, Marguerita, 19
 Weston, Edward, 216
 Weston, Joe, 355
 Weston, Rev. Robert T., 181
Westwood Hills Press, 390
 WEVD Radio Station, 264
 Wexley, John, 104, 189, 194, 238, 275, 382
 Weyand, Ruth, 265
 Weyl, Mrs. Bertha Pool, 179
 Weymouth, Prof. F. W., 163, 175, 185, 249, 271, 329, 353
 Weymouth, Dr. and Mrs. Frank, 216
 Whacker, Bill, 343
What to Do With Germany, 121
What's on Your Mind About Russia? 218
 Whedon, Mrs. John, 198
 Wheeldin, Herbert, 213
 Wheeldon, Don, 203
 Wheeler, Helen, 185
 Wheelock, J. H., 331
Where Do We Stand Today, 217
 Whitaker, Rev. Robert, 233, 341, 358
 White, David McKelvey, 179
 White, Jack, 185
 White, Josh, 392
 White, Maude, 266
 White, Robert E., 377
 White, Rabbi Saul, 185
 White, Theodore H., 240
 White, William A. P., 216
 White, William J., 266
 Whitebread, June, 196
 Whitehouse, Mrs. Norman de R., 227
 White Mountain Writers Conference, 126
 Whitfield, Rev. Owen, 163
 Whiting, Lyn, 200, 351
 Whitman, Alden, 270
 Whitman, Hazel, 337
 Whitney, A. F., 151, 181, 244, 273, 324, 343, 351, 354
 Whitney, Anita, 107, 185, 213, 266, 267, 358, 359
 Whitney, Glen, 203
 Whitney, Lynn, 356
 Whitney, Mary T., 233
 Whitty, Dame May, 271
 Whorton, Jack, 339
Why Work for Nothing, 194, 195
 Widder, Louis, 94
 Widdows, Charles H., 19
 Wieman, Dr. Henry N., 151, 323, 352
 Wienman, Henry N., 132
 Wieselmann, Sol, 233
 Wilby, Celia, 161
 Wilde, Cornel, 211
 Wilder, Alec, 392
 Wilder, Alvin, 219
 Wilder, Billy, 211
 Wilder, Thornton, 331
 Wilder, William, 252
 Wile, Everett, 184
 Wile, Ira S., 248
 Wilkerson, Dorey, 208
 Wilkerson, William, 274
 Wilkins, Hubert, 248
 Wilkins, Hugh, 152, 233
 Wilkins, William, 259
 Willcox, Mrs. Elsie, 338
 Williams, Aaron, 378
 Williams, Albert Rhys, 199, 227, 228, 245, 326, 358
 Williams, Aubrey, 181, 354
 Williams, Carl, 343
 Williams, Claude C., 131, 211, 324
 Williams, David Rhys, 266, 273, 353, 358
 Williams, Ed., 333
 Williams, Frances, 227, 356
 Williams, Fred, 215, 220
 Williams, George E., 311, 313
 Williams, Dr. George H., 185
 Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, 195
 Williams, John, 35, 94
 Williams, Mannie, 146
 Williams, Mervin, 104, 356
 Williams, William Carlos, 248
 Williamson, John, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 208, 209, 212, 213, 343
 Williamson, John F., 317
 Willis, Prof. Bailey, 112
 Willner, Mrs. George, 279
 Willner, Mrs. Tiba, 62
 Wilson, Calvert S., 161
 Wilson, Rev. Chad, 162
 Wilson, Dorothy, 278
 Wilson, Frank E., 94
 Wilson, George, 249, 358, 359
 Wilson, Joe, 384
 Wilson, Libby, 214
 Wilson, Luke W., 354
 Wilson, Martel, 19
 Wilson, M. L., 181
 Wilson, Saul, 261
 Wilson, Mrs. T. E., 19
 Wilson, Teddy, 186, 249
 Wilson, Walker, 266
 Wilson, Walter, 245
 Windheim, Marek, 311
 Windsor, Mary Jane, 185
 Winebrenner, Dolph, 4, 193
 Winfrey, Mrs. J. H., 355
 Winneman, Paul H., 386
 Winner, 182, 383
 Winocur, Jack, 141
 Winsor, Iris, 278
 Winspear, Alban D., 95
 Winston, Harry, 213
 Winston, Henry, 213
 Winter, Ella, 4, 114, 151, 152, 189, 193, 194, 227, 249, 277, 326, 328, 341, 377
 Winter, Ezra, 331
 Winters, Carl, 121, 212, 369
 Win the Peace Committee, 218
 Win the Peace Conference, 104, 124, 318
 Winthrop, Jean, 341
 Wintringham, T. H., 94
 Wirin, A. L., 109, 110, 233, 265, 266, 332, 358, 359
 Wirtz, Bob, 93, 266, 328
 Wise, Harold F., 195
 Wise, James Waterman, 114, 151, 179, 181, 196, 199, 200, 201, 244, 261, 266, 351
 Wise, Dr. Stephen S., 96, 146, 358
 Wise, Mrs. Stephen S., 227, 228, 278

- Wiseman, Sam, 383
 Wishart, Dr. Charles F., 323
With a Banker on My Knee, 164
 Witt, Bert, 60, 346, 357
 Witt, Herbert, 353
 Witt, John L., 329
 Witt, Nathan, 249, 265, 270, 329, 332
 Wittenburg, Roxie, 179
 Wittke, Carl W., 199
 Wives (See Veterans and Wives)
 Wives and Sweethearts of Servicemen, 378
 Wixmon, Prof. S. M., 148
 WNEW Radio Station, 264
 WNYC Radio Station, 264
 Wolf, Benedict, 270
 Wolf, Dr. Ernest Victor, 311
 Wolf, Friedrich, 278
 Wolf, J., 343
 Wolf, James H., 198
 Wolfe, Edwin, 274
 Wolfe, Franklin P., 258
 Wolfe, George, 375
 Wolfe, James H., 324
 Wolff, 303
 Wolff, Adolph, 261
 Wolff, David, 247
 Wolff, Milton, 271
 Wolfson, Martin, 377
 Wollin, Galina, 179
 Wolman, Leo, 247
 Wolman, Max, 19
Woman Power, 49, 225
Women Today, 225
 Women's International Congress Against War and Fascism, 227
 Women's International Democratic Federation, 187, 192, 230
 Wong, Anna May, 310
 Wong, Prof. B. C., 145
 Wood, Audrey, 240
 Wood, Barry (See Jeff Kibre)
 Wood, Charles Erskine Scott, 249, 328, 329, 352, 377
 Wood, Elizabeth A., 110, 171, 353
 Wood, J. B. Collings, 357
 Wood, Maxine, 329, 352
 Wood, Robert, 121, 134, 166, 330, 362
 Wood, Scott, 391
 Woodruff, John, 328, 377
 Woodruff, Susan H., 245
 Woods, Dr. and Mrs. Baldwin, 195
 Woods, Dr. Elizabeth L., 171
 Woods, George, 356
 Woodward, Mrs. Ellen S., 227
 Wool, Aaron, 151
 Woolf, Helene, 273
 Woolley, Angers, 198, 200
 Woolley, Emily, 376
 Woolley, Dr. Mary E., 113, 114, 181, 186, 228, 239, 244, 271, 278, 324, 327, 329, 351, 352, 353, 359
 Worcester, Daisy Lee, 376
Work, 225
 Work, Merrill, 333
Worker, The, 49, 118, 119, 132, 136, 140
 Worker's Alliance of America, 6, 73, 142, 160, 180, 223, 234, 235, 253, 313, 316, 380, 383, 384
 Workers Book Shop, New York, 121
 Workers Ex-Servicemen's League (See American League of Ex-Servicemen)
 Workers International Relief, 159
 Workers Library Publishers, 48, 120, 144, 214
Workers' Life, 225
Workers Monthly, 225
 Workers' Party, 242, 243
 Worker's Press, 9
 Workers School, 51, 101, 269, 348
 Workers School in New York City, 98, 101
 Workers Theater, 237, 238
Working Class Theatre, 126
Working Woman, The, 225
 Workman, Mrs. Mary J., 277
Workman, The, 225
 World Congress Against War, 67, 150, 384
 World Federation of Democratic Youth, The, 54, 186, 187
 World Federation of Trade Unions, 54, 187
World for Peace and Democracy, 225
World in Music, The, 393
 World Jewish Congress, ??
World News and Views, 225
World Tomorrow, 246
 World Youth Conference, 187
 World Youth Congress, 185
 World Youth Council, 54
 World Youth Festival, 339
 Worley, Rev. Lloyd I., 233
 Wortis, Helen, 230
 Wortman, Denys, 331
 Wossy, Leon, 186
 Wright, Art, 339
 Wright, Frank Lloyd, 199, 321
 Wright, Richard, 101, 141, 162, 274, 328, 377
 Wright, R. R., 354
 Wright, Virginia, 101, 198, 202, 252, 255
Writer and Organization, 130
 Writers and Artists Committee for Medical Aid to Spain, 389
 Writers Congress (at U.C.L.A.), 135, 158, 192, 258, 273, 322, 342, 389
Writers Defend Minority Rights, 127
Writers of the World Meet in the Page of a Soviet Magazine, 123
 Writers Workshop, 137
 WU, Rev. Daniel G. C., 145
 Wurtz, Whitey, 297
 Wyatt, Jane, 211
 Wygal, Winnifred, 181
 Wyler, Margaret T., 211
 Wyler, William, 211, 255
 Wyler, Mrs. William, 252, 355
 Wyloge, K., 259

Y

- Yakhontoff, Victor A., 189, 196, 198, 216, 270, 326
 Yale University, 178
 Yama, Mary, 339
 Yanish, Nat, 209
 Yanks Are Not Coming Committee, 33, 63, 67, 179, 253, 268, 272
 Yankwich, Judge Leon R., 14, 348, 349, 350
 Yankwich, Mrs. Leon, 349
 Yankwich, Judge and Mrs. Leon, 349
 Yanover, Jules, 311
 Yanow, Anita, 199
 Yanow, Mrs. Arthur, 198
 Yanowsky, Harry, 94

- Yates, Oleta O'Connor, 11, 214
 Yergen, Dr. Max, 112, 113, 114, 151, 162,
 181, 200, 208, 211, 226, 232, 244,
 270, 271, 318, 320, 324, 325, 328,
 329, 340, 350, 351, 352, 353, 359,
 391
 Yergin, Irving, 211
 Ying, Dr. Li Yu, 114
 Yorty Committee, 6, 72, 147, 331, 379
 Yost, Dean Mary, 324
 Youell, Mrs. Frank, 195
 Young, Art, 114, 201, 233, 248, 270, 271,
 323, 328, 340, 377, 389
 Young, Barney, 220
 Young, Harriet, 334
 Young, Jack, 343
 Young, Lillian, 259
 Young, Marguerite, 97
 Young, M. M., 331
 Young, Ned, 356
 Young, Ruth, 227, 228, 230, 270
 Young, Sam, 184
 Young, Stark, 331
 Young, Verna, 227
 Young, Dr. William Lindsay, 109, 110,
 321
 Young Adult Leadership Council, 338
 Young Communist League, 54, 91, 95, 98,
 102, 130, 134, 136, 137, 145, 147,
 149, 152, 159, 162, 180, 181, 182,
 185, 186, 187, 188, 190, 193, 195,
 197, 230, 250, 252, 256, 277, 293,
 294, 295, 296, 309, 315, 338, 370,
 380, 389
Young Communist Review, 181, 185
Young Comrade, 225
Young Fraternalist, 225
 Young Men's Christian Association, 246,
 339, 389, 390
 Young People's Records, 390, 392
Young Pioneer, 225
 Young Progressive Citizen's Committee,
 393
 Young Progressive Citizens of America,
 339
 Young Women's Christian Association,
 246, 339, 389, 390
 Young Worker's League, 145
 Youngstown Post (United Negro and
 Allied Veterans of America), 338
 Youth, 49, 225
 Youth Council, 137, 389
Youth of Manim, 373
 Youth Political Action Committee, 354
 Yurka, Blanche, 114
 Yutang, Lin, 199

Z

- Zakon, Bob, 184
 Zakow, Bob, 184, 188
 Zander, Arnold, 60
 Zara, Louis, 274
 Zarach, William, 270
 Zaroff, Evelyn, 259
 Zaslavsky, David, 119
 Zeitlin, Jacob, 355
 Zeitlin, Joseph, 321
 Zelman, Benjamin M., 229
 Zemach, Benjamin, 196
Zero Hour, 128
 Zetkin, Clara, 227
 Zhitlowsky, Dan, 179
 Zieber, Dr. Clifford, 171
 Ziegler, George, 19
 Ziegner, William, 196
 Ziffren, Phyllis, 146, 241
 Zimand, Gertrude, 277
 Zimbalist, Efrem, 311
 Zimbalist, Mrs. Efrem, 170
 Zimbalist, Sam, 252, 255, 314
 Zimmerman, Charles S., 334, 336
 Zimmerman, Dr. J. F., 323
 Zimmerman, Patti, 184
 Zinke, Dr. George W., 171
 Zinoviev, Gregory, 232, 233
 Ziskind, David, 265
 Zmrhal, Dr. J. J., 324
 Zorach, William, 114, 240, 263, 353
 Zugsmith, Arthur, 96
 Zugsmith, Leane, 113, 151, 189, 227, 233,
 273, 277, 323
 Zukas, Bronislaus Joseph, 6, 157, 235
 Zukas-Schwartz Committee, 157
 zu Lowenstein, Princess Helgo, 271, 351
 Zworykin, Dr. Vladimir Kosmo, 324
 Zysman, Dale, 329
 Zytomirska, Xenia, 231

